CALIFORNIA BLUE BOOK

1911

~~Superior Judge~~

~~Dept 2.~~

~~Tulare County~~

Fish & Game Commission
Library
SAN FRAN LIF.

Frank Jones [illegible] 5/13
History – A

CALIFORNIA BLUE BOOK

OR

STATE ROSTER

1911

Fish & Game Commission
Library
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

COMPILED BY

FRANK C. JORDAN
Secretary of State

In accordance with the legislative act approved February 12, 1903

FRIEND W. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
1913

AUTHORITY FOR PUBLICATION.

This volume is published under authority of and its distribution provided for by the following act of the Legislature:

CHAPTER XVI.

An act to provide for the compilation, printing, binding, publishing, and distribution of a Legislative Manual and State Blue Book, or Roster, and repealing conflicting acts.

Approved February 12, 1903; Stats. 1903, page 19.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to compile, or cause to be compiled, published and distributed seven thousand five hundred copies of a Legislative Manual, State Blue Book, or Roster. The volume shall be ready to distribute at the beginning of the next fiscal year, and at the same time biennially thereafter.

SEC. 2. The volumes shall be distributed as follows:

To the Governor of the State, fifty copies.

To each elective State Officer, Senator, and Member of the Assembly, twenty copies.

To the Clerk, Sheriff, and District Attorney of every county of the State, one copy each.

To every Judge of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Commissioners, and Judges of the Superior Court, one copy each.

To the Mayor of every city, or Chairman of its Board of Trustees in this State, one copy each.

To the State Library, twenty copies.

To every public and every law library in this State, one copy each.

To the Governor and Secretary of State of every State in the Union, one copy each.

To the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., five copies.

To each high school in this State, one copy.

The remainder of the volumes shall be distributed at discretion by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. The acts of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on same subject, and all other acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

INTRODUCTION.

Department of State,
Sacramento, California.

In presenting the California Blue Book for the year 1911, I have endeavored to make it a valuable work for reference and historical purposes, and worthy of a place in state and private libraries. Much that appears herein is new; some things contained in former Blue Books are omitted. In this edition there appears for the first time a comprehensive description of the several counties of the State, with statements and statistics verified by civic bodies and by men of affairs in touch with the development of and familiar with the resources, production, prosperity, and greatness of each. There is new data not to be found in other publications, including tabulated election returns, and lists of city, county and state officials. The record it contains of those who have served the State in public office, the fact of such service, the honor of selection, and the prominence attained and distinction enjoyed will be valued highly by all interested. It is a "Roll of Honor" which the State rightly publishes and preserves. In this edition the Constitution of the State has been omitted, reference, however, being made to other state publications in which it appears—publications to be found in all public and many private libraries. The names of Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds have also been omitted, since they will be published later in pamphlet form.

The law provides that copies of the Blue Book shall be sent to the Governor and Secretary of State of each State, and to the Congressional Library at Washington. The Blue Book also finds its way into many other libraries to be read by those interested in the affairs of this great State of California. On this account the greatest care possible has been exercised in obtaining, preparing and arranging all data. I hope, therefore, that this Blue Book will be appreciated and valued from a reference and historical standpoint. I feel confident that it will meet with the approval of the people of this great State.

Acknowledgment is made for assistance rendered in the work of obtaining photographs to Bushnell, and to Hodson & Co., also special acknowledgment is made for the valuable data furnished by the Sunset Magazine in connection with the preparation of the articles relating to the several counties, and for the use of electro cuts; also to the city and county clerks of the several counties for their valuable coöperation.

Frank C. Jordan
Secretary of State.

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DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICIALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Accountancy, Board of----------
----------Secretary, THOMAS E. ATKIN, 340 Sansome Street, San Francisco
Adjutant General----------EDWIN A. FORBES, State Capitol, Sacramento
Agnews, State Hospital----------
----------LEONARD STOCKING, Medical Superintendent, P. O. Agnew
Agriculture, State Board of----------
----------J. L. MCCARTHY, Manager, Fair Grounds, Sacramento
Architecture, Board of—
Northern District--Secretary, LIONEL DEANE, 1039 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco
Southern District----------Secretary, F. L. ROEHRIG, Los Angeles
Appellate Courts. See District Courts of Appeal.
Attorney General----------U. S. WEBB, State Capitol, Sacramento
Or----------Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco
Banking Department----------
--Superintendent, W. R. WILLIAMS, Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco
Blind, Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for Adult----------
----------Superintendent, JOSEPH SAUNDERS, Oakland
Building and Loan Associations----------
----Commissioner, GEORGE S. WALKER, 604–606 Call Building, San Francisco
Capitol Building and Grounds----------
----------Superintendent, GEORGE C. RADCLIFF, State Capitol, Sacramento
Capitol Commission----Secretary, FRANKLIN A. GRIFFIN, State Capitol, Sacramento
Charities and Corrections, State Board----------
--------Secretary, W. ALMONT GATES, 1007 Phelan Building, San Francisco
Colton Hall Trustees----------President, FRANK MATTISON, Santa Cruz
Conservation Commission, State----------
----------Secretary, LOUIS R. GLAVIS, 702 Mills Building, San Francisco
Control, State Board of----------
----------Secretary, P. J. TEHANEY, State Capitol, Sacramento
Controller----------A. B. NYE, State Capitol, Sacramento
Dairy Board, State----------
----------Secretary, F. W. ANDREASEN, 16 California Street, San Francisco
Deaf and Blind Institution----------
----------Secretary and Treasurer, W. E. GRIFFITH, Berkeley
Dental Examiners, State--Secretary, C. A. HERRICK, 133 Geary Street, San Francisco
Dental Surgeon----------LEO. J. MCMAHON, San Francisco
District Courts of Appeal—
First District----Clerk, P. J. HAYSELDEN, Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco
Second District--Clerk, W. D. SHEARER, International Bank Bldg., Los Angeles
Third District----------Clerk, G. A. CHASE, State Capitol, Sacramento
Electric Medical Society, State----------Secretary, H. FORD SCUDDER, Redlands
Education, State Board of----Secretary, EDWARD HYATT, State Capitol, Sacramento
Engineering Department, State----------
----------State Engineer, WILBUR F. MCCLURE, State Capitol, Sacramento
Equalization, State Board of------Secretary, T. M. EBY, State Capitol, Sacramento
Fish and Game Commission----------
----------Secretary, ERNEST SCHAEFFLE, Mills Building, San Francisco.
Forestry Department----State Forester, G. M. HOMANS, State Capitol, Sacramento
Governor----------HIRAM W. JOHNSON, State Capitol, Sacramento
Harbor Commissioners—
Bay of San Diego----------Secretary, CHAS. H. SWALLOW, San Diego
Port of Eureka----------Secretary, GRACE E. CAMPBELL, Eureka
San Francisco----Secretary, LEO V. MERLE, JR., Ferry Building, San Francisco

Health, State Board of----Secretary, W. F. Snow, M.D., State Capitol, Sacramento
Homeopathic Medical Society, State----Secretary, Guy E. Mannering, M. D., 391 Sutter Street, San Francisco
Horticulture, State Commission----Commissioner A. J. Cook, State Capitol, Sacramento
Highway Commission----Secretary, W. R. Ellis, Forum Building, Sacramento
----Highway Engineer, Austin B. Fletcher, Forum Building, Sacramento
Industrial Accident Board----Secretary, Aaron L. Sapiro, Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco
Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for Adult Blind----Secretary, George S. Meredith, Oakland
Insurance Commissioner----E. C. Cooper, 602 Mutual Bank Building, San Francisco
Labor Statistics, Bureau of----Commissioner, John P. McLaughlin, 807 Mechanics Building, San Francisco; also Higgins Building, Los Angeles.
Librarian, State----J. L. Gillis, State Capitol, Sacramento
Lieutenant Governor----Albert J. Wallace, Los Angeles
Lunacy, State Commission—
----George Huestis, Secretary, State Capitol, Sacramento.
----General Superintendent, F. W. Hatch, M.D., State Capitol, Sacramento
(State Hospitals, see Napa, Agnews, Stockton, Sonoma State Home, Southern California.)
Marshall's Monument----Guardian, William C. Miller, Colma
Medical Examiners, State----Secretary, Chas. L. Tisdale, M.D., Oakland
Medical Society, State----Secretary, Philip Mills Jones, San Francisco
Mendocino State Hospital----Medical Superintendent,————. P. O., Talmage
Mineralogist, State--Fletcher McNutt Hamilton, Ferry Building, San Francisco
Mining Bureau, Trustees of----Ferry Building, San Francisco
Mineral Cabinet, Trustees of----Secretary, J. A. Woodson, Sacramento
Monterey Custom House, Board of Trustees----Secretary, William Sandholt, Monterey
Napa State Hospital----Medical Superintendent, A. W. Hoisholt, Napa
Normal Schools—
Chico----President, Allison Ware, Chico
Los Angeles----President, J. F. Millspaugh, Los Angeles
San Diego----President, Edward L. Hardy, San Diego
San Jose----President, Morris Elmer Dailey, San Jose
San Francisco----President, Frederic Burk, San Francisco
*Santa Barbara----President, Ednah A. Rich, Santa Barbara
*Also Manual Arts and Home Econimics.
Optometry, State Board in----Secretary, J. M. Crawford, Fresno
Osteopathic Association, State----Secretary, Effie E. York, 1479 Geary Street, San Francisco
Panama-California Exposition Commission----Chairman, Geo. W. Marston, San Diego
Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission----Secretary, Florence J. O'Brien, Exposition Building, San Francisco
Parole Officer, State----Edward E. Whyte, 13 Ferry Building, San Francisco
Pharmacy, State Board of----Secretary, Lais Zeh, 909 Butler Building, San Francisco
Pharmacy, California College of--Secretary, Franklin Theodore Green, Berkeley
Polytechnic School of California----Secretary, Leroy B. Smith, San Luis Obispo
Preston School of Industry----Superintendent Calvin Darrick, Waterman
Prison Directors, State Board of----Chairman, Dennis Duffy, Ferry Building, San Francisco
State Prison at Folsom----Warden, Jas. A. Johnston, Represa
State Prison at San Quentin----Warden, John E. Hoyle, San Quentin
Printing, Superintendent of State----Friend Wm. Richardson, State Capitol, Sacramento

Public Instruction, State Superintendent of-----
-----Edward Hyatt, State Capitol, Sacramento
Railroad Commission, State -----
-----Secretary, Charles R. Detrick, Room 7, Ferry Building, San Francisco
Redwood Park Commissioners of-----Boulder Creek
San Francisco Institute of Art-----
Secretary, Henry Heyman, Office California and Mason Streets, San Francisco.
Secretary of State-----Frank C. Jordan, State Capitol, Sacramento
Southern California State Hospital-----
-----Secretary, Lyman King, P. O. Patton, San Bernordino County
Sonoma State Home-----Secretary, H. W. A. Weske, P. O. Eldridge
Stockton State Hospital-----Secretary, W. H. Lyons, Stockton
Supreme Court, State-----
Secretaries, H. C. Finkler, Jos. B. Dryden, Wells-Fargo Building, Second and Mission Streets, San Francisco.
Supreme Court, Clerk of -----
B. Grant Taylor, Clerk, Wells Fargo Building, Second and Mission Streets. San Francisco.
Or-----State Capitol, Sacramento
Or-----Bullard Block, Los Angelis
Surveyor General, State-----W. S. Kingsbury, State Capitol, Sacramento
Sutters Fort Trustees-----President, James M. Henderson, Sacramento
Textbook Committee, State-----Secretary, B. S. Lobdill, State Capitol, Sacramento
Treasurer, State-----E. D. Roberts, State Capitol, Sacramento
University of California-----President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley
-----Secretary, Victor L. Henderson, Berkeley
University Farm and School of Agriculture, State-----
-----Professor Thomas F. Hunt, Dean and Director, Davis
Veterinarian, State-----Dr. Charles Keane, State Capitol, Sacramento
Veterinary Medicine, Board of Examiners-----
-----Secretary, Otis A. Longley, 616 I Street, Fresno
Veterans' Home of California-----Secretary, C. de Colmesnil, Yountville
Or--Assistant Secretary, B. J. Scoville, 506 Monadnock Building, San Francisco.
Water Commission, State-----Secretary, 702 Mills Building, San Francisco
Or-----State Capitol, Sacramento
Whittier State School-----Superintendent, F. C. Nelles, Whittier
Woman's Relief Corps, Home Association-----
-----Secretary, Sarah J. Farwell, 469 Crescent Street, Oakland

FEDERAL OFFICIALS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Attorney, United States, Northern District of California-----
-----John L. McNab, United States Post Office Building, San Francisco
Attorney, United States, Southern District of California-----
-----A. I. McCormick, Los Angeles
Chemistry, United States Bureau of-----
-----Chief of Laboratory, Ralph A. Gould, San Francisco
Circuit Court of Appeals, United States, Ninth Judicial Circuit (including California)-----Clerk, F. D. Monckton, P. O. Box 547, San Francisco
Circuit Court, United States, Northern District of California-----
Clerk, Southard Hoffman, United States Post Office Building, San Francisco
Coast and Geodetic Survey-----
-----Assistant in Charge, Ferdinand Westdahl, San Francisco

Court, United States, Southern District of California--Clerk, WM. M. VAN DYKE, Los Angele

Customs Service—

Appraiser of Merchandise--JOHN G. MATTOS, JR., Custom-House, San Francisc

Collector, Port of Eureka--------------------------S. A. CAMPBELL, Eurek

Collector, Port of Los Angeles---------------C. W. PENDLETON, Los Angele

Collector, Port of San Diego----------------WALTER T. BLAKE, San Dieg

Collector, Port of San Francisco--F. S. STRATTON, Custom House, San Francisc

Naval Officer, Port of San Francisco---GEORGE STONE, Custom House, San Francisc

Surveyor of Customs--------E. F. WOODWARD, Custom House, San Francisc

District Court, United States, Northern District of California-------------------Clerk, W. B. MALING, United States Post Office Building, San Francisc

Fisheries, United States Bureau of--------Superintendent, G. H. LAMBSON, Bair

Geological Survey, Pacific Division--------------------------------------Geographer in Charge, CHARLES G. YALE, 305 Custom House, San Francisc

Immigration Service--Commissioner, SAMUEL W. BACKUS, 109 Custom House, San Francisc

Irrigation Service, United States---Chief Irrigation Engineer, WILLIAM H. CODE, 430 South Broadway, Los Angele

Life Saving Service------------Superintendent, GEO. H. VARNEY, San Francisc

Lighthouse Service --W. A. MOFFETT, Commander U. S. N., 424 Custom House, San Francisc

Mare Island Navy Yard and Station---Commandant, Rear Admiral H. OSTERHAUS, Mare Islan

Marshal, United States, Northern District of California-------------------------------C. T. ELLIOTT, United States Post Office Building, San Francisc

Marshal, United States, Southern District of California--LEO V. YOUNGWORTH, Los Angele

Mint of the United States-------Superintendent, FRANK A. LEACH, San Francisc

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Pacific Branch-------------------------Governor, T. J. COCHRANE, "Soldiers' Home," Los Angeles Count

Naturalization Service, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization---Chief Naturalization Examiner GEORGE A. CRUTCHFIELD, 204 Post Office Building, San Francisc

Pension Agency, United States----Pension Agent, JESSE B. FULLER, San Francisc

Post Office Inspectors, San Francisco Division (including California, Nevada, and Hawaii)--------------Inspector in Charge, H. B. HALL, San Francisc

Quarantine Station --Quarantine Officer, F. E. TROTTER, Angel Island, Bay of San Francisc

Railway Mail Service----A. H. STEPHENS, Division Superintendent, San Francisc

Reclamation Service, United States--Consulting Engineer, ORVILLE H. ENSIGN, Los Angele

Revenue Service, United States Internal—

Agent---------------------------------------B. M. THOMAS, San Francisc

Collector, First Revenue District--------------A. E. MUENTER, San Francisc

Collector, Sixth Revenue District------------CLAUDE I. PARKER, Los Angele

Shipping Commissioner, United States--------CHARLES E. KNIGHT, San Francisc

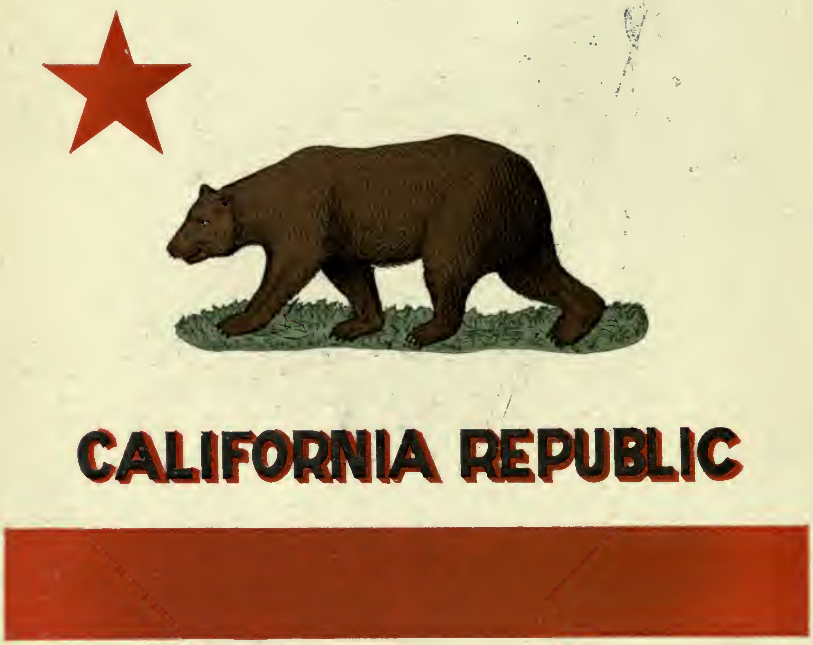
Steamboat Inspection Service--Supervising Inspector, JOHN BERMINGHAM, San Francisc

Subtreasury, United States----Assistant Treasurer, WM. C. RALSTON, San Francisc

Surveyor General, United States--------------EDWARD H. ARCHER, San Francisc

Weather Bureau Service, United States--Professor of Meteorology, ALEXANDER G. MCADIE, San Francisc

"I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

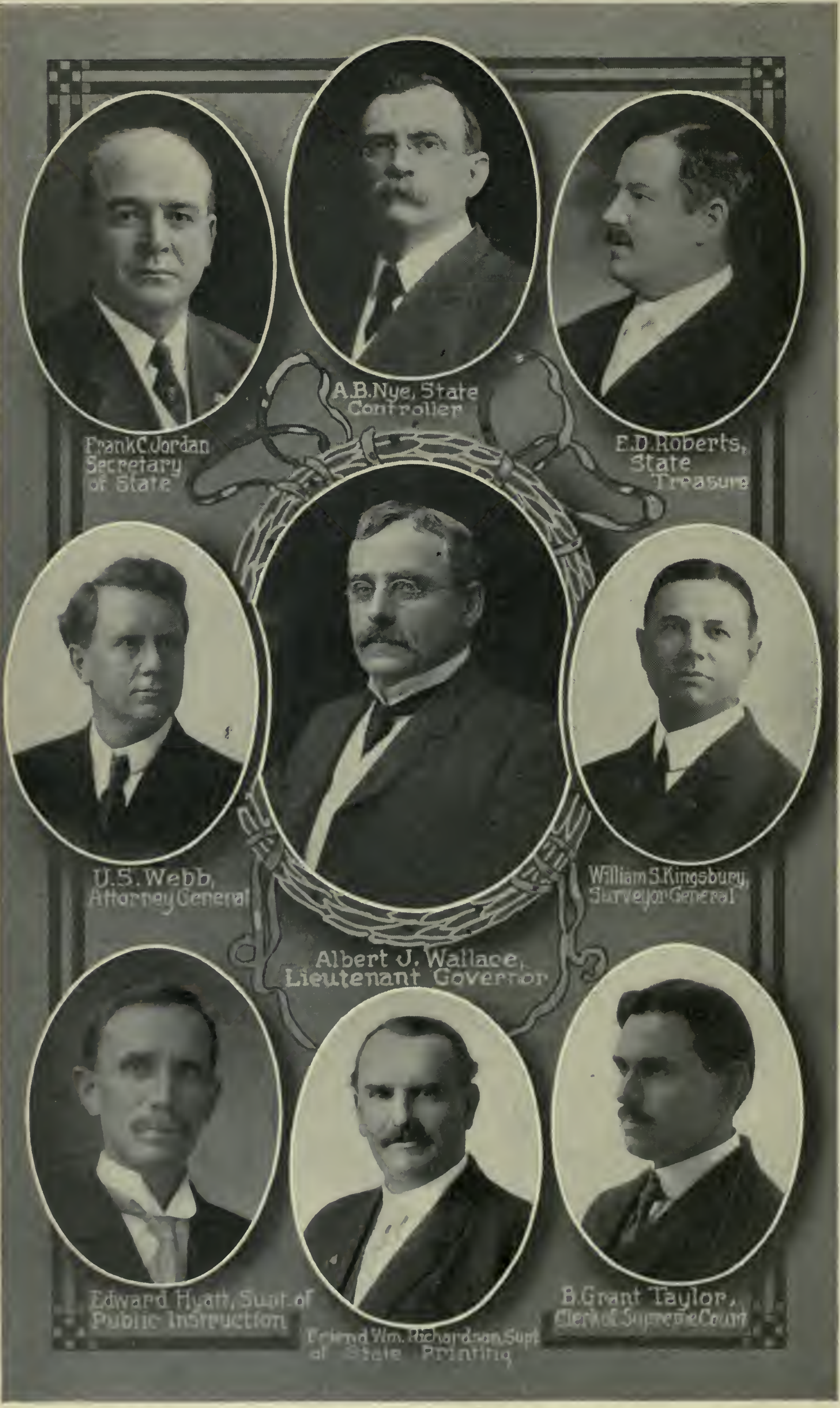


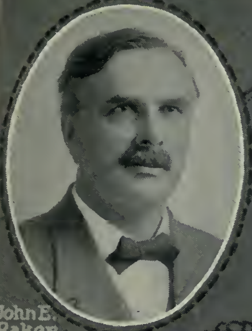
The BEAR FLAG was used by the American party in revolt against Mexican authority in 1846; and was adopted by an act approved February 3, 1911, as the California State Flag. The State Library has an excellent collection of material on the history of California, access to which is given to all inquirers. Old papers, manuscripts, letters, etc., bearing on the history, manners and customs of California will be gladly received and carefully preserved.

Hiram W. Johnson
Governor of California

Alexander McCabe
Private Secretary

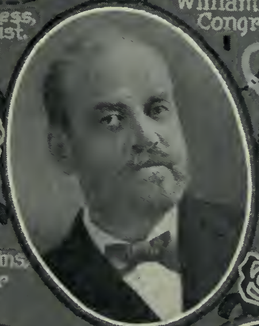
Franklin A. Griffin
Executive Secretary

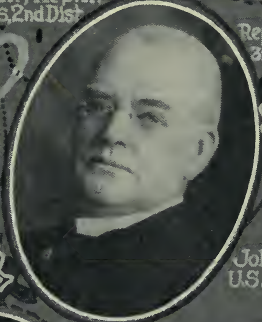

A.B.Nye, State Controller
Frank C. Jordan Secretary of State
E.D.Roberts, State Treasure
U.S. Webb, Attorney General
William S. Kingsbury, Surveyor General
Albert J. Wallace, Lieutenant Governor
Edward Hyatt, Supt. of Public Instruction
Friend Wm. Richardson, Supt of State Printing
B. Grant Taylor, Clerk of Supreme Court


John E. Raker, Rep. in Congress, 1st Dist.

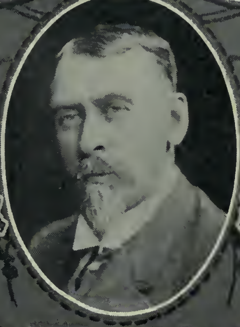
William Kent, Rep. in Congress, 2nd Dist.

Jos. R. Knowland, Rep. in Congress, 3rd Dist.


George C. Perkins, U.S. Senator

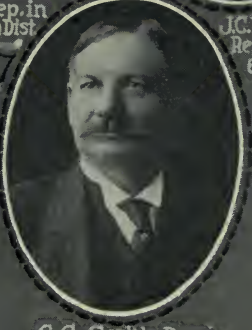

John D. Works, U.S. Senator

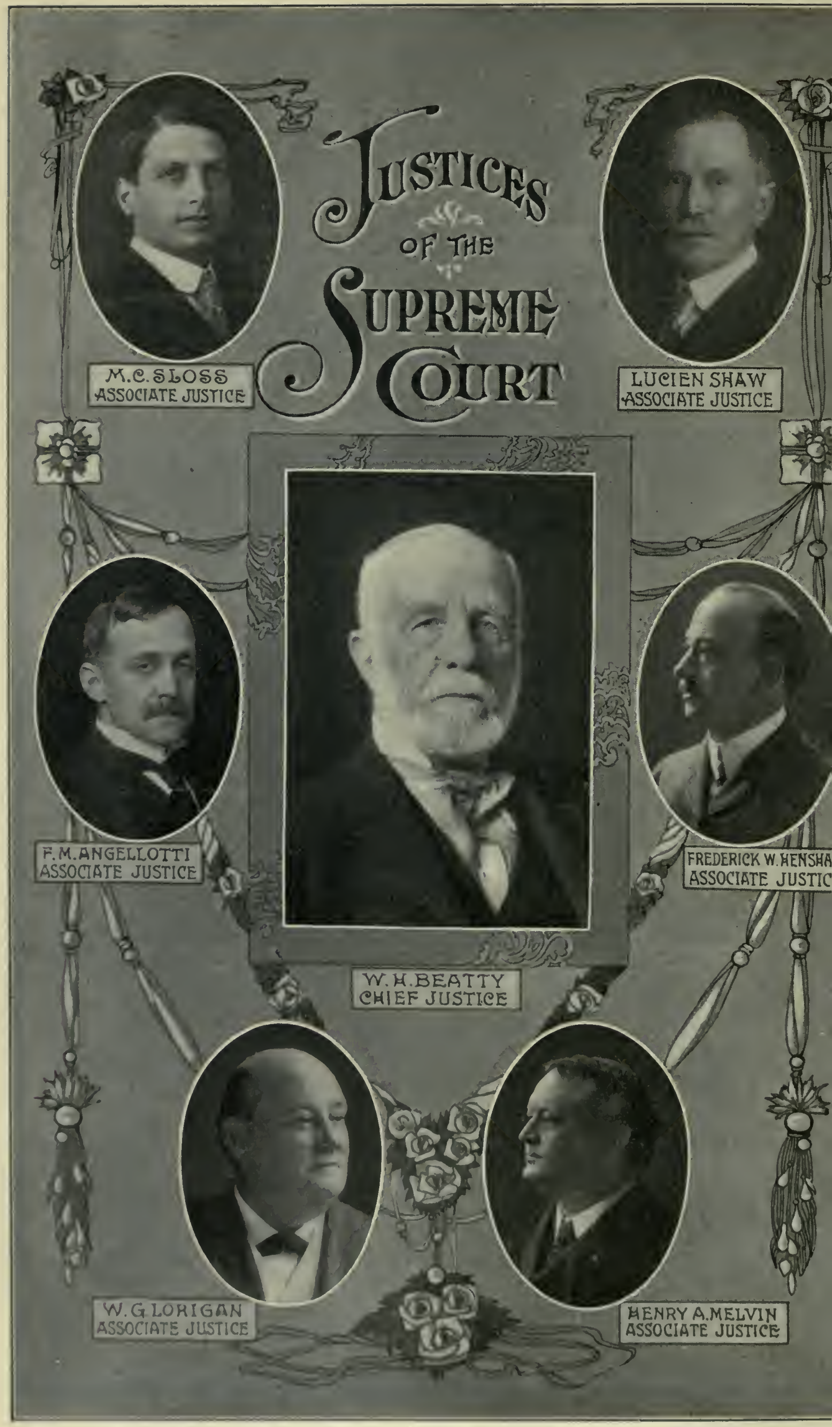
Julius Kahn, Rep. in Congress, 4th Dist.


E. A. Hayes, Rep. in Congress, 5th Dist.

J. C. Needham, Rep. in Congress, 6th Dist.

William D. Stephens, Rep. in Congress, 7th Dist.

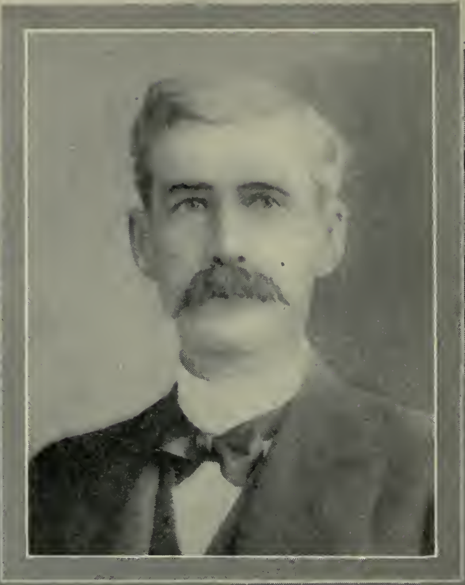

S. C. Smith, Rep in Congress 8th Dist.


JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
M. C. SLOSS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
LUCIEN SHAW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
F. M. ANGELLOTTI ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
FREDERICK W. HENSHA
ASSOCIATE JUSTIC
W. H. BEATTY CHIEF JUSTICE
W. G. LORIGAN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
HENRY A. MELVIN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

Thos. J. Lennon, Presiding Justice
1st, Appellate Dist.

S. P. Hall,
Associate Justice, 1st Appellate Dist.

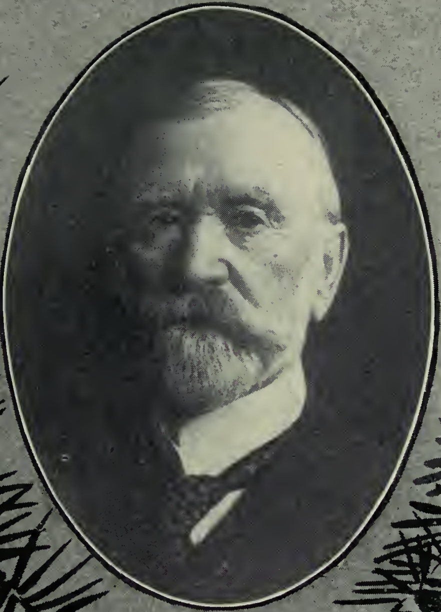
Frank H. Kerrigan,
Associate Justice, 1st. Appellate Dist.



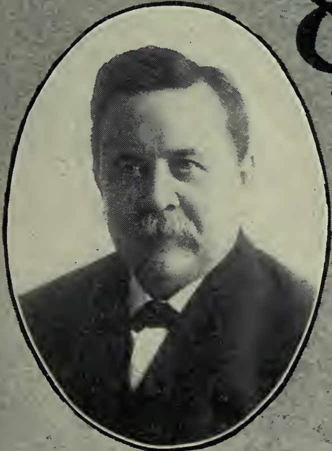
M. T. Allen, Presiding Justice,
2nd Appellate Dist.

Victor E. Shaw,
Associate Justic, 2nd Appellate Dist.

William P. James,
Associate Justice, 2nd Appellate Dist.



N.P. CHIPMAN
PRESIDING JUSTICE
3RD. APPELLATE DISTRICT



E. C. HART
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
3RD. APPELLATE DISTRICT

ALBERT G. BURNETT
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE
3RD APPELLATE DISTRICT

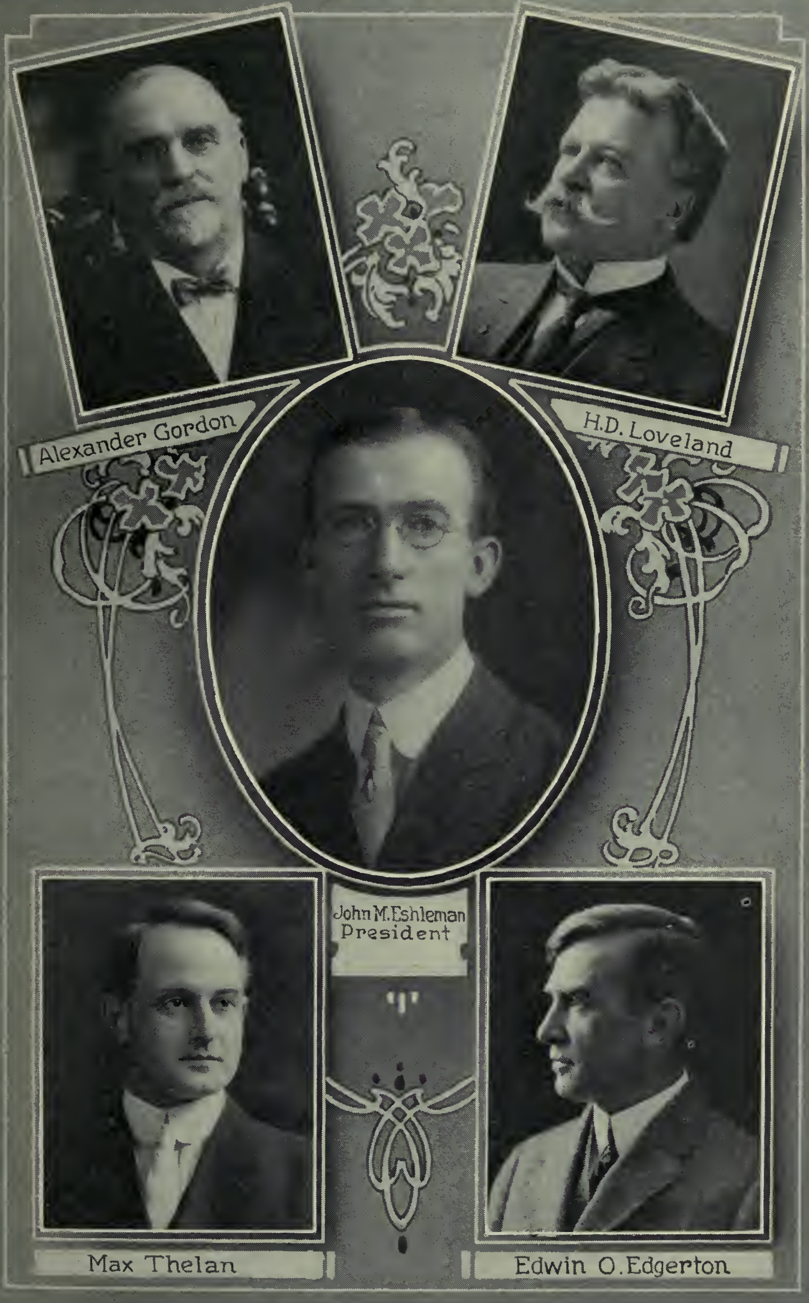
Members of the "STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION"

Edward Rolkin, 1st Dist.

John Mitchell, 2nd Dist.

R. E. Collins, 3rd Dist.

Jeff McElvaine, 4th Dist.



Alexander Gordon

H.D. Loveland

John M. Eshleman
President

Max Thelan

Edwin O. Edgerton

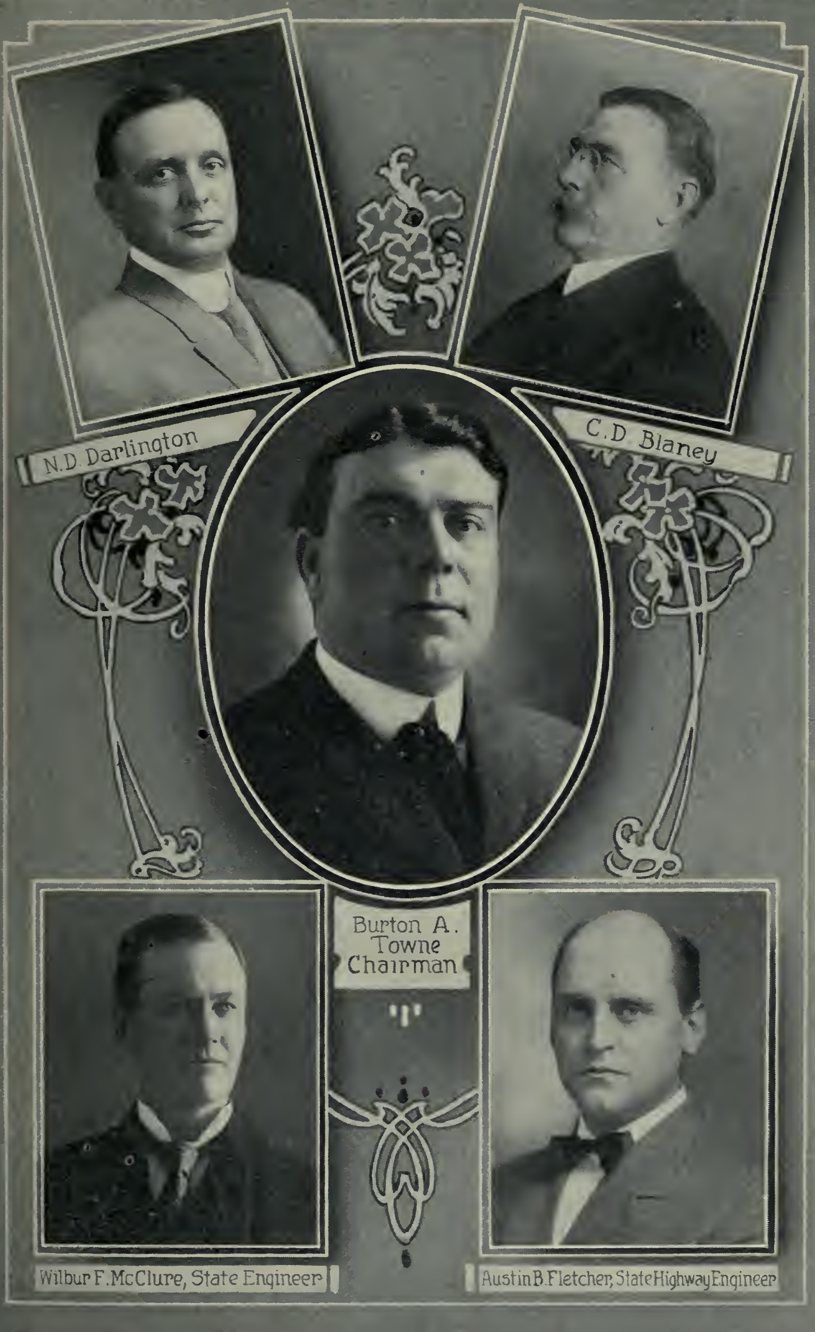
STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION

John Francis Neylan, Chairman

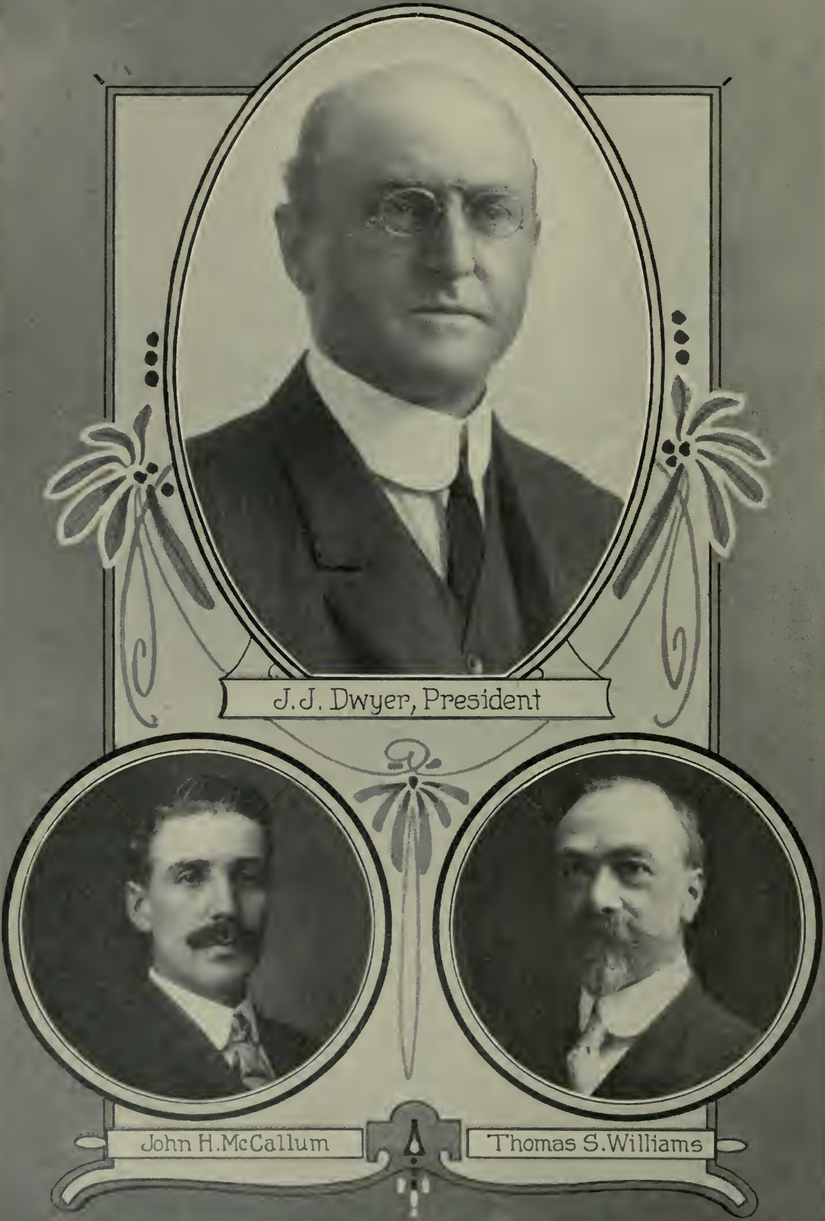
Clyde L. Seavey

William H. Humphrey

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL


N.D. Darlington
C.D Blaney
Burton A. Towne Chairman
"I"
Wilbur F. McClure, State Engineer
Austin B. Fletcher, State Highway Engineer

Advisory Board - Department of Engineering



J. J. Dwyer, President

John H. McCallum

Thomas S. Williams

BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

A. S. Pillsbury, Chairman

Will J. French

Willis I. Morrison

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

John P. McLaughlin,
Commissioner of Labor
Statistics

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Frank M. Newbert
President

M. J. Connell

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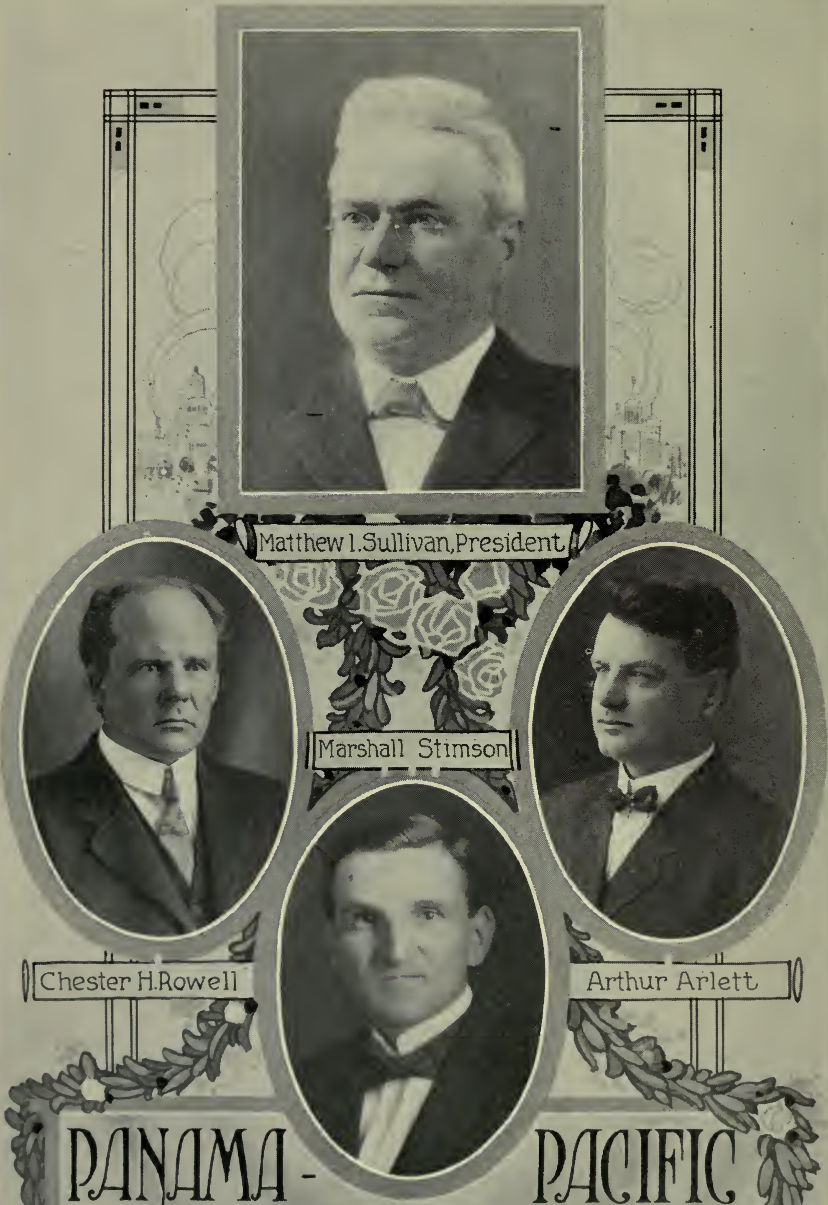


Matthew I. Sullivan, President

Chester H. Rowell

Marshall Stimson

Arthur Arlett

PANAMA - PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

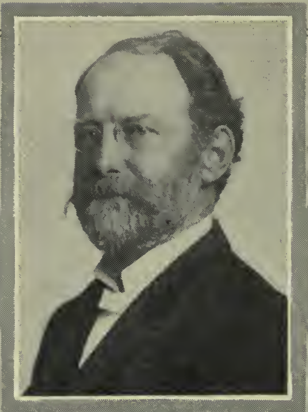
Geo. W. Marston, Chairman

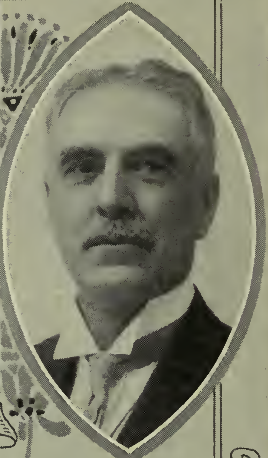
R. C. Allen

Thomas O'Hallaran

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION
COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

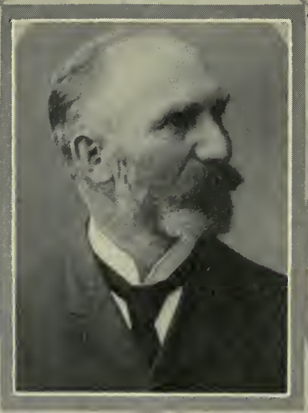
Francis Cuttle


George C. Pardee, Chairman


J. P. Baumgartner

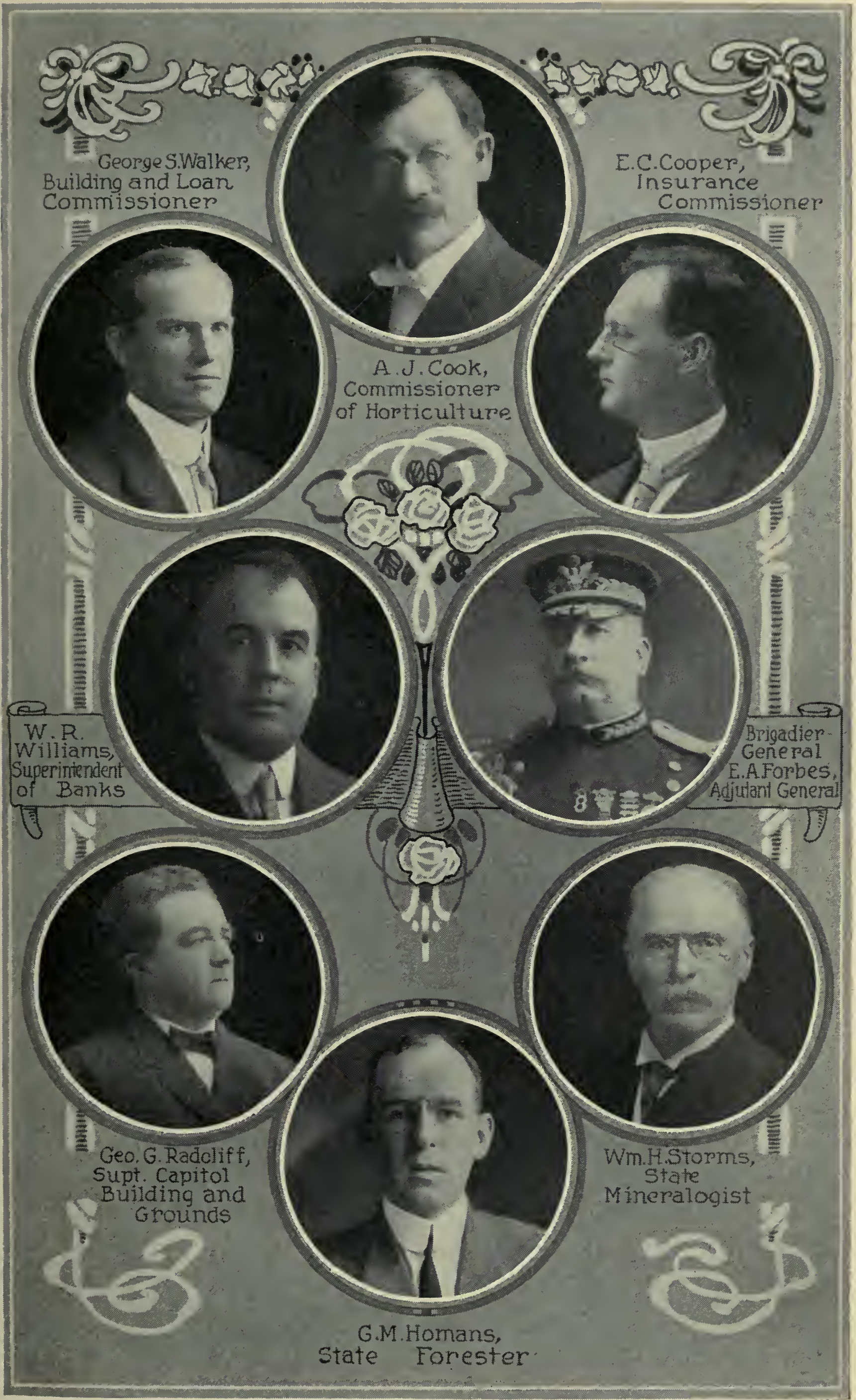
CONSERVATION COMMISSION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

S. C. Graham


C. D. Marx, Chairman

Harold T. Power

STATE WATER COMMISSION



George S. Walker,
Building and Loan
Commissioner

A. J. Cook,
Commissioner
of Horticulture

E. C. Cooper,
Insurance
Commissioner

W. R.
Williams,
Superintendent
of Banks

Brigadier-
General
E. A. Forbes,
Adjutant General

Geo. G. Radcliff,
Supt. Capitol
Building and
Grounds

G. M. Homans,
State Forester

Wm. H. Storms,
State
Mineralogist

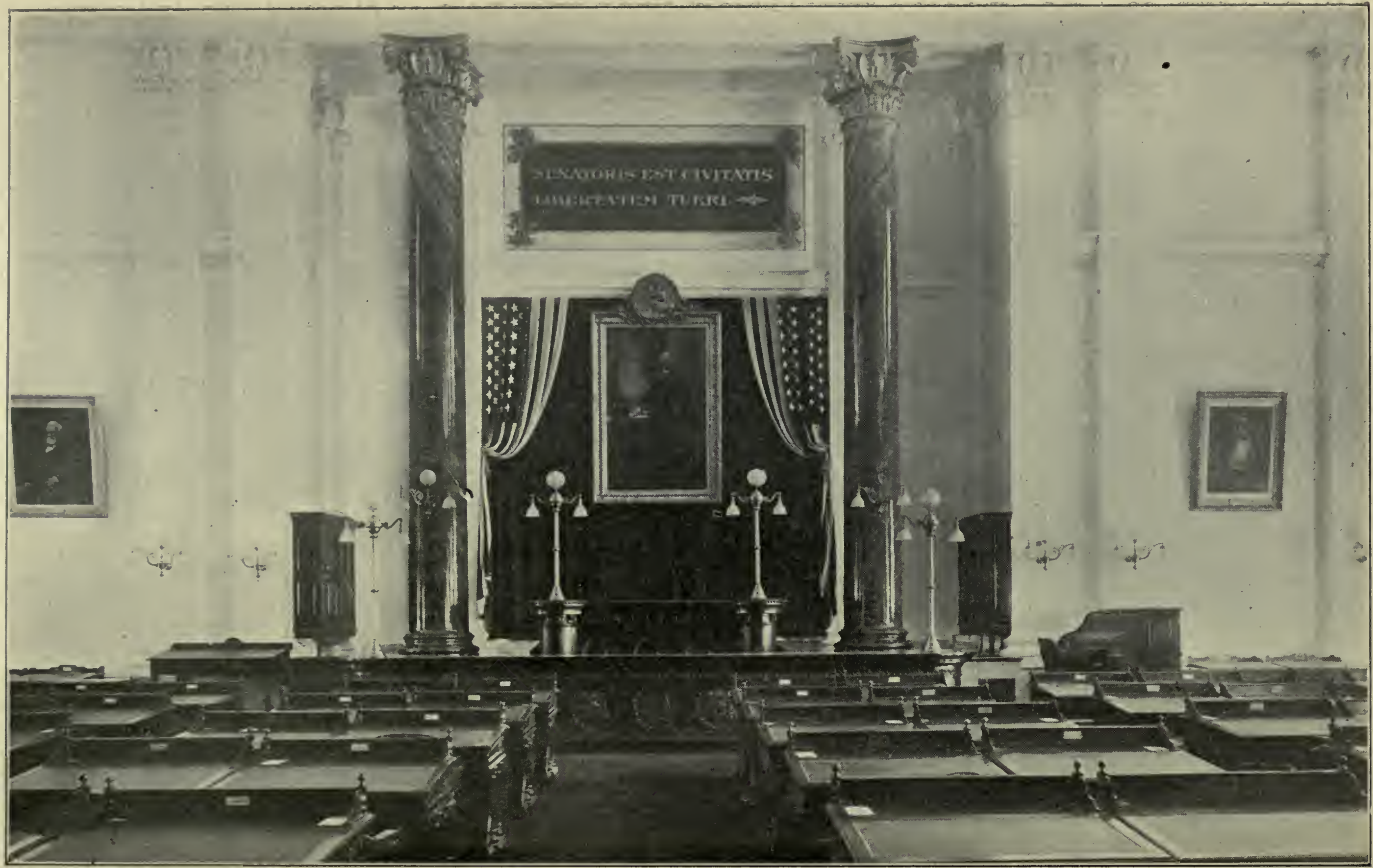


Photo by McMurry, Sacramento.

Senate Chamber, State Capitol.

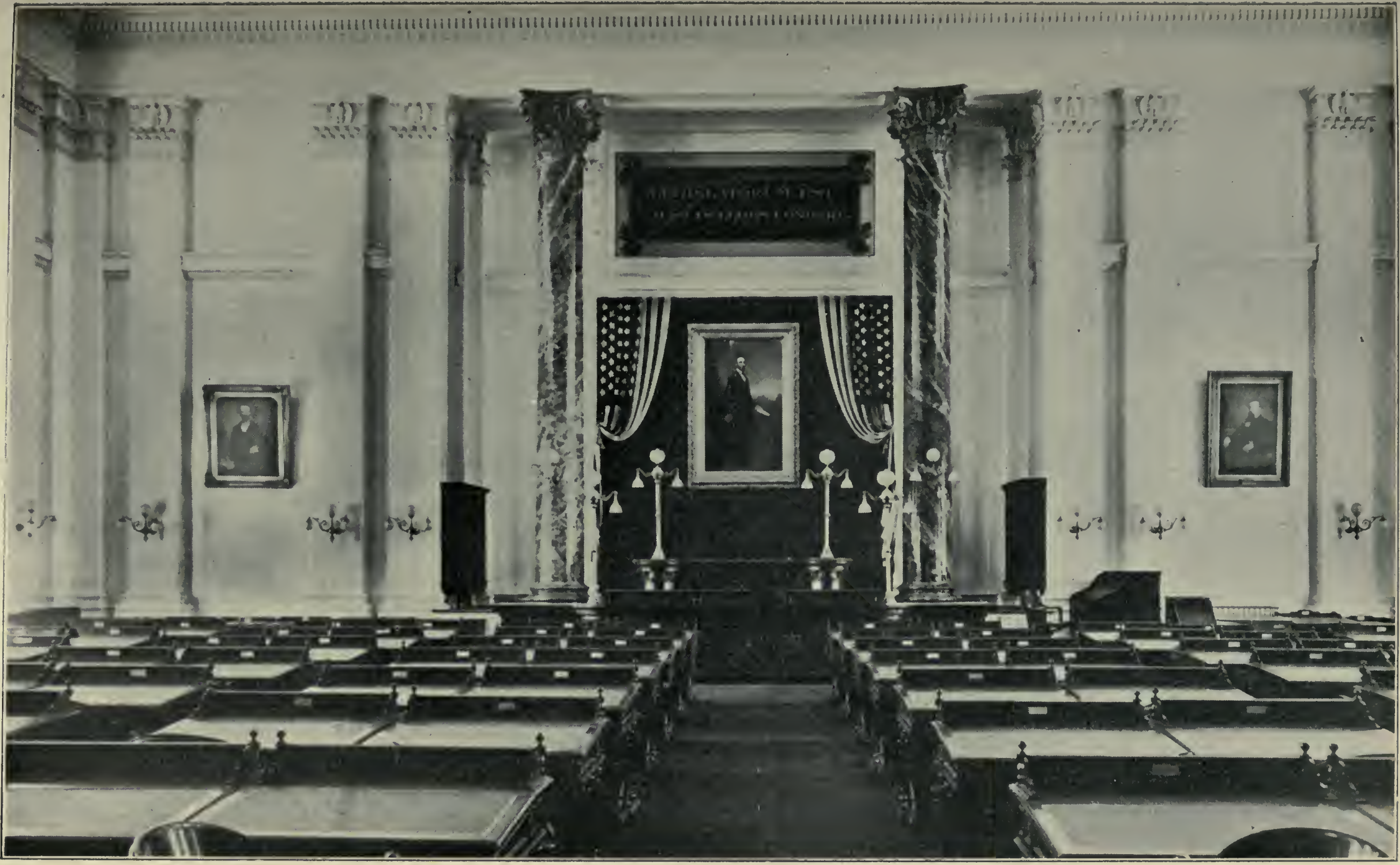


Photo by McMurry, Sacramento.

Assembly Chamber, State Capitol.

Photo by McCurry, Sacramento.

The State Capitol.

STATE CAPITOL OF CALIFORNIA.

By George G. Radcliff.

The State of California justly lays claim to having the most magnificent Capitol grounds in the country, one of the best capitol buildings for its size to be found in any of the states.

The Capitol grounds cover an area of 33.5 acres, extending from Tenth street on the west to Fifteenth street on the east, five city blocks, and from L street on the north to N street on the south, two city blocks. For further description of this beautiful park reference is made to the article in the Blue Book by State Gardener Vortriede.

The Capitol building is stated to be one of the best constructed, most substantial and beautiful capitols in the United States. It is reached from the four streets surrounding the grounds by means of broad walks and carriage drives, the ascent from the ordinary level being attained by two gently sloping grass-covered terraces. The work on the foundation of the building was commenced on September 24, 1860. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies May 15, 1861, and the building completed under original plans as amended, which left the basement unfinished, in the year 1874. It was first occupied by the Governor and State officers November 26, 1869. The Supreme Court met there December 3, 1869, and the legislature took formal possession December 6, 1869. This occasion was observed by a general display of flags and the firing of a salute. The cost of construction up to that time was $2,600,000.

The plans of the Capitol were drawn by F. M. Butler and were selected by the Commission on May 19, 1860, as the best and most artistic of seven competitive plans submitted. Reuben Clark was appointed superintending architect, which position he held until the latter part of 1865, when he had to resign on account of ill health. On January 1, 1866, G. P. Cummings was appointed superintending architect; later A. A. Bennett succeeded Mr. Cummings, and the building was completed under his supervision.

During the years 1906–07–08, under the administrations of Governors Geo. C. Pardee and J. N. Gillett, the State Capitol Commission, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer, expended the sum of $372,925 in completing the attic and basement, remodeling parts of the interior, installing new engine room machinery and steam heating plant, replumbing and rewiring the building throughout for telephone, telegraph and electric lighting purposes, and furnishing it with new electric light fixtures, putting in two elevators and dynamos, cementing the floors of the basement and of the third and fourth stories, tiling the second story corridor with mosaic, putting in iron stairways throughout, from the basement to the top of the dome, putting on a steel and concrete and asphaltum roof, repainting the interior and exterior of the building, etc., and making the structure as nearly fireproof as possible. Sutton & Weeks were the architects of the remodeling work, their plans having been selected by the Board of Capitol Commissioners from five competitive sets submitted.

The architecture of the building is of the florid Roman-Corinthian style. The building faces the west, has a basement and four stories surmounted by a dome, and contains 146 rooms. The remodeling work added 70 rooms to the original number. The average size of the offices on the first and second floors is 28 by 28 feet, the height 20 feet on the first floor and 18½ feet on the second. The Appellate Court room is 28 by 30 feet and 20 feet high. Some half dozen of the offices are a few feet smaller than the average given.

The exterior walls of the basement and first story are constructed of California granite, and the three upper stories are of hard burned brick covered with mastic and four coats of white paint.

The north, south and west walls are of perpendicular and horizontal construction. At the north and south ends, on the east or rear side, an L or wing 81 feet in width extends out 58 feet from the main line of the building, and from the center of the building on the same side a semi-circular wing 69 feet across at its greatest width is built out for a distance of 54 feet. This middle wing is entirely occupied by the State Library.

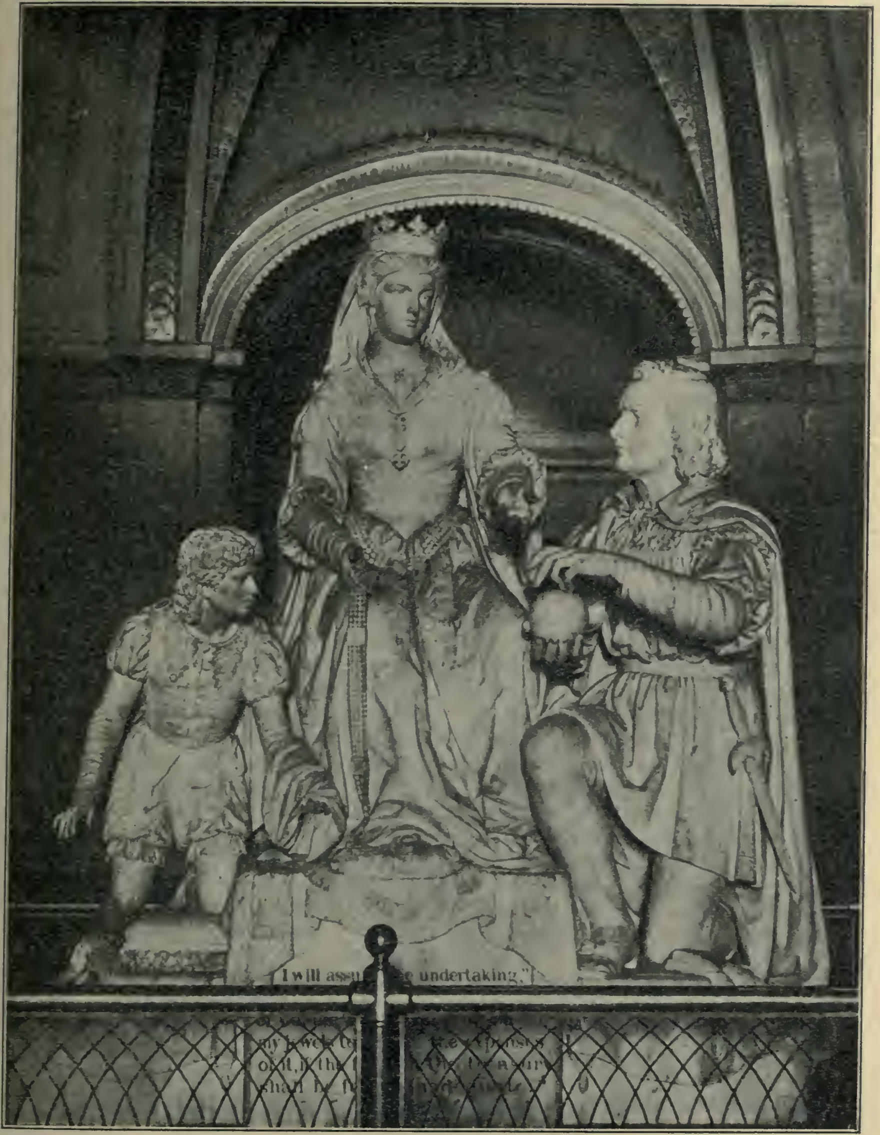
The following are the principal measurements of the State Capitol in detail:

Elevation of embankment upon which the Capitol stands from street level at junction of Tenth and M streets to grade at base of building	10 feet
Height of building from grade at base of Capitol to ball surmounting lantern at top of dome	237 feet
Total elevation of ball of Capitol above street level at junction of Tenth and M streets	247 feet
Length of building (greatest dimensions)	320 feet
Depth of building (greatest dimensions)	164 feet
Height of building (not including dome)	94 feet
Height of basement story (in clear, from floor to ceiling)	8 feet
Height of first story (in clear, from floor to ceiling)	20 feet
Height of second story (in clear, from floor to ceiling)	18½ feet
Height of third story (in clear, from floor to ceiling)	16½ feet
Height of fourth story (in clear, from floor to ceiling)	10½ feet
Wings at north and south ends (east side) width	81 feet
depth	58 feet
Semicircular wing in middle (east side) width	69 feet
depth	54 feet
Space between wings at ends of building and semicircle in middle	27 feet
Area covered by building	52,480 square feet
Diameter of rotunda, first floor	53½ feet
Circumference of rotunda, first floor	168.07 feet
Height from first floor to top of rotunda	125 feet
Length of main halls	222 feet
Width of main halls	15½ feet
Size of Senate chamber	73 x 56 feet
Size of Assembly chamber	73 x 75 feet
Height of Senate and Assembly chambers	36½ feet

There are two entrances on the east, one each on the north and south, and one—the main entrance—on the west side of the building. The entrances to the building on the north, south and west sides are through massive arched granite porticos, supporting colonnades of iron pillars making other porticos on the second or legislative halls story. The main entrance to the building, facing the west, is through a storm door, there being also a small hardwood door on either side of the storm door. The corridor at the entrance is of Utah white sandstone trimmed with a California marble base and large panels of California onyx framed with marble. The doors of the other entrances to the building, to the portico on the front of the building on the second story, and to the entrances to the Assembly and Senate chambers are of massive hand-carved walnut.

The basement is used for storage and record rooms for the several state officers, for the state archives, and for the armory, for the receiving and shipping of goods, books, etc., by the State Janitor, State Library, Armory and other departments. The engine rooms, dynamo and meter rooms are also located in the basement.

The corridors of the first floor are beautifully tiled; a colored representation of the great seal of the State in the floor panels six feet square ornaments the entrance to each corridor. The rotunda is decorated with colored stucco work, the wall panels are scroll and figure work, and to the height of the first story is ornamented with scrolls, and representations of mining, of science, literature, art, music, seed time, and harvest. There are niches in the rotunda on the first and second floors which may some day hold marble statues, if the example is followed of the late D. O. Mills, who donated the magnificent statue of Columbus and Isabella, which stands in the center of the rotunda, facing the entrance.



Statue of Columbus Before Queen Isabella of Spain.

In the rotunda of the State Capitol. Weight about five tons. Presented to the State by Darius Ogden Mills.

COLUMBUS'S LAST APPEAL TO ISABELLA.

"I will assume the undertaking on behalf of the crown of Castile, and will pledge my jewels to defray the expenses of it, if the funds in the treasury shall be found inadequate."

On the first floor are located the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Controller, Board of Equalization, State Treasurer, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, the law library, the court room of the Second District Court of Appeal, the chambers of the judges, and the offices of the clerk, bailiff, and stenographer of the court.

On the second floor are located the offices of the Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, State Superintendent of Schools, State Printer, State Forester, and Surveyor General; the Senate Chamber also is located in the south L and the Assembly Chamber in the north L on this floor, east of the corridor. In accordance with custom, the Senate Chamber is furnished in red and the Assembly in green, the desks of the members are of black walnut, and those of the presiding officers are of hand-carved mahogany. Neither one of these rooms is decorated, and the ceilings and walls of both are white with the exception of the lobbies under the galleries, which are painted green in the Assembly and blue in the Senate. In the Senate Chamber hangs a magnificent oil painting of Washington, and in the Assembly Chamber one of Lincoln. On the frieze over the Lieutenant Governor's chair in the Senate Chamber is the following Latin motto in gold leaf: "Senatoris est civitatis liberatem tueri," which being translated means, "It is the duty of a senator to guard the liberty of the commonwealth." On the frieze over the Speaker's chair in the Assembly is the following Latin motto: "Legislatorum est justas leges condere," which being translated means, "It is the duty of legislators to make just laws." The Senate and Assembly chambers are wainscoted with California marble, and are large, roomy, and well lighted. The acoustics are excellent. Accommodations are provided for the presiding officers, clerks, and sergeants-at-arms of the two houses in rooms adjacent to the chambers, and a large gallery in each house for the sightseeing public.

The corridor of this, the second floor, is tiled with marble mosaic, in panels; in each corner and the center are representations of bunches of California poppies.

The Library has a large semicircular room off the corridor on this floor; in fact, the library has been assigned rooms on every floor of the building, and occupies about thirty per cent of the floor space of the entire Capitol.

On the third floor are the galleries of the Senate and Assembly chambers, and the offices of the State Board of Control, Adjutant General, Horticultural Commissioner, State Veterinarian, State Board of Health, State Commission in Lunacy, and State Engineering Department.

The fourth floor, with the exception of the space occupied by the library, has been arranged for legislative committee rooms and employees' offices, which were much appreciated by the members of the last two legislative sessions, as heretofore there had not been enough rooms in the Capitol to provide a sufficient number of committee rooms for the accommodation of the legislature. But owing to the crowded condition of many of the departments, it is necessary to use most all these committee rooms during the recesses of the legislature sessions for relief purposes.

From the dome the scenic beauty impresses the visitor. The view will repay one for climbing the iron stairs from the fourth floor level to the top of the dome. If one should get tired, he can stop at the first or second landings, one quarter or halfway to the top, and walk around the outside of the dome, at either of those stations, and the view will be delightful; but if he will continue on and climb the winding stairs to the very top he will obtain a magnificent panoramic view of the Sacramento Valley and its surrounding mountain ranges. On the east can be seen the Sierra Nevada, on the west the Coast Range, away off to the north the snow-capped peak of Mount Shasta, and to the south, Mount Diablo. The course of the Sacramento and of the American rivers can be traced for miles through the valley to where the American is seen to empty into the Sacramento at the northwest corner of the capital city, and their course as one river can be traced for miles on its winding way towards the sea.

STATE CAPITOL PARK.

By William Vortriede, State Gardener.

The grounds within which the California State Capitol building stands are in the heart of the city of Sacramento, extending from Tenth street on the west to Fifteenth street on the east, and from L street on the north to N street on the south. They take in ten blocks in all, including the space which otherwise would be occupied by intersecting streets, and comprise an area of 33.05 acres. The western 11.90 acres were donated by the city of Sacramento to the State, and the eastern portion, containing 21.15 acres, were purchased by the State for the sum of $100,000.

The grounds are well planted with trees and shrubs whose grateful shade is enjoyed by many visitors. Their large size, reached within a comparatively few years, and their manifest health and vigor, speak volumes for the fertile soil in which they grow and the fine climate they enjoy.

Two magnificent terraces set off the imposing Capitol building to its best advantage. They lead all around the structure and are planted with geometric precision in harmony with the Grecian architecture. East of the Capitol the planting is more in the natural style.

All continents and all climes have contributed to the wealth of choice plants in these grounds. Here are found the date palms of Asia, Africa and South America; the fan palms of Asia, North America and Australia; the bamboo, from Asia; the Dracæna, from Australia; the pampas grass, from South America; the cedar of the Himalaya mountains, the cedar of Lebanon, and the incense cedar of the California mountains; the stone pine of Italy and the Aleppo pine of southern France; the cypress of North America, southern Europe, and eastern Asia; the Araucaria of South America and Australia; the fir tree of Norway and California; the Cunninghamia, maidenhair tree, and Cryptomeria, from China and Japan; the gum tree, rubber tree, silk oak, Acacia, and bottle-brush, from Australia; the orange, lemon, loquat, persimmon, and pomegranate. from Europe and Asia; the walnut, from Asia and America; the horse-chestnut, from Asia; the butternut and hickorynut, from America; the elm, from Europe and America; the pepper-tree, from South America; the olive, from Europe; the laurel, from Europe and California; the Camellia, from Asia; the strawberry bush, from Europe; the Pittosporum, from Australia; the magnolia, from America and Asia; the varnish tree, from Asia; the locust, from America; the tulip tree and Catalpa, from the east; the box elder, from the east and west; the redwood, from the west, and many more that could be named. All find a congenial home on these beautiful grounds, with their rich soil and mild and equal climate.

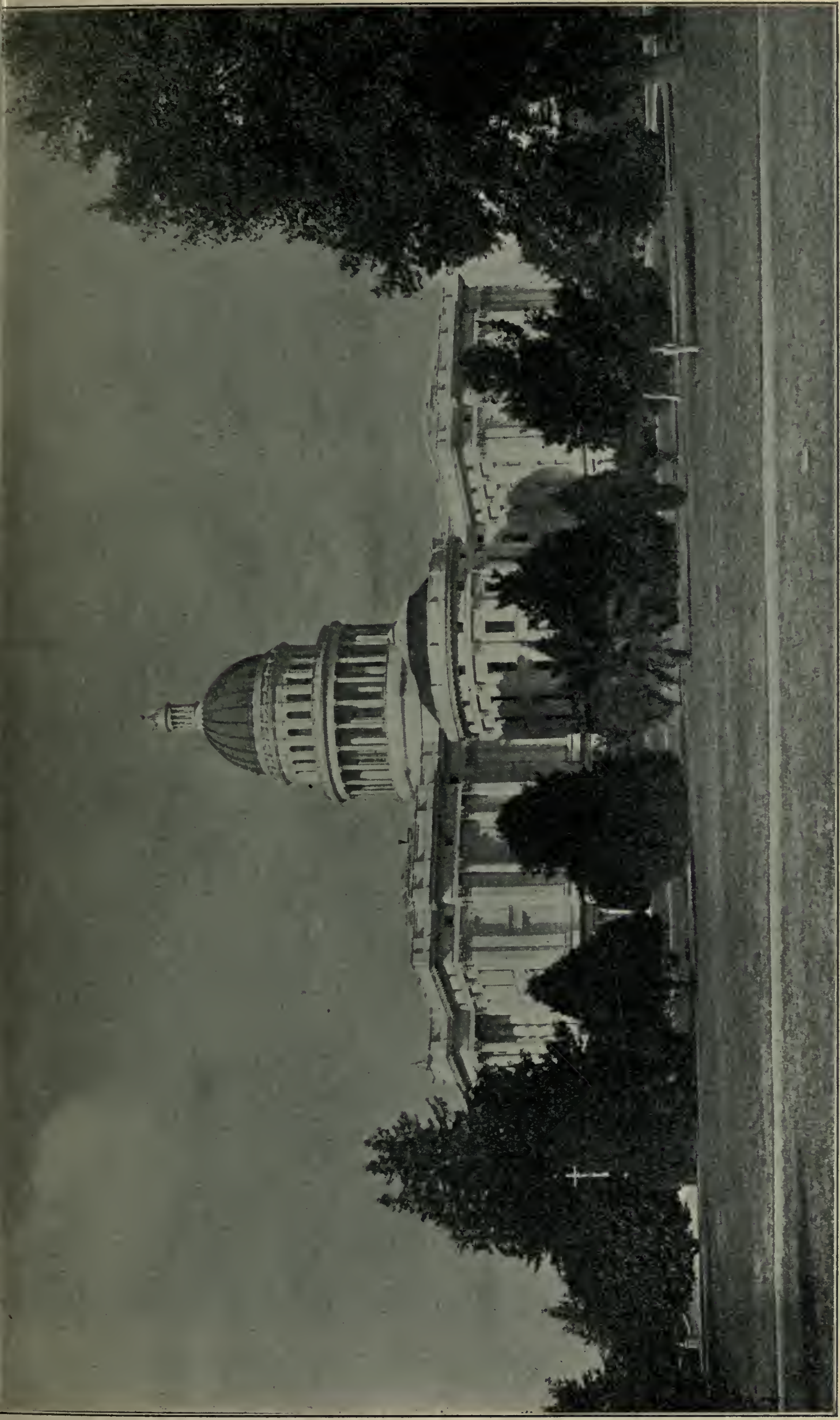
In about the center of the grounds is a plot of half an acre, densely planted with eastern North American trees. This is an interesting grove of trees and shrubs, collected, planted and dedicated to the State of California by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are historic trees, collected from the most prominent battlefields of the Civil War. We find here the black walnut, the shellbark hickory, the ash, the water oak, the willow oak, the blackjack oak, the silver maple, the red maple, the rock maple, the tulip tree, the basswood tree, the mulberry, the juniper, the black locust, the American white elm, the slippery elm, the Wishoo elm, and the dogwood.

The three acres in the southeast portion of the Park, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, N street and Capitol avenue, will be used exclusively for California flora. Here the plants of the desert, such as the many different and interesting cacti and yuccas, plants loving sunshine to its fullest extent, will meet the plants preferring moisture and coolness of shade, such as the many different ferns, the azaleas, and the huckleberries.

The *Sequoia gigantea* from the Sierra Nevada here meets its only relative, the *Sequoia sempervirens* of the northern coast ranges; the sugar pine of the high Sierra greets the ocean-spray-loving Monterey pine; the valley and Douglas oaks of the many dry valleys stand beside the tanbark and holly oak of the cooler and more moist Coast Range; and the almost extinct Torrey pine and the silver fir, *Abies venusta*, meet the omnipresent bull pine and Digger pine. Most of the plants of this timely and interesting planting will be furnished by the California orders of Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

See Constitution in Statutes, thirty-ninth session of Legislature, 1911. Also, see Statutes, extra session, thirty-ninth session of Legislature, 1911, and the General Laws of the State of California. Also, edition of "Constitution, 1912," distributed by the Secretary of State.



The Capitol (rear or east side).

Photo by McCurry, Sacramento.

Photo by McCurry, Sacramento.

The Capitol (main or west facade).

STATE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT.

The terms of the Justices are twelve years.

Permanent address: Wells Fargo Building, Second and Mission streets, San Francisco.

TERMS OF COURT.—The Supreme Court meets at the following places, viz.:

At Wells Fargo Building, Second and Mission streets, San Francisco, on the second Monday in January, and on the third Monday in July.

At Bullard Block, Los Angeles, on the first Monday in April, and on the second Monday in October.

At the State Capitol, Sacramento, on the first Monday in May, and on the second Monday in November.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence elected.	Term ends.	Salary.
W. H. Beatty	R.	Chief Justice	Sacramento	January, 1915	$8,000 00
F. M. Angellotti	R.	Associate Justice	San Rafael	January, 1915	8,000 00
Lucien Shaw	R.	Associate Justice	Los Angeles	January, 1915	8,000 00
F. W. Henshaw	R.	Associate Justice	Oakland	January, 1919	8,000 00
Wm. G. Lorigan	R.	Associate Justice	San José	January, 1919	8,000 00
Henry A. Melvin	R.	Associate Justice	Oakland	January, 1923	8,000 00
M. C. Sloss	R.	Associate Justice	San Francisco	January, 1923	8,000 00

Officers and Employees.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Where employed.	Salary.
C. P. Pomeroy	D.	Reporter Decisions	San Francisco	San Francisco	$2,500 00
H. L. Gear	D.	Asst. Rep. Dec.	San Francisco	San Francisco	2,400 00
H. C. Finkler	R.	Secretary	San Francisco	San Francisco	2,400 00
J. B. Dryden	R.	Secretary	San Francisco	San Francisco	2,400 00
W. J. Nicholson	R.	Phon. Reporter	Visalia	San Francisco	3,000 00
F. S. Lafferty	R.	Phon. Reporter	Santa Rosa	San Francisco	2,400 00
A. W. Poole	R.	Bailiff	San Francisco	San Francisco	1,800 00
James M. Meredith	R.	Bailiff	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1,800 00
John F. Tyler	R.	Librarian	San Francisco	San Francisco	1,500 00
Warren Powers	R.	Janitor	San Francisco	San Francisco	1,200 00
M. W. Davis	R.	Janitor	Folsom	San Francisco	1,200 00
Alex. B. Moreno	R.	Janitor	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	900 00

DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL.

First Appellate District.

Court meets at Wells Fargo Building, Second and Mission streets, San Francisco.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence elected.	Term ends.	Salary.
Thos. J. Lennon	R.	Presiding Justice	San Rafael	January, 1923	$7,000 00
Frank H. Kerrigan	R.	Associate Justice	San Francisco	January, 1923	7,000 00
Samuel P. Hall	R.	Associate Justice	Oakland	January, 1919	7,000 00
Officers and employees.			Whence appointed.		
P. J. Hayselden	R.	Clerk	Oakland	Pleasure of court.	2,700 00
J. B. Martin	R.	Deputy Clerk	San Francisco		2,000 00
W. E. Tucker	R.	Phon. Reporter	Alameda		2,400 00
D. C. McGarmey	R.	Bailiff	San Francisco		1,600 00

Second Appellate District.

Court meets at International Bank Building, Los Angeles.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence elected.	Term ends.	Salary.
Matthew T. Allen	R.	Presiding Justice	Los Angeles	January, 1915	$7,000 00
Victor E. Shaw	R.	Associate Justice	San Diego	January, 1923	7,000 00
William P. James	R.	Associate Justice	Los Angeles	January, 1919	7,000 00
Officers and employees.			Whence appointed.		
W. D. Shearer	R.	Clerk	Los Angeles	Pleasure of court.	2,700 00
H. C. Lillie	R.	Deputy Clerk	Los Angeles		2,000 00
J. H. Crumrine	R.	Reporter	Los Angeles		2,400 00
W. H. Morris	R.	Bailiff	Los Angeles		1,600 00

Third Appellate District.

Court meets at State Capitol, Sacramento.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence elected.	Term ends.	Salary.
Norton P. Chipman	R.	Presiding Justice	Red Bluff	January, 1919	$7,000 00
Elijah C. Hart	R.	Associate Justice	Sacramento	January, 1915	7,000 00
Albert G. Burnett	R.	Associate Justice	Santa Rosa	January, 1923	7,000 00
Officers and employees.			Whence appointed.		
G. H. Chase	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	Pleasure of court.	2,700 00
W. M. Lowell	R.	Deputy Clerk	Sacramento		2,000 00
Charles H. Adams	R.	Phon. Reporter	Sacramento		2,400 00
Geo. B. Donaldson	R.	Bailiff	Fairfield		1,600 00
John O'Donnell	R.	Janitor	Sacramento		1,080 00

STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $10,000 per annum.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON (R.) ---------------------------- of San Francisco.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Alexander McCabe	Private Secretary	San Francisco	$5,000 00
Franklin A. Griffin	Executive Secretary	San Francisco	3,600 00
Harriet B. Odgers	Stenographer	Berkeley	2,000 00
B. C. Greer	Messenger	Grass Valley	1,500 00

Office, State Capitol.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $4,000 per annum.

ALBERT J. WALLACE (R.) ---------------------------- of Los Angeles.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $5,000 per annum.

FRANK C. JORDAN (R.) ---------------------------- of Auburn.

Main Office.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Frank H. Cory	R.	Deputy	Palo Alto	$3,000 00
Robert V. Jordan	R.	Corporation Secretary	Oakland	2,800 00
Walter E. Watts	R.	Bookkeeper	Auburn	2,400 00
James M. Cremin	R.	Statistician	Marysville	2,400 00
Ed L. Head	R.	Keeper of Archives	San Diego	2,000 00
Frank T. Barnes	R.	Register Clerk	Los Angeles	1,800 00
N. C. Daroux	R.	Recording Clerk	Sacramento	1,800 00
Chas. S. O'Connor	R.	Certificate Clerk	San Francisco	1,600 00
Leonard C. Curry	R.	Recording Clerk	Sacramento	1,600 00
L. F. Varden	R.	Recording Clerk	Auburn	1,600 00
A. A. Brewer	R.	Recording Clerk	Napa	1,600 00
Alfred T. Howe	R.	Recording Clerk	Auburn	1,600 00
A. R. Drennan	R.	Recording Clerk	Oakland	1,600 00
P. A. Dougherty	R.	Messenger	San Francisco	900 00
Lou Wagner	R.	Porter	Sacramento	720 00

Motor Vehicle Department.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Joseph G. Mansfield	R.	Superintendent and Cashier	San Francisco	$2,400 00
A. J. Healy	R.	Clerk	San Francisco	1,600 00

Corporation License Department.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Everett W. Gardiner	R.	Superintendent	Fresno	$2,400 00
John Irwin	R.	Clerk	Auburn	1,800 00
W. H. Govan	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,800 00
H. M. Standerwick	R.	Clerk	Vallejo	1,600 00
E. T. Hall	R.	Clerk	San Francisco	1,600 00
I. G. Porter	R.	Clerk	San Francisco	1,600 00
Charles J. Hagerty	R.	Clerk	San Francisco	1,600 00
W. G. Howard	R.	Clerk	Berkeley	1,600 00
P. A. Dougherty	R.	Messenger	San Francisco	600 00
Lou Wagner	R.	Porter	Sacramento	360 00

Office, State Capitol.

STATE CONTROLLER.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $5,000 per annum.

A. B. Nye (R.)-----of Oakland.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
D. A. Moulton	R.	Deputy	San Bernardino	$3,000 00
R. A. Waring	R.	Inheritance Tax Deputy	Sacramento	2,400 00
F. R. Swain	R.	Bookkeeper	San Francisco	2,400 00
O. E. Cooper	R.	Statistician	Oakland	2,000 00
A. B. Lemmon, Jr.	R.	Warrant Registrar	Santa Rosa	2,000 00
E. M. Jefferds	R.	Expert	Visalia	2,000 00
R. P. Roper	R.	Clerk	Napa	1,800 00
M. E. Colgan	R.	Clerk	Santa Rosa	1,600 00
E. J. Woodburn	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,600 00
C. H. Smith	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,600 00
G. T. Hanley	R.	Stenographer	Sacramento	1,200 00
Jacob Soares	R.	Messenger	Los Angeles	720 00

Office, State Capitol.

STATE TREASURER.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $5,000 per annum.

E. D. Roberts (R.) (Appointed February 20, 1911)-----of San Bernardino.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Herbert W. Johnstone	R.	Deputy	Los Angeles	$3,200 00
H. P. Reese	R.	Cashier	Fresno	2,500 00
E. M. Lynch	R.	Bond Officer	Sacramento	2,500 00
W. A. McElvaine	R.	Bookkeeper	San Bernardino	2,200 00
E. B. Wilkerson	R.	Bookkeeper	San Bernardino	2,200 00
W. J. Moodey	R.	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,200 00
S. W. Ford	R.	Watchman	Rialto	1,320 00
P. Brown	R.	Watchman	Fresno	1,320 00
E. O. Felts	R.	Watchman	Los Angeles	1,320 00
Warren Weaver	R.	Watchman	San Bernardino	1,320 00
S. Truitt	R.	Porter	Fresno	720 00

Office, State Capitol.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $6,000 per annum.

U. S. Webb (R.)-----of Quincy.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
E. B. Power	R.	Assistant	Nevada City	$4,000 00
Raymond Benjamin	R.	Chief Deputy	Napa	4,000 00
Malcolm C. Glenn	R.	Deputy	Sacramento	3,300 00
Robt. W. Harrison	R.	Deputy	San Rafael	3,300 00
J. H. Nourse	R.	Deputy	Santa Ana	3,000 00
George Beebe	R.	Deputy	Los Angeles	3,000 00
J. Charles Jones	R.	Deputy	Sacramento	3,000 00
W. H. Cobb	R.	Phonographic Reporter	San Francisco	1,800 00
John H. Riordan	R.	Clerk	San Francisco	1,800 00
Leslie Davis	R.	Clerk	Alameda	1,800 00
Helen H. Syme	R.	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,200 00
Bertha Trowbridge	R.	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,200 00
Margaret L. Bull	R.	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,200 00
Elise Anderson	R.	Stenographer	Sacramento	1,200 00
L. F. Gwyn	R.	Porter	Los Angeles	480 00

Offices, State Capitol, Sacramento; room 1212, Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco.

SURVEYOR GENERAL AND EX OFFICIO REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $5,000 per annum.

W. S. KINGSBURY (R.)------------------------------of Los Angeles.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
A. W. Sanborn	R.	Deputy	Los Angeles	$3,000 00
Donn J. Shields	R.	Assistant	Los Angeles	2,250 00
James F. Lyon	R.	Clerk	Arroyo Grande	1,800 00
C. B. Brier	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,800 00
A. B. Pattison	R.	Clerk	Los Angeles	1,800 00
A. P. Ireland	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,800 00
G. N. Kehlenbeck	R.	Clerk	Los Angeles	1,800 00
J. D. Lewis	R.	Clerk	Los Angeles	1,800 00
L. F. Gwyn	R.	Porter	Los Angeles	480 00

Office, State Capitol.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915.

Salary, $5,000 per annum.

Friend William Richardson (R.)------------------------------of Berkeley.

At Main Office, State Capitol Building.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Robert L. Telfer	R.	Deputy	San José	$2,400 00
Robert Alexander	R.	Chief Clerk	Sacramento	2,240 00
Louise B. Bootes	R.	Stenographer	Berkeley	1,500 00

At Plant on State Capitol Park, corner L and Fifteenth streets, Sacramento.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Frank J. Smith	R.	General Foreman	Los Angeles	$2,700 00
Geo. A. Burns	R.	Copy Editor	Sacramento	1,800 00
S. J. Mathews	R.	Foreman Composing Room	Berkeley	2,100 00
J. M. Welsh	R.	Foreman Bindery	Sacramento	2,100 00
D. D. Sullivan	R.	Foreman Pressroom	Sacramento	2,100 00
J. C. Gilkerson	R.	Bookkeeper	San Francisco	2,100 00
Will H. Marsh	R.	Timekeeper	Roseville	1,800 00
Grove J. Fink	R.	Warehouse	Sacramento	1,800 00
C. A. Carlson	R.	Machinist	Sacramento	1,800 00
J. J. C. Fitzgerald	R.	Stockkeeper	Sacramento	1,560 00

Printers, pressmen, binders, porters, folders and sewers are paid the prevailing wages in Sacramento.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915. Salary, $5,000 per annum.

EDWARD HYATT (R.)------------------------------of Riverside.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
M. G. Hyatt	R.	Deputy	Riverside	$2,400 00
Job Wood, Jr.	R.	Statistician	Salinas	2,400 00
Fred B. Moore	R.	Bookkeeper	Ukiah	1,600 00
Clarence S. Pixley	R.	Clerk and Stenographer	Los Angeles	1,600 00
W. S. Dyas	R.	Porter	Sacramento	900 00

Office, State Capitol.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Term of incumbent ends January, 1915.

Salary, $5,000 per annum.

B. GRANT TAYLOR (R.)------of Saratoga.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Where employed.	Salary.
W. R. Mackrille	R.	Chief Deputy	Fresno	San Francisco	$2,400 00
George H. S. Dryden	R.	Deputy	San Francisco	San Francisco	1,800 00
Isadore Erb	R.	Deputy	San Francisco	San Francisco	1,800 00
A. S. Ramage	R.	Deputy	San Francisco	San Francisco	1,800 00
Ray C. Waring	R.	Deputy	Sacramento	Sacramento	1,800 00
Wm. I. Traeger	R.	Deputy	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	1,800 00
M. C. Van Allen	R.	Deputy	Tulare	Los Angeles	1,800 00
F. M. Handy	R.	Stenographer	Ukiah	San Francisco	1,000 00
Wm. Munro	R.	Porter	Oakland	Sacramento	720 00

Offices: Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco; Bullard Block, Los Angeles; State Capitol, Sacramento.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Term at pleasure of the Governor. Salary, $3,600 per annum.

E. A. FORBES (R.)------of Marysville.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Frank F. Canon	R.	The Assistant Adjutant General	Sacramento	$3,000 00
Howard S. McIntire	R.	Chief Clerk	Sacramento	1,900 00
Jacob Alexander	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,700 00
Henry B. Van Horn	R.	Clerk	Oakland	1,700 00
John F. Sherburn	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,700 00
A. M. Coughlin	R.	Stenographer and Clerk	Sacramento	1,500 00
John L. Henderson	R.	Military Storekeeper	Sacramento	1,200 00
Edward B. Irish	R.	Asst. Military Storekeeper and Porter	Sacramento	900 00

Office, State Capitol.

NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

The National Guard of California, as at present constituted, consists of departmental staff officers, one company of signal corps, eleven companies of coast artillery, thirty-six companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, and nine divisions of the Naval Militia. The coast artillery is organized as a coast artillery corps, the infantry into three regiments of twelve companies each, and the cavalry as a squadron. The infantry is organized into one brigade, with the cavalry, field artillery, and Signal Corps company attached. The total strength of the land forces is approximately 3,700 commissioned officers and enlisted men, and of the Naval Militia 606 commissioned officers and enlisted men—a total of approximately 4,306 commissioned officers and enlisted men. Returns from the brigade commander for the year 1911 show the number of unorganized militia enrolled to be approximately 308,515. Total appropriations by the State for the two years ended June 30, 1911, $386,660; for two years ending June 30, 1913, $459,900; balance in active service emergency fund, $91,293.25; armories, $203,500.

General Headquarters, Sacramento.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson------Commander-in-Chief
Brigadier General Edwin A. Forbes------The Adjutant General
(Ex officio Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and chief of Ordnance.)
Colonel Frank F. Canon------The Assistant Adjutant General

Staff Departments and Corps.

——— ——— ————————Inspector General
Colonel Madison T. Owens, Whittier————Judge Advocate General
Colonel Harvey D. Loveland, San Francisco————Paymaster General
Colonel Theodore Rethers, San Francisco————Surgeon General
Colonel Frederick J. Amweg, San Francisco————Chief of Engineers

Aids to Commander-in-Chief.

(Not yet appointed.)

Signal Corps.

Company B ————San Francisco

Coast Artillery Corps.

Headquarters, San Francisco————Colonel George A. Schastey, Commanding

Field Artillery.

Battery A————Los Angeles
Battery B————Oakland

First Brigade.

Headquarters, Los Angeles————Brigadier General Robert Wankowski, Commanding
Second Infantry————Headquarters, Chico
Fifth Infantry————Headquarters, Oakland
Seventh Infantry————Headquarters, Los Angeles
First Squadron of Cavalry————Headquarters, Sacramento

Naval Militia.

Headquarters, San Francisco————Captain George W. Bauer, Commanding

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Consists of five members, appointed by the Governor. The three commissioners holding office October 10, 1911, to serve out their terms expiring December 31, 1914; and two additional commissioners appointed by Governor to serve during the same term. Upon expiration of said term each commissioner to serve six years, excepting that the commissioners first appointed after expiration of term December 31, 1914, one shall be appointed to serve until January 1, 1917; two to serve until January 1, 1919; and two to serve until January 1, 1921.

(Stats. Extra Session 1911, page 22.)

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
John M. Eshleman*	President	El Centro	$6,000 00
Harvey D. Loveland*	Commissioner	San Francisco	6,000 00
Alex Gordon*	Commissioner	Sacramento	6,000 00
Edwin O. Edgerton	Commissioner	Los Angeles	6,000 00
Max Thelen	Commissioner and Attorney of Board	Berkeley	6,000 00
Charles R. Detrick	Secretary	Mayfield	3,600 00
Charles A. De Ligne	Assistant Secretary	Sacramento	1,800 00
R. A. Thompson	Chief Engineer		5,000 00
H. C. Hazzard	Chief of Service Department		
L. R. Reynolds	Auditor		
H. H. Sanborn	Rate Expert	San Francisco	3,000 00
Ralph A. Sollars	Official Reporter		2,100 00

*Elected, 1910.

Office: Tenth floor, Commercial Building, 833 Market street, San Francisco.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. Receive $5 per day while attending sessions of the board, to be paid from receipts from applicants.

(Stats. 1901, p. 645.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Prentiss Maslin, President	Sacramento	May 27, 1912
John Hoesch, Vice President	Sacramento	May 27, 1913
Thomas E. Atkinson, Secretary	San Francisco	May 27, 1913
John Forbes	San Francisco	May 27, 1914
William Dolge	Alameda	December 12, 1915

Office of Secretary, 201 Sansome street, San Francisco.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay. Term of office begins on the first day of February. The Board is classified into four classes of three members each, so that three members go out of office every year.

(Stats. 1880, p. 49.)

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
A. L. Scott	President	San Francisco	February 1, 1915
Benjamin F. Rush	Vice-President	Suisun	February 1, 1916
C. J. Chenu	General Superintendent	Sacramento	February 1, 1913
H. A. Jastro	Member	Bakersfield	February 1, 1914
T. H. Ramsay	Member	Red Bluff	February 1, 1914
Theodore Gier	Member	Oakland	February 1, 1914
John M. Perry	Member	Stockton	February 1, 1913
E. W. Howard	Member	San Mateo	February 1, 1913
George L. Warlow	Member	Fresno	February 1, 1915
I. L. Borden	Member	San Francisco	February 1, 1915
C. W. Paine	Member	Sacramento	February 1, 1916
E. F. Mitchell	Member	San Francisco	February 1, 1912

Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
C. Allison Telfer	Manager	$4,000 00
E. Swift Train	Manager of Exhibits	1,800 00
George Robertson	Statistician	1,800 00

Office, State Agricultural Building, Fair Grounds, Sacramento.

DISTRICT BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.

(Stats. 1897, page 304; amended 1901, page 304; superseded and repealed and districts reorganized 1909, page 979.)

Appointed by the Governor, eight for each district. Term, four years. No pay.

Terms of all directors of the reorganized districts have expired and the Governor has not made appointments to fill, excepting in the Fourth, Sixth and Sixteenth districts. District fairs have not been held for several years, the Legislature failing to make any appropriations for this purpose. Districts having acting directors are:

Fourth District.

Jos. T. Grace, of Santa Rosa——Term expires December 1, 1913
A. W. Foster, of San Rafael——Term expires December 1, 1913
John P. Overton, of Santa Rosa——Term expires December 1, 1913
Frank Muther, of Santa Rosa——Term expires December 1, 1912
H. M. LeBaron, of Valley Ford——Term expires December 1, 1912
S. M. Augustine, of San Rafael——Term expires December 1, 1915
Allen B. Lemmon, of Santa Rosa——Term expires December 1, 1915
W. H. Lumsden, of Santa Rosa——Term expires December 1, 1915

Sixth District.

J. B. Lippincott, of Los Angeles——Term expires January 9, 1916
Kate Reynolds, of Los Angeles——Term expires January 9, 1916
W. M. Bowen, of Los Angeles——Term expires December 1, 1912
C. A. Canfield, of Los Angeles——Term expires December 1, 1916

Sixteenth District.

Reginald W. Nuttall, of San Luis Obispo------------Term expires December 1, 1913
John Donovan, of Nipomo------------------------Term expires December 1, 1913
L. C. Routzahn, of Arroyo Grande-----------------Term expires December 1, 1912
W. H. Warden, of San Luis Obispo----------------Term expires December 1, 1912

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. (Stats. 1901, page 541.)

For the purpose of examining applicants for certificates to practice architecture in California, the State is divided into northern and southern districts, and five members of the board appointed from each district.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Office, 1039-1041 Phelan Building, San Francisco.

The Northern District consists of all that portion of the State north of the northerly line of the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino.

William Curlett, of San Francisco, *President*--------Term expires November 26, 1914
Lionel Deane, of San Francisco, *Sec.* and *Treas.*----Term expires November 26, 1914
J. Cather Newsom, of San Francisco---------------Term expires November 26, 1914
Sylvain Schnaittacher, of San Francisco----------------Term expires April 1, 1914
John Bakewell, of San Francisco----------------------Term expires June 8, 1916

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Office, 721 American Bank Building, Los Angeles.

The Southern District consists of all of that portion of the State south of the northerly line of the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernardino.

John P. Krempel, of Los Angeles, *President*--------Term expires November 29, 1914
Frederick L. Roehrig, of Los Angeles, *Secretary*----Term expires November 29, 1914
W. S. Hebbard, of San Diego----------------------Term expires November 29, 1914
Sumner P. Hunt, of Los Angeles------------------Term expires November 29, 1914
Octavius Morgan, of Los Angeles------------------Term expires November 29, 1914

STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Banks appointed by the Governor. Holds office at pleasure of the Governor.

(Stats. 1909, page 87; amended 1911, page 7.)

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
W. R. Williams	R.	Superintendent of Banks	Fresno	$10,000 00
F. H. Thatcher	R.	Chief Deputy	Los Angeles	4,000 00
A. A. De Ligne	R.	Attorney	Sacramento	4,500 00
R. E. Dobbs	R.	Examiner	Los Angeles	3,600 00
F. W. Sinclair	R.	Examiner	Oakland	3,300 00
E. D. Elliott	R.	Examiner	Bakersfield	3,000 00
C. B. Wingate	R.	Examiner	Santa Rosa	3,000 00
L. V. Shaw	R.	Examiner	Oakland	3,000 00
G. Schammel	R.	Examiner	Oakland	3,000 00
W. S. Martin	R.	Examiner	Pasadena	2,400 00
F. O. Cramer	R.	Assistant	Fresno	2,400 00
T. B. Sullivan	R.	Assistant	San Francisco	2,400 00
C. M. Noyes	R.	Assistant	Fresno	2,220 00
H. R. Erkes	R.	Assistant	Los Angeles	1,800 00
G. W. Ellis	R.	Assistant	Haywards	1,800 00
J. O. Cunha	R.	Assistant	Berkeley	1,800 00
C. M. Cushman	------	Filing Clerk	Oakland	1,200 00
Belle Agee	------	Stenographer	Fresno	1,200 00
Pearl Houchin	------	Stenographer	San Francisco	900 00
M. E. Madison	------	Stenographer	Sacramento	900 00
Lillian E. Rolls	------	Stenographer	Los Angeles	720 00
Mae Quane	------	Telephone Operator	San Francisco	360 00
Byron Collins	------	Messenger	San Francisco	300 00

Special deputy superintendents appointed to assist in handling the affairs of banks in process of liquidation (compensation paid out of funds of banks in liquidation): S. P. Young, San Francisco; Geo. M. Mitchell, San Francisco; R. E. Trengrove, San Francisco; B. V. Moore, Los Angeles.

Office: Postal Telegraph Building, San Francisco.

COMMISSIONER OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at the pleasure of the Governor.
(Stats. 1905, page 659; 1907, page 631; 1911, page 607.)

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
George S. Walker	R.	Commissioner	San José	$3,000 00
James L. Fields	R.	Secretary	Alameda	2,100 00

Office, 604–606 Call Building, San Francisco.

TRUSTEES OF STATE BURIAL GROUND.

Appointed by the Governor, to hold office at his pleasure.

W. F. Knox, Jr.	Sacramento
Preston L. Lykens	Sacramento

Vacancy: P. H. Russell resigned January 16, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at the pleasure of the Governor. Salary, $3,000.
(Stats. 1911, page 572.)

GEORGE G. RADCLIFF—of Watsonville.

Incumbent appointed April 6, 1911.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
J. F. Mispley	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	$1,800 00
Thomas McDermott	R.	Engineer	San Francisco	1,800 00
John Marsh	R.	Fireman	Nevada County	1,260 00
W. H. Sutton	R.	Electrician	Los Angeles	1,800 00
Wm. Wicks	R.	Head Porter	Sacramento	1,200 00
Wm. Vortriede	R.	Head Gardener	Stockton	1,800 00
Albert Aldinger	R.	Assistant Gardener	Sacramento	*
Frances M. Coughlin	R.	Telephone Operator	Sacramento	720 00
Mrs. B. A. Plant	R.	Telephone Operator	Santa Cruz	720 00

*Salary, $100 per month.

Also, 6 policemen, 2 elevator attendants, 12 gardeners, 5 porters, 1 typewriter expert. Office, State Capitol.

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.)	Governor
Frank C. Jordan (R.)	Secretary of State
Edward D. Roberts (R.)	State Treasurer

Franklin A. Griffin (R.), Secretary. Salary, $600 per annum.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.
(Stats. 1903, page 482, as amended by Stats. 1911, Chap. 683.)
Hiram W. Johnson, Governor, ex officio.

Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, *President*, San Francisco	Term expires February 17, 1914
Carrie Parsons Bryant, *Vice-President*, Los Angeles	Term expires February 17, 1914
W. S. Tinning, Martinez	Term expires February 17, 1912
John R. Haynes, M.D., Los Angeles	Term expires February 17, 1916
Jessica B. Peixotto, Berkeley	Term expires February 17, 1916
Rev. Charles A. Ramm, San Francisco	Term expires June 30, 1915

Employees.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
W. Almont Gates	Secretary	Berkeley	$3,300 00
Fred T. Herrick	Chief Clerk	Riverside	1,500 00
Anita Eldridge	Clerk	San Francisco	1,020 00

Office of Board, 1007 Phelan building, San Francisco.

Under the act creating the Board the members are to so classify themselves by lot that two members go out of office in four years, two in eight years, and two in twelve years. Although the Board did so classify itself, the Constitution provides, in article XX, section 16, that in no case shall a term of office exceed four years, unless provided for in the Constitution. Owing to the provision of the act making a term in contravention with the provisions of the Constitution, the members hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. (Rule established in *People* vs. *Perry*, 79 Cal. 106.)

INSPECTORS OF CITRUS FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at pleasure of the Governor. No pay.

(Stats. 1901, p. 663; amended Stats. 1903, p. 338.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	When appointed.
L. J. C. Spruance	Los Angeles	October 21, 1901
A. N. Judd	Watsonville	September 11, 1903
J. R. Banks	Ukiah	November 10, 1903
Court Smith	Tulare	November 17, 1903
W. W. Turney	Santa Clara County	November 18, 1903

BOARD OF COLTON HALL TRUSTEES.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Frank Mattison, President	Santa Cruz	April 12, 1907
Arthur Metz, Vice-President	Monterey	April 12, 1907
William Jacks, Treasurer	Monterey	April 12, 1907

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at pleasure of the Governor. Salary, $4,000.

(Stats. 1911, Chap. 349.)

John Francis Neylan (R.), *Chairman*	Sacramento.
C. L. Seavey (R.)	Pasadena.
William H. Humphrey (R.)	San Francisco

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
P. J. Tehaney	R.	Secretary	Oakland	$2,400 00
T. J. Ford	R.	Clerk	San Francisco	1,800 00
F. D. Caminetti	D.	Clerk	Jackson	1,800 00
Lew A. Norton	R.	Clerk	Healdsburg	1,800 00
Edith L. Grove	R.	Stenographer	Quincy	1,500 00
Jennie A. Petit	R.	Stenographer	Los Angeles	1,500 00
R. Helmes	R.	Messenger	Sacramento	900 00

Accountancy Department.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
C. L. Avery	R.	Superintendent of Accounts	San Francisco	$3,000 00
H. S. Patterson	R.	Assistant Superintendent of Accounts	Berkeley	2,700 00
Corning de Saules	R.	Assistant Superintendent of Accounts	San Francisco	2,700 00
Geddes, J. A.	R.	Accountant	San Francisco	1,800 00

Office, State Capitol.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at pleasure of the Governor. No compensation.

George C. Pardee, *Chairman*	Oakland.
Francis Cuttle	Riverside.
J. P. Baumgartner	Santa Ana.

Name.	Office.	Where employed.	Salary.
——— ———	Attorney	San Francisco	Per annum. $2,400 00
Horace Tillard Jones	Special Agent	San Francisco	2,400 00
— — — ——	Secretary	San Francisco	1,800 00
Josephine A. Patten	Clerk	San Francisco	750 00
Ralph D. Robertson	Field Assistant	Berkeley	Per month. 150 00
Harry Barnes	Field Assistant	Berkeley	125 00
E. W. Stanton, Jr.	Field Assistant	Berkeley	100 00
S. C. Whipple	Field Assistant	Berkeley	115 00
J. C. Marr	Field Assistant	Berkeley	100 00
R. W. Broadie	Field Assistant	Berkeley	100 00
F. C. Ebert	Field Assistant	San Francisco	115 00
E. O. Christiansen	Field Assistant	San Francisco	115 00
Lasley Lee	Field Assistant	San Francisco	90 00

Office, Room 702 Mills Building, San Francisco.

Other appointments—37 observers and 1 janitor.

STATE DAIRY BUREAU.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay. The Board is classified so that the terms of office expire successively.
(Stats. 1897, p. 68.)

Name.	Politics.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
E. P. Nissen	R.	Ferndale	July 1, 1911
M. T. Freitas	R.	San Rafael	July 1, 1912
J. R. Murphy	R.	Fresno	July 1, 1913

F. W. Andreasen (R.), Agent and Secretary. Salary, $2,400.
Office, 25 California street, San Francisco.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.
(Stats. 1901, p. 564.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
J. M. Blodgett, President	Lodi	September 1, 1914
C. A. Herrick, Secretary	San Francisco	September 1, 1912
J. L. Pease, Treasurer	Oakland	September 1, 1913
——— ———*	———	September 1, 1911
G. Maurice Crow	Los Angeles	September 1, 1912
J. W. Neblett	Riverside	September 1, 1912
C. A. Litton	San Francisco	September 1, 1914

*Vacancy.

Office of the secretary, Room 401, 133 Geary street, San Francisco.

STATE DENTAL SURGEON.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. Salary, $2,400.

Leo. J. McMahon, of San Francisco	Term expires December 19, 1916

ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

H. Vandre, M. D., President	Ocean View
Hannah-Scott Turner, M. D., First Vice-President	Pomona
J. G. Tompkins, M. D., Second Vice-President	Oakland
H. Ford Scudder, Recording Secretary	Redlands
Ira A. Wheeler, M. D., Corresponding Secretary	Healdsburg
J. A. Munk, M. D., Treasurer	Los Angeles

Office of the president, 2935 San José avenue, Ocean View.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Hiram W. Johnson, President	Governor
Edward Hyatt, Secretary	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Benjamin Ide Wheeler	President of University of California
Alexis F. Lange	Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education, University of California
Morris E. Dailey	President of State Normal School at San José
Jesse F. Millspaugh	President of State Normal School at Los Angeles
Allison Ware	President of State Normal School at Chico
Edward L. Hardy	President of State Normal School at San Diego
Frederic L. Burk	President of State Normal School at San Francisco
Ednah A. Rich	President of State Normal School at Santa Barbara
C. L. McLane	President of State Normal School at Fresno

Office of Secretary, State Capitol.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

(Stats. 1907, page 215.)

Advisory Board.

Hiram W. Johnson	Governor
J. J. Dwyer	President State Board of Harbor Commissioners
F. W. Hatch	General Superintendent of State Hospitals
W. F. McClure	State Engineer

Charles D. Blaney. Burton A. Towne. N. D. Darlington.

Consulting River Board. (No pay.)

George W. Tatterson	Stockton	M. J. Boggs	Colusa
Alexander Gordon	Sacramento	E. S. Brown	Sacramento

W. J. Smith, Vorden.

Appointments.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
W. F. McClure	R.	State Engineer	Berkeley	$5,000 00
J. W. Woollett	R.	State Architect	San Francisco	4,800 00
Paul M. Norboe	R.	Assistant State Engineer	Hanford	3,000 00
Jerome Newman	R.	Assistant State Engineer	San Francisco	3,000 00
L. B. Luppen	R.	Mechanical Engineer	Sacramento	2,700 00
Earle Freeman	R	Secretary	Sacramento	2,400 00
H. A. French	R	Purchasing Agent	Sacramento	2,400 00
C. F. Dean	R.	Architectural Designer	Sacramento	2,400 00
E. D. Griffith	R.	Testing Engineer	Sacramento	2,100 00
Edward Goodwin	R.	Engineer Draftsman	Napa	2,000 00
Charles N. Young	R.	Engineer Draftsman	San Francisco	2,000 00
R. E. Backus	R.	Architectural Draftsman	San Francisco	2,000 00
J. S. Dean	R.	Architectural Draftsman	Sacramento	2,000 00
O. R. Baxter	R.	Architectural Draftsman	San Francisco	2,000 00

Auditing Department.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
J. H. Clarke	R.	Auditor	San Francisco	$2,100 00
A. J. Adams	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,200 00
N. E. White	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,200 00

Also 3 Filing Clerks; 1 Blue Print Pressman; 3 Stenographers; 1 Porter; 1 Messenger.
Office, State Capitol.

W. F. McClure, appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, February 13, 1912. Consulting River Board, appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate; term at pleasure of appointive power. Other appointments are made by the State Engineer; term at pleasure of appointive power. Appointments made by State Engineer must be confirmed by the Advisory Board.

The department exercises a general supervision over all constructive work carried on at every State institution except the University of California. In addition to the office force, inspectors are kept in the field wherever work is in progress. Inspectors are appointed by the State Engineer and their salaries are determined by the Advisory Board. Members of the Advisory Board and the Consulting River Board are allowed their necessary traveling expenses.

The act creating the Department of Engineering abolished the following departments in State government: Commissioner of Public Works, Department of Highways, Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works, Débris Commissioner, and Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Elected by districts. Terms of incumbents end January, 1915.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence elected.	District represented.	Salary.
A. B. Nye	R.	Controller and ex officio member.	Oakland	—— ——	
Edward Rolkin	R.	Member of Board	San Francisco	First	$4,000 00
John Mitchell	R.	Member of Board, chairman	Oakland	Second	4,000 00
Richard E. Collins	R.	Member of Board	Redding	Third	4,000 00
Jeff McElvaine	R.	Member of Board	San Bernardino	Fourth	4,000 00
			Whence appointed.	Where employed.	
T. M. Eby	R.	Secretary	Sacramento	Sacramento	3,000 00
Prof. Carl C. Plehn	R.	Adviser	Berkeley	Berkeley	3,000 00
A. L. Wyllie	R.	Clerk	Stockton	Sacramento	2,000 00
Ivy B. Folsom	R.	Stenographer	Oakland	Sacramento	1,200 00
Jacob Soares	R.	Messenger	Los Angeles	Sacramento	480 00

Office, State Capitol.

Meetings, second Monday each month, and continuous sessions from first Monday in March to second Monday in September.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. Term at pleasure of the Governor. No pay.

Stats. 1869–70, page 663; Pol. Code, Secs. 368, 642. 643.

F. M. Newbert, *President*, Sacramento	Appointed August 3, 1911
M. J. Connell, Los Angeles	Appointed February 1, 1909
Carl Westerfeld, San Francisco	Appointed November 28, 1911
Ernest Schaeffle, *Secretary*, San Francisco	Appointed November 29, 1911.

Employees.

Name.	Office.	*Salary.
J. S. Hunter	Assistant in Charge of Game Conservation	$140 00
W. H. Shebley	Superintendent of Hatcheries	225 00
R. D. Duke	Attorney	250 00

*Per month and traveling expenses.

Head office, San Francisco (734 Mills Building).

Under direction of Ernest Schaeffle, Secretary. Salary, $225.00 per month and traveling expenses.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Arthur M. Fairfield	Assistant Secretary	$125 00
O. H. Reichling	Claim Clerk	125 00
Daniel O'Connell	Cashier	125 00
Leo N. Pettit	Record Clerk	100 00
E. McI. Rutter	Clerk	75 00
Mae D. Horn	Stenographer	85 00
M. O. Vreeland	Stenographer	85 00

Los Angeles office (510 Consolidated Realty Building).

Under direction of Commissioner M. J. Connell.

H. I. Pritchard	Assistant	$150 00
E. A. McKee	Clerk and Stenographer	75 00

Fresno office (347 Forsyth Building).

Under direction of Deputy A. D. Ferguson. Salary, $175.00 per month and traveling expenses, auto.

Lida H. Ransom	Stenographer	$50 00

Sacramento office (Forum Building).

Under direction of Commissioner F. M. Newbert.

Geo. Neale	Assistant	$100 00
R. E. Cannell	Stenographer and Clerk	100 00

See list of district deputies under "Board of Fish and Game Commissioners" in supplement at back of book.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

(Stats. 1905, page 235.)

State Board of Forestry.

Hiram W. Johnson	Governor
Frank C. Jordan	Secretary of State
U. S. Webb	Attorney General
G. Morris Homans	State Forester

State Forester's Office.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
G. Morris Homans*	State Forester	Berkeley	$3,000 00
L. Geo. Johnson	Deputy State Forester	Sacramento	1,800 00
Ralph W. Sloss	Assistant State Forester	Sacramento	1,600 00

*Appointed by the Governor. Office, State Capitol.

BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Term at pleasure of the Governor.

(Pol. Code, sections 1002 and 2520.)

Name.	Office.	When appointed.	Salary.
J. J. Dwyer, President	San Francisco	Mar. 23, 1911	$3,600 00
John H. McCallum	San Francisco	July 30, 1912	3,000 00
Thomas S. Williams	San Francisco	July 27, 1911	3,000 00

Officers and Employees.

Name.	Office.	When appointed.	Salary.
Leo V. Merle, Jr.	Secretary	July 6, 1911	$3,000 00
James Byrne, Jr.	Assistant Secretary	Nov. 10, 1910	2,400 00
John M. La Rue	Secretary to President	Jan. 1, 1908	1,500 00
W. E. Erzgraber	Bookkeeper	July 8, 1907	1,800 00
John W. Sweeney	Office Collector	June 1, 1911	1,800 00
E. B. Cohn	Toll Clerk	Mar. 5, 1908	1,800 00
Edward T. Joste	Dockage Clerk	Sept. 20, 1911	1,800 00
Jas. E. Fitzgerald	Clerk	June 28, 1911	1,500 00
Eugene A. Brown	Collector and Clerk	Nov. 15, 1910	1,500 00
J. J. Barrett	Clerk		900 00
E. L. A. Brown	Stenographer	June 1, 1907	900 00
W. B. Thorpe	Purchasing Agent	Oct. 19, 1911	2,400 00
Daniel A. Ryan	Attorney	June 1, 1911	2,400 00
S. W. Hawkins	Messenger	Oct. 1, 1907	900 00

Office, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

Wharfingers.

Henry A. Oser	Chief Wharfinger	June 2, 1911	$3,000 00
Edward F. Bryant	Wharfinger and Acting Assistant Chief Wharfinger	May 19, 1911	2,100 00

Also thirteen wharfingers at $1,800.00 each per annum, and twelve collectors at $1,500.00 each per annum.

Engineering Department.

Jerome Newman	Assistant State Engineer	Aug. 8, 1912	$3,000 00
Carl Uhlig	Assistant Engineer	June 1, 1907	2,400 00

Also six draftsmen, transitman, rodman, two bookkeepers, clerk, stenographer, five engineering inspectors, five pile driver inspectors, four inspectors, and three foremen.

Electrical Department.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Chas. P. Stanton	Chief Electrician	$1,800 00

Also six electricians.

Construction and Repair Department.

K. D. McLean	Superintendent	$2,400 00
C. H. Witham	Foreman Carpenter	Per day. 6 00

Also clerk and timekeeper; also twenty-five carpenters.

Plumbers, Machinists, etc.

D. Bohn	Machinist	$125 00

Also two steamfitters, two plumbers, plasterer, nine tinners, two blacksmiths, and concrete worker.

Painters.

C. W. Andrews	Foreman	Per day. $5 00

Also twelve painters and two laborers.

Raftsmen at State Boom.

Three raftsmen employed.

Street Maintenance.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
R. D. Ledgett	Superintendent of Street Paving and Cleaning	$150 00

Also three pavers, two rammers, three laborers, hostler, and twenty-three sweepers.

Blacksmith Shop (East and Greenwich streets).

		Per day.
W. Bowne	Blacksmith	$5 00
J. O'Meara	Blacksmith	4 50

Also three helpers.

State Pile Driver (top driver No. 1).

J. McConville	Engineer	$5 00

Also two watchmen, one raftsman, and five pilemen.

State Pile Driver (top driver No. 3).

Three carpenters, one watchman, and pileman employed.

State Pile Driver (top driver No. 5).

E. Painter	Engineer	$5 00

Also two watchmen and five pilemen.

State Pile Driver (scow driver No. 2).

D. Rodgers	Engineer	$5 00

Also two watchmen, five pilemen and one raftsman.

State Pile Driver (scow driver No. 4).

F. Hale	Engineer	$5 00

Also two watchmen, one raftsman, three pilemen, and three carpenters.

Belt Railroad.

F. A. Stevens	Superintendent	$250 00

Also four clerks, seven engineers, seven firemen, night yardmaster, six foremen, and thirteen switchmen.

Machinists, Helpers, etc.

H. Martin	Machinist	$135 00

Also five helpers.

Section Gang.

Fourteen laborers employed.

Tugs and Dredgers.

James C. Symon	Superintendent	$200 00

Tugs.

C. Saulit	Captain	$150 00
J. Petzinger	Captain	150 00
F. Miller	Captain	150 00
H. Walker	Captain	150 00
J. C. Maher	Engineer	140 00
E. J. Powers	Engineer	140 00
H. Johnstone	Engineer	140 00
J. F. Duff	Engineer	140 00

Also four firemen and eight deckhands.

Dredger No. 3.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
M. H. Todman	Captain	$150 00
E. A. Beeler	Captain	150 00
F. G. Graham	Captain	150 00
C. J. Fitzpatrick	Engineer	120 00
M. Nicholson	Engineer	120 00
I. H. Smith	Engineer	120 00

Also three firemen and twelve deckhands.

Dredger No. 2.

Thos. Guthrie	Captain	$150 00
E. Roberts	Engineer	120 00

Also one fireman, five deckhands, and one watchman.

Launch "Jas. N. Gillett, Jr."

E. J. Burns	Captain and Engineer	$120 00

Also two watchmen.

Police, Watchmen, etc.

Robert T. Brown	Clerk	$125 00
James J. Graham	Sergeant of Police	125 00

Also seven policemen, two watchmen, and one janitor.

Purchasing Department.

John Piel	Clerk	$100 00
H. Hawes	Storekeeper	Per day. 3 50

Janitors at Ferry Building.

Peter J. Kelly	Superintendent, Ferry Building	$125 00
Mrs. L. Brennan	Matron	75 00
J. Holman	Day Foreman	90 00
F. E. Bailey	Night Foreman	90 00
S. E. Baxter	Engineer	120 00

Also two assistant matrons, two window cleaners, one watchman, twenty janitors, and an assistant engineer.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF EUREKA.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years.

(Pol. Code, sections 2567 to 2572.)

W. H. H. Heckman (R.), of Eureka, President——Term expires April 5, 1916
Adolph Ohman (R.), of Eureka——Term expires April 5, 1916
H. H. Woodcock (R.), of Eureka——Term expires March 21, 1915
Salary, $400 per annum; paid by the State.
S. S. Silkwood (R.), of Eureka, Harbormaster——Term expires July 6, 1915
Salary, $1,200 per annum; paid by the State.
Grace E. Campbell (R.), of Eureka, Secretary of the Board—Term expires July 6, 1913
Appointed by the Board. Salary, $1,000 per annum; paid by the State.

The Board is also empowered to employ from time to time an attorney.

Harbor Commissioners for the Bay of San Diego.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Salary, $25 per month. Term of office, four years.

It is provided that the terms of office of the Commissioners shall expire successively.

(Pol. Code, sections 2575 to 2608.)

F. R. Burnham, President	Term expires January 19, 1915
C. H. Swallow, Secretary	Term expires January 15, 1915
A. E. Roberts	Term expires April 8, 1915

(Edgar Luce, Attorney.)

The Secretary receives a salary of $1,500 per annum.

T. M. Shaw, Harbormaster, appointed February, 1911.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

Term of office, four years. No pay.

(Stats. 1869-1870, page 329; Pol. Code, sections 368 and 369.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Martin Regenburger, M.D., President	San Francisco	September 8, 1914
W. LeMoyne Wills, M.D., Vice President	Los Angeles	September 8, 1914
W. F. Snow, M.D., Secretary	Stanford University	September 8, 1914
Wallace A. Briggs, M.D.	Sacramento	September 8, 1914
F. K. Ainsworth, M.D.	San Francisco	September 8, 1914
James H. Parkinson, M.D.	Sacramento	September 8, 1914
O. Stansbury, M.D.	Chico	September 8, 1914

State Board of Health.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
W. F. Snow, M.D.	R.	Secretary	Stanford University	$3,600 00
Louis H. Roseberry	R.	Attorney	Los Angeles	3,000 00
John F. Leinen	R.	Assistant to the Secretary	San Francisco	2,400 00
Mabelle G. Bush	R.	Clerk	Napa	1,600 00

Office: State Capitol.

State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

W. F. Snow, M.D.	R.	Registrar (ex officio)*	Stanford University	
George D. Leslie	R.	Statistician	San Francisco	$2,400 00
Lewis V. Boyle	R.	Deputy Statistician	Stanford University	1,600 00
Josephine A. Glenn	R.	Copyist	Berkeley	900 00
Carrie M. Christianson	R.	Copyist	Sacramento	900 00

*The Secretary of the State Board of Health is ex officio State Registrar of Vital Statistics, receiving only a single salary.

Office: State Capitol.

State Hygienic Laboratory.

(At Berkeley.)

Dr. W. A. Sawyer	Director	Berkeley	$2,500 00
Dr. J. C. Geiger	Assistant	Berkeley	1,500 00

State Food and Drug Laboratory.

(At Berkeley.)

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
M. E. Jaffa, M.S.	Director	Berkeley	$3,000 00
A. R. Mehrtens	Assistant	Berkeley	1,500 00

The Attorney is appointed by the Governor.

The Secretary and all others are appointed by the board.

The office of the State Board of Health and of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics is at the State Capitol, Sacramento.

The Hygienic Laboratory and the Pure Food and Drug Laboratory are located at the State University, Berkeley.

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor. Salary, $3,600 per annum.

(Stats. 1911, p. 823.)

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Date appointed.
Burton A. Towne	Commissioner	Lodi	August 2, 1911
Chas. D. Blaney	Commissioner	Saratoga	August 2, 1911
N. D. Darlington	Commissioner	Los Angeles	August 2, 1911

Employees.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Austin B. Fletcher	Highway Engineer	San Diego	$10,000 per annum
W. R. Ellis	Secretary	Berkeley	3,000 per annum
F. G. Somner	Engineer Division No. 1	At Willits	3,000 per annum
T. A. Bedford	Engineer Division No. 2	At Redding	3,000 per annum
W. S. Caruthers	Engineer Division No. 3	At Sacramento	3,000 per annum
A. E. Loder	Engineer Division No. 4	At San Francisco	3,000 per annum
W. C. Howe	Engineer Division No. 5	At San Luis Obispo	3,000 per annum
J. B. Woodson	Engineer Division No. 6	At Fresno	3,000 per annum
W. L. Clark	Engineer Division No. 7	At Los Angeles	3,000 per annum

Office, Forum Building, Sacramento.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Edgar R. Bryant, M. D., President—350 Post street, San Francisco
W. J. Hawkes, M. D., First Vice-President—Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles
Florella Estes, M. D., Second Vice-President—Auditorium Building, Los Angeles
Guy E. Manning, M. D., Secretary—391 Sutter street, San Francisco
T. C. Low, M. D., Treasurer—Auditorium Building, Los Angeles

Directors: George H. Martin, M. D., Butler Building, San Francisco; Wm. Boericke, M. D., 391 Sutter street, San Francisco; Sidney Worth, M. D., 391 Sutter street, San Francisco; James W. Ward, M. D., 391 Sutter street, San Francisco; H. M. Bishop, M. D., Los Angeles.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HORTICULTURE.

(See amended act, approved April 26, 1911.)

Appointed by the Governor. Term ends October 21, 1915. Salary, $4,000.
A. J. Cook (R.), Claremont__________State Commissioner of Horticulture.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
G. E. Merrill	R.	Chief Deputy	San José	$2,400 00
E. O. Essig	D.	Secretary	Santa Paula	2,400 00
Frederick Maskew	R.	Chief Deputy Quarantine Officer	Long Beach	2,400 00
Harry S. Smith	R.	Superintendent State Insectary		2,400 00
A. S. Hoyt	R.	Deputy Quarantine Officer	San Diego	1,800 00
Everett J. Vosler	R.	Assistant Superintendent, Insectary		1,800 00
Edwd. J. Branigan	R.	Field Deputy, Insectary	Woodland	1,500 00
Maude Hiett	R.	Clerk	Sacramento	1,500 00

Main office, State Capitol, Sacramento. State Insectary, Capitol Park. Quarantine Office, Room 11, Ferry Building, San Francisco. Offices Quarantine Deputies, Floor 9, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, and Courthouse, San Diego.

The salaries of the following temporary deputies, as provided by law, are paid out of the appropriation for the support of the Commissioner: H. S. Fawcett, Plant Pathologist; Geo. Compere, B. B. Whitney, C. H. Vary, A. S. Hoyt, E. J. Newcomer, A. Chatterley, L. A. Whitney, and Lee A. Strong.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

Appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One appointee to serve four years; one to serve three years; one to serve two years. All appointees after the first list to serve four-year terms. Salary, $3,600 per annum.

(Stats. 1911, p. 802.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
A. J. Pillsbury, Chairman	Piedmont	August 31, 1915
Will J. French	San Francisco	August 31, 1914
Willis I. Morrison	Pasadena	August 31, 1913

Employees.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Aaron L. Sapiro	Secretary	San Francisco	$2,400 00
Hugh Jeidell	Statistician	San Francisco	2,100 00
Katherine Kelly	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,080 00
Mary Ward	Stenographer	San Francisco	900 00
G. Genevieve Touhey	Statistical Clerk	San Francisco	1,020 00
S. A. McLaughlin	Statistical Clerk	San Francisco	900 00
Chas. Davis	Stenographer	San Francisco	810 00

Office: Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

Appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. Term, four years. Salary, $4,000. Term of incumbent ends June 15, 1914.

(Stats. 1868, p. 336. Reënacted 1872, Pol. Code, 368, 568, 569. Stats. 1907, p. 141.)

E. C. Cooper — Insurance Commissioner.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
H. F. Risbrough	Deputy Insurance Commissioner	$225 00
J. W. Stetson	Attorney	250 00
E. F. Mitchell	Assistant to Commissioner	225 00
F. P. Cooper	Examiner	*
T. W. Kirby	Examiner	166 65
S. H. Beckett	Assistant Examiner	165 00
F. M. Lumbard	Statistician	165 00
F. R. Danforth	Registrar	165 00
J. L. Maritzen	Clerk	90 00
A. C. Foster	Bookkeeper	75 00
M. E. Barr	Stenographer and Clerk	110 00
L. A. Toone	Stenographer	90 00
R. V. Mothersill	Actuary	166 65

*Paid $9.00 per diem by insurance companies when examinations are made.

Office, 602 Mutual Bank Building, San Francisco.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Appointed by the Governor, February 28, 1911. Term, at pleasure of the Governor. Salary, $3,000 per annum.

(Stats. 1883, p. 27; 1889, p. 6; 1907, pp. 306–307; 1909, p. 36; 1911, pp. 39, 1205.)

John P. McLaughlin, of San Francisco — Commissioner.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
John Kean	Deputy Commissioner	San Francisco	$2,400 00
John J. Tobin	Deputy Commissioner, Los Angeles	Alameda	2,400 00
Henry H. Lyon	Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Los Angeles	Los Angeles	2,100 00
H. A. Schcel	Statistician	San Francisco	2,100 00
Katherine Kelly	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,200 00

Other appointments—Assistant Stenographer and four Special Agents.

Offices: 807 Mechanics Building, 948 Market street, San Francisco; Higgins Building, Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY.

Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. Term four years. No compensation.

(Pol. Code, sections 2292 and 2293.)

Charles S. Greene (R.), Oakland, President	Term expires February 28, 1912
Bradner W. Lee (R.), Los Angeles	Term expires February 28, 1914
Allen B. Lemmon (R.), Santa Rosa	Term expires February 28, 1914
R. M. Richardson (R.), Sacramento	Term expires February 28, 1914
A. H. Hewitt (R.), Yuba City	Term expires February 28, 1916

State Librarian.

Appointed by Trustees. Term ends July, 1914. Salary, $3,600.

JAMES L. GILLIS (R.)____________of Sacramento.

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
Milton J. Ferguson	Assistant Librarian	Norman, Okla.	$2,400 00
Laura Steffens	Second Assistant Librarian	Sacramento	2,100 00
Margaret Eastman	Chief Deputy and in charge of Order Department	Los Angeles	1,800 00
Susan T. Smith	Reference Librarian	Chico	1,500 00
Eudora Garoutte	Head of California Department	San Francisco	1,500 00
Alice J. Haines	Head of Documents Department	San Francisco	1,500 00
Mabel R. Gillis	Head of Books for Blind Department	Sacramento	1,500 00
Harriet G. Eddy	County Library Organizer	Elk Grove	1,800 00
Annie L. Blanchard	Shelf Lister	Sacramento	1,200 00
Annie Lowry	In charge of Periodicals and Binding	Sacramento	1,200 00

Other appointments—Eighteen Assistants.

Office: State Capitol.

GUARDIAN OF MARSHALL'S MONUMENT.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at pleasure of the Governor.

(Stats. 1891, p. 424.)

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Where employed.	Salary.
William C. Miller	R.	Guardian	Placerville	Coloma	$600 00

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, two years.

(Stats. 1907, p. 252; 1909, p. 418.)

*J. Henry Barbat, M. D., President	San Francisco
*Walter Lindley, M. D.	Los Angeles
‡W. W. Vanderburgh, D. O., Vice-President	San Francisco
§Chas. L. Tisdale, M. D., Secretary	Alameda
†Chas. Clark, M. D., Treasurer	San Francisco
*Geo. F. Reinhardt, M. D.	Berkeley
*Wm. W. Roblee, M. D.	Riverside
*Fred R. Burnham, M. D.	San Diego
§W. H. Stiles, M. D.	San Bernardino
†W. M. Mason, M. D.	Lodi
‡Dain L. Tasker, D. O.	Los Angeles

Office of the Board, room 929, Butler Building, Geary and Stockton streets, San Francisco.

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*Recommended by The Medical Society of the State of California.
†Recommended by Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California.
‡Recommended by Osteopathic Association of the State of California.
§Recommended by California State Homeopathic Medical Society.

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

O. D. Hamlin, President	Oakland
C. S. Stoddard, First Vice-President	Santa Barbara
J. R. Walker, Second Vice-President	Fresno

Philip Mills Jones, Secretary.

Office, Butler Building, San Francisco.

Councilors: C. G. Kenyon, San Francisco, chairman; T. C. Edwards, Salinas; E. N. Ewer, Oakland; John Kuser, Novato; Antrim Edgar Osborne, Santa Clara; George H. Kress, Los Angeles; George H. Aiken, Fresno; James H. Parkinson, Sacramento; John C. Spencer, San Francisco; H. A. L. Ryfkogel, San Francisco; F. M. Pottenger, Monrovia; C. Van Zwatenburg, Riverside.

STATE MINERALOGIST.

Appointed by the Governor. Term of incumbent expires November 25, 1915.

Fletcher McNutt Hamilton (R.)------------------------------of Berkeley.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
E. B. Preston	R.	Determinative Mineralogist	Petaluma	$1,800 00
Fred L. Lowell	R.	Curator	Berkeley	1,800 00
W. W. Thayer	R.	Secretary	San Francisco	1,800 00
Walter W. Bradley	R.	Librarian	Berkeley	1,500 00
E. S. Boalich	R.	Statistician	Berkeley	1,500 00
P. Landeker	R.	Stenographer	San Francisco	1,200 00
H. F. Williams	R.	Janitor	Oakland	1,140 00
Arthur Nagle	R.	Night Watchman	San Francisco	960 00

Office, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

TRUSTEES STATE MINING BUREAU.

Appointed by the Governor. Term of office, four years. No salary.
(Stats. 1893, p. 203; amended Stats. 1903, p. 113; Stats. 1907, p. 935.)

Name	Term expires
John G. Fletcher (R.), of Oakland	Term expires December 27, 1911
Henry E. Monroe (D.), of San Francisco	Term expires July 8, 1916
Calvert Wilson (D.), of Los Angeles	Term expires March 29, 1914
E. C. Hutchinson (R.), of San Francisco	Term expires March 14, 1916

Office: Ferry Building, San Francisco.

TRUSTEES OF STATE MINERAL CABINET.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at pleasure of the Governor. No pay.

Name	Appointed
Harris Weinstock (R.), of San Francisco	Appointed October 29, 1900
J. A. Woodson (R.), of Sacramento	Appointed April 2, 1887
George Pyburn (R.), of Sacramento	Appointed April 2, 1887

State Mineral Cabinet is located at Crocker Art Gallery, Second and O streets, Sacramento.

BOARD OF MONTEREY CUSTOM HOUSE TRUSTEES.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.
(Stats. 1901, p. 516.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Grant Towle, President	Monterey	January 31, 1912
William Sandholt, Secretary	Monterey	January 31, 1912
George S. Gould, Jr., Treasurer	Monterey	January 31, 1912
Frank Mattison	Santa Cruz	January 31, 1914
Florence Porter Pfingst	Watsonville	January 31, 1914

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years.

Receive $10 per day while attending meetings, and mileage at five (5) cents per mile for all distances traveled in attending meetings, to be paid out of receipts of board.

(Stats. 1903, p. 285; amended Stats. 1907, p. 63; Stats. 1909, p. 775.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
John M. Forsyth, President	Long Beach	December 8, 1915
J. M. Crawford, Secretary	Fresno	December 8, 1915
H. H. Weindieck	Red Bluff	December 8, 1915

Office of Secretary, Fresno, Cal.

OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Lester R. Daniels, D.O., President	Sacramento
Susan O. Harris, D.O., First Vice-President	San Francisco
Grace E. Hain, D.O., Second Vice-President	Stockton
C. A. Haines, D.O., Treasurer	Sacramento
Effie E. York, D.O., Secretary	San Francisco

Office of the secretary, 1479 Geary street, San Francisco.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

Consists of three members appointed by the Governor and serving "at the pleasure of the Governor."

(Chap. 337, Stats. 1911.)

Date.	Name.	Position.	Where from.	Salary.
June 15, 1911	George W. Marston, Chairman	Member	San Diego	None
Apr. 17, 1912	Russell C. Allen*	Member	San Diego	None
June 15, 1911	Thomas O'Halloran	Member	San Diego	None

*Vice L. J. Wilde, resigned.

Office, Administration Building, San Diego.

Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be allowed their actual expenses, not exceeding $1,000.

The sum of $50,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to meet the expense of preparing the plans and specifications, and constructing the foundation for an exposition building, to be erected at the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego in the year 1915, plans and specifications to provide for a building to cost not less than $250,000. The above amount is available July 1, 1912.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson	San Francisco
Matt I. Sullivan, President	San Francisco
Chester H. Rowell	Fresno
Marshall Stimson	Los Angeles
*Arthur Arlett	Berkeley

Name.	Position.	Where from.	Salary.
Florence J. O'Brien	Secretary	Chico	$250 00
Leo S. Robinson	Controller	Alameda	150 00
Daisy Nepp	Stenographer	San Francisco	100 00

*Vice R. Cameron Rogers, deceased.

Office, Exposition Building, San Francisco.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. Receive $8 per diem for attending meetings, necessary expenses, and mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile, paid out of moneys received by the board for examinations and fees.

(Stats. 1905, p. 535; amended Stats. 1907, p. 766.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
J. O. McKown, President	Livermore	May 28, 1913
E. J. Molony, Treasurer	San Francisco	May 28, 1913
Edward T. Off	Pasadena	April 3, 1913
H. O. Buker	Fresno	April 3, 1913
Charles B. Whilden	Alameda	April 3, 1913
H. J. Finger	Santa Barbara	May 28, 1913
G. M. Sutherland	Alameda	April 3, 1913

Louis Zeh, of San Francisco, Secretary.

Office of Board, Suite 909–10, Butler Building, Geary and Stockton streets, San Francisco.

The Secretary's compensation is fixed by the Board and paid out of its receipts.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term at pleasure of the Governor.

San Francisco, Mare Island, Vallejo and Benicia.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.	Salary.
Charles Mayor	D.	Commissioner	San Francisco	March 27, 1911	Fees
H. Z. Howard	R.	Commissioner	San Francisco	March 27, 1911	Fees
William T. Lewis*	R.	Commissioner	San Francisco	March 27, 1912	Fees

*Appointed vice E. M. Freeman, deceased.

Office, 311 Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Harbor of San Diego.

Appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure, not exceeding four years.

(Stats. 1911, Chap. 102.)

William R. Cushman	R.	Commissioner	San Diego	March 29, 1911	Fees
E. S. Potter	R.	Commissioner	San Diego	March 29, 1911	Fees

Mayor of city of San Diego is ex officio member of Board.

PORT WARDENS.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term, four years.

(There are four Port Wardens for the port of San Francisco, and one for every other port of entry within the State.)

(Pol. Code, sections 368, 369, 2501.)

San Francisco.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.	Salary.
John Leale	R.	Port Warden	San Francisco	March 19, 1913	Fees
William H. Pratt	R.	Port Warden	San Francisco	Feb. 1, 1913	Fees
Thomas Wallace	R.	Port Warden	San Francisco	March 8, 1913	Fees

Office, 110 Market street, San Francisco.

San Diego.

A. J. Foster	R.	Port Warden	San Diego	Feb. 1, 1913	Fees

San Pedro and Wilmington.

(Now under control of city of Los Angeles.)

Don. C. Fugitt	R.	Port Warden	Los Angeles	Feb. 23, 1912	Fees

Office, City Hall, Los Angeles.

RECLAMATION BOARD.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, at the pleasure of the Governor.

Three members. No pay.

(Stats. 1911, extra session, p. 117.)

Peter Cook, of Rio Vista	Appointed May 8, 1912
V. S. McClatchy, of Sacramento	Appointed May 8, 1912
W. T. Ellis, Jr., of Marysville	Appointed May 8, 1912

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD PARK COMMISSION.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. Composed of four members, with the Governor as ex officio member.

(Stats. 1911, page 8.)

Name.	Office.	Where from.	Term expires.
H. L. Middleton	Commissioner	Boulder Creek	February 9, 1915
A. A. Taylor	Commissioner	Santa Cruz	February 9, 1915
Charles B. Wing	Commissioner	Palo Alto	February 9, 1915
James B. Morrisey*	Commissioner	Santa Clara	February 9, 1915

*Appointed in place of Rev. Robert E. Kenna, deceased.

California Redwood Park, administered by a commission of five members, consists of approximately 3,800 acres, mainly of virgin redwood. The park is crossed by numerous streams which are bordered by ferns, mosses, and water-plants. On Opal Creek, near the center of the basin-shaped park, are located the warden's headquarters and the rustic buildings constructed for the accommodation of visitors. The headquarters are connected with Boulder Creek by a telephone line and by a daily stage which carries mail during the summer months. From the warden's headquarters numerous trails and walks lead to the many points of interest. Of California Redwood Park, United States Senator Perkins said: "I have traveled through the forests of Mariposa and I have driven through the wonderful forests of southern Germany, yet I have never seen the equal of California Redwood Park."

David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, has said: "California Redwood Park is a leaf from the greatest of virgin forests, a sample of the redwoods as they have been for ten thousand years, and one which may be preserved for all time. Besides this, it is a botanical garden where the wax myrtle, the California nutmeg tree, the California whortleberry, the clintonia, the oxalis, and all the other plants which follow the redwoods may be likewise saved for our descendants."

COMMISSION FOR THE LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE REFORMATORY.

Consists of five members appointed by the Governor.

(Stats. 1911, p. 1088.)

Hiram W. Johnson, Governor	San Francisco
Albert J. Wallace, Lieutenant Governor	Los Angeles
C. E. McLaughlin, Sacramento	Appointed August 23, 1911
Earl A. Walcott, San Francisco	Appointed August 23, 1911
B. P. Oliver, San Francisco	Appointed August 23, 1911

STALLION REGISTRATION BOARD.

(Stats. 1911, p. 1306.)

Directors.

A. L. Scott	President
Dr. Chas. Keane	State Veterinarian
George Robertson	Secretary

Office of Secretary, State Fair Grounds, Sacramento.

Laws for the regulation of horse breeding on scientific lines have long been advocated by the best authorities, but it is only within the last six years that a serious attempt has been made to secure a larger supply of well-bred horses of recognized breeds, the first step in this direction being taken by the State of Wisconsin in 1896. Since then each year has seen an advance in the number of states joining in this important movement, and at the present time eighteen have enacted stallion registration laws.

The California law provides that the Board shall publish bulletins, with a view to encourage the horse breeding interests in the State, and to disseminate information pertaining to horse breeding, and with this object in view, it is intended to issue a bulletin at the end of this year containing all available statistics relating to horses and mules in the State, and other information of value. This will also give an opportunity to review the working of the law, and to point out certain amendments that experience has shown to be necessary in order that the work may be carried on with the best possible results.

BOARD OF SUTTER'S FORT TRUSTEES.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.

(Stats. 1891, p. 25.)

James M. Henderson (R), of Sacramento, President	Term expires August 1, 1915
Edward M. Lynch (R), of Sacramento, Secretary	Term expires March 19, 1911
George E. Bullock, (R), of Sacramento	Term expires June 29, 1913
Henry Hahman (R), of Santa Rosa	Term expires June 29, 1913
Frederick T. Duhring (R), of Sonoma	Term expires June 29, 1913

Employees.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Where employed.	Salary.
E. H. Cox, Sr.	R.	Guardian	Sacramento	Sacramento	$900 00
John C. Scroggs	R.	Gardener	Sacramento	Sacramento	1,200 00
J. McAdams	R.	Assistant Gardener	Sacramento	Sacramento	1,080 00

Office, Sutter Fort, Sacramento.

COMMISSION ON REVENUE AND TAXATION.

J. B. Curtin, of Sonora	Commissioner
Carl C. Plehn, of Berkeley	Secretary

The Commission on Revenue and Taxation was constituted by virtue of an act approved March 20, 1905, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to appoint an expert in taxation and public finance, to sit as a member of a commission to be composed of himself and a general committee of the Senate and Assembly of the thirty-sixth session of the Legislature of the State of California, of which commission the Governor shall be ex officio a member and chairman, to investigate the system of revenue and taxation in force in this State, and to recommend a plan for the revision and reform thereof; to provide for the creation of said commission, and to define its powers, and making an appropriation therefor," being Chapter 324 of the Statutes of California of the thirty-sixth session (Stats. 1905, page 390); also by virtue of a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly (Stats. 1905, page 1067) under which there were appointed Senators J. B. Curtin of Sonora and M. L. Ward of San Diego, and Assemblymen H. S. G. McCartney of Los Angeles and E. F. Treadwell of San Francisco. On March 20, 1905, the Governor appointed, as Expert on Taxation and Public Finance, Carl C. Plehn, Associate Professor of Finance, Department of Economics, University of California.

The Commission rendered a preliminary report in August, 1906, and a final report in December, 1906. The constitutional amendment recommended in the report was proposed to the people by the Legislature in its thirty-seventh session by a resolution adopted March 9, 1907. (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1; Stats. 1907, page 1353.) The proposed amendment was defeated at the general election held November 3, 1908.

The Commission was continued by the act of March 13, 1907 (Stats. 1907, page 245), entitled "An act appropriating money to carry on the work provided for in the act" of 1905, and was further continued by an act approved March 25, 1909; Statutes 1909, page 779.

By the act of 1909 the Commission was reduced so as to provide for the appointment of but one Commissioner instead of four and an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made to carry on the work. State Senator J. B. Curtin of Sonora was appointed by the Governor on June 8, 1909, and is now the only Commissioner. As embodying the result of the work of the Commission, Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1 was proposed by the Legislature of 1909. At the general election on November 8, 1910, the amendment was carried. The thirty-ninth session of the Legislature enacted Chapter 335, Statutes 1911, page 530, approved April 1, 1911, to carry the amendment into effect.

STATE TEXTBOOK COMMITTEE.

Hiram W. Johnson	Governor
Edward Hyatt	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Frederic L. Burk	President of State Normal School at San Francisco

B. S. Lobdell, of Alhambra, Secretary. Salary, $2,500. Office of Secretary, State Capitol, Sacramento.

CALIFORNIA STATE TRADES AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

(Location to be selected.)

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.

(Stats. 1909, p. 887.)

W. H. Metson, of San Francisco	Term expires June 2, 1913
W. L. Crooks, of Benicia	Term expires July 1, 1913

Commission to Select Site.

Hiram W. Johnson	Governor
Frank C. Jordan	Secretary of State
U. S. Webb	Attorney General
J. B. Curtin	State Senator
E. L. Hawk	Member of Assembly

VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA.

(Stats. 1905, p. 471.)

Headquarters (business office of Board of Directors, Assistant Secretary, and active committees on duty daily): 333 Kearny street, Macdonough Building, San Francisco.

Location of Veterans' Home, Napa County (railroad station, Yountville, 55 miles north of San Francisco, on the San Francisco, Napa and Calistoga branch of the Southern Pacific railroad).

The Veterans' Home, formerly owned and managed by the Veterans' Home Association, a corporation formed by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, to care for worthy soldiers, sailors, and marines, survivors of the War with Mexico and the Civil War, and upon which it had expended over $300,000 in the purchase of its 910 acres of land, construction, furnishing, and fittings of some forty-five buildings, its many permanent improvements, etc., having been presented as a free gift to the people of California by such Association, acting for said two patriotic organizations, was assumed control of by the State, as a State institution. Spanish War veterans also admitted.

Board of Directors.

Samuel W. Backus, of San Francisco	Term expires July 1, 1913
Hugh M. Burke, of San Francisco	Term expires July 1, 1913
W. H. Savage, of San Pedro	Term expires July 1, 1913
Dr. G. Parker Dillon, of Sacramento	Term expires July 1, 1915
E. B. Hinman, of Sacramento	Term expires July 1, 1915
Hugh Hogan, of Oakland	Term expires July 1, 1915
J. C. Currier, of San Francisco	Term expires July 1, 1915

Officers of the Board in San Francisco.

Samuel W. Backus	President
Hugh M. Burke	Vice-President
B. J. Scoville	Assistant Secretary ($90 per month)

Office, Room 506 Macdonough Building, 333 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Officers at the Veterans' Home.

Name.	Position.	Salary per month.
Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A. (retired)	Commandant	$200 00
C. de Colmesnil	Secretary and Treasurer	110 00
Dr. D. M. McRae	Surgeon	200 00
John F. Sheehan	Quartermaster	100 00
Capt. J. J. Lyon	Commissary	100 00
Dr. W. H. Crane	Assistant Surgeon	125 00
Thos. W. Lawrence	Chief Engineer	150 00

All other subordinate positions, except teamsters, farmers, engineers, female nurses, etc., are filled by such members of the Home as can perform light duty, their compensation ranging from $6 to $25 per month.

The membership of the Veterans' Home January 9, 1912, was 1,145. Present, 1,039.

The Veterans' Home is supported by appropriations from the State and from the United States (the latter being by the act of Congress approved August 27, 1888, and known as the "State Aid Act"), as follows: State appropriation, $127,500 per annum; United States appropriation, $100 per capita for every veteran actually present and cared for in the Home.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE REVISION AND REFORM OF THE LAW.

Salary, $3,600.

(Stats. 1895, p. 345; amended Stats. 1903, p. 479; Stats. 1905, p. 403; Stats. 1907, p. 294; Stats. 1909, p. 997.)

J. W. Wiley (R.), of Bakersfield——Term ends October 1, 1911

Louise Allen Toon, Secretary and Stenographer. Salary, $1,600.

Office, 1107 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco.

Commission abolished October 1, 1911. See Stats. 1907, page 296, section 9.

STATE VETERINARIAN.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years.

(Stats. 1899, p. 129; 1909, p. 431.)

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.	Salary.
Dr. Charles Keane	R.	State Veterinarian	San Francisco	March 19, 1913	$3,600 00
Dr. W. E. D. Morrison	R.	Assistant State Veterinarian	Los Angeles	March 19, 1913	3,000 00
Dr. J. P. Iverson	R.	Deputy State Veterinarian	Chualar		1,800 00
Dr. Fred. H. Guldager	R.	Deputy State Veterinarian	Sacramento	April 11, 1911	1,680 00
W. Kady	R.	Clerk	Oakland		1,600,00

Office, State Capitol, Sacramento.

There is allowed for traveling and contingent expenses for the office of State Veterinarian, $8,000 per annum. For the employment of sheep inspectors during the sixty-third and sixty-fourth fiscal years, $10,000. (Stats. 1911, p. 1077.)

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Appointed by the Governor. The act of 1909 provides that one member shall be appointed for one year; one for two years; one for three years; two for four years, and thereafter the term of office shall be four years.

(Stats. 1909, p. 278.)

Name.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Robert A. Archibald	President	Oakland	April 25, 1911
W. E. D. Morrison[1]	Vice-President	Los Angeles	April 30, 1914
Otis A. Longley[2]	Secretary	Fresno	April 25, 1911
David F. Fox[3]	Treasurer	Sacramento	June 10, 1913
Ward B. Rowland[4]		Pasadena	May 26, 1912

Office of Secretary, 616 I street, Fresno.

[1] Appointed vice T. W. Orme, of San Bernardino, term expired April 25, 1910.

[2] Appointed vice E. J. Creely, of San Francisco (resigned June 7, 1909), for unexpired term ending April 25, 1911.

[3] Appointed for two years, then reappointed.

[4] Appointed for one year, then reappointed.

STATE COMMMISSION ON VOTING OR BALLOT MACHINES.

(Stats. 1903, p. 262.)

Hiram W. Johnson	Governor
Frank C. Jordan	Secretary of State
U. S. Webb	Attorney General

——— ———, Secretary. No compensation.

The following machines have received the approval of the Commissioners: United States Standard Voting Machine, Columbia Voting Machine, Dean Ballot Machine.

STATE WATER COMMISSION.

Consists of the Governor and State Engineer as ex officio members, and three members appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. Of the three members first appointed one to serve one year, one to serve two years, one to serve three years. After that four years. To receive $10 per day while in service on the work.

S. C. Graham, of Los Angeles	Term expires March 26, 1913
Harold T. Power, of Auburn	Term expires March 26, 1914
Charles D. Marx, of Palo Alto	Term expires March 26, 1915

Name.	Office.	Where employed.	Salary.
			Salary per annum.
——— ———	Secretary	San Francisco	$1,800 00
Geo. W. Davis	Engineer	San Francisco	1,800 00
Dell Williamson	Stenographer	Sacramento	780 00
Josephine A. Patten	Clerk	San Francisco	750 00
Daniel McGuire	Janitor	Sacramento	120 00
			Per month.
Guy C. Stevens	Field Assistant	Washington, D. C.	115 00
H. J. Dean	Field Assistant	Washington, D. C.	90 00

Office, State Capitol, Sacramento; Room 702, Mills Building, San Francisco.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

(Location of home: Evergreen, Santa Clara County.)

Board of Directors.

Term of office, two years. To serve without compensation.

(Stats. 1907, p. 702. Pol. Code, sections 2210-2210*g*.)

Cora A. Merritt, of San Mateo, President	Term expires June 29, 1914
L. May Eley, of San José, Vice-President	Term expires June 29, 1913
Sarah J. Farwell, of Oakland, Secretary	Term expires June 29, 1914
Susan M. McFarlin Taylor, of Oakland, Treasurer	Term expires June 29, 1913
Amanda Craker, of Santa Clara	Term expires June 29, 1914
Cora A. Fenner, of San Francisco	Term expires June 29, 1914
H. Augusta Tozer, of San Francisco	Term expires June 29, 1914
Jessie Brainard, of Petaluma	Term expires June 29, 1913
Lettie M. Winans, of Petaluma	Term expires June 29, 1913
Belle Donovan, of San Francisco	Term expires June 29, 1913
Belle Pomeroy, of San José	Term expires June 29, 1913

Advisory Board.

C. Mason Kinne, Chairman.

W. R. Thomas.
J. B. Lauck.
N. P. Chipman.
T. J. Stone.
E. S. Salomon.
E. L. Hawk.

Employees.

Name.	Position.	Salary per month.
Ida M. Pelton	Matron	$40 00
Louis Daveley	Gardener	40 00
Christine Hassler	Cook	25 00
Florence Leak	Second Girl	25 00
Fannie E. Hettrick	Nurse	25 00

Office of secretary, 469 Crescent street, Oakland.

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

LOCATION OF COLLEGES.

In Berkeley.

College of Letters.
College of Social Sciences.
College of Natural Sciences.
College of Agriculture.
College of Mechanics.
College of Mining.
College of Civil Engineering.
College of Chemistry.

At Mount Hamilton.

Lick Astronomical Department.

In San Francisco.

Hastings College of Law.
San Francisco Institute of Art.
College of Dentistry.
Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts.
College of Medicine. (Work of first two years is now done in Berkeley.)
California College of Pharmacy.

In Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Medical Department.

At Davis.

University Farm.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Ex officio.*

(Pol. C. § 1426.)

Hiram W. Johnson, of Sacramento	Governor and ex officio President of the Board
Albert J. Wallace, of Los Angeles	Lieutenant Governor
Arthur H. Hewitt, of Yuba City	Speaker of the Assembly
Edward Hyatt, of Sacramento	State Superintendent of Public Instruction
A. Lowndes Scott, of San Francisco	President State Agricultural Society
Rudolph J. Taussig, of San Francisco	President of the Mechanics' Institute
Benjamin Ide Wheeler	President of the University

Appointed by the Governor.

Term, sixteen years.
(Pol. C. § 1426.)

Truxtum Beale, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1926
Philip E. Bowles, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1922
John A. Britton, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1914
John E. Budd, of Stockton	Term expires March 1, 1916
William H. Crocker, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1924
Frederick W. Dohrmann, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1920
Guy C. Earl, of Oakland	Term expires March 1, 1918
A. W. Foster, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1916
Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1914
Isaias W. Hellman, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1918
Garret W. McEnerney, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1920
James W. McKinley, of Los Angeles	Term expires March 1, 1920
James K. Moffitt, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1924
Chester Rowell, of Fresno	Term expires March 1, 1926
Charles S. Wheeler, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1928
Rev. Charles A. Ramm, of San Francisco	Term expires March 1, 1928

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*Sections 353, 1425 and 1427 of the Political Code were amended in 1909 adding another ex officio Regent in the person of the President of the Alumni Association of the University of California, but the Board of Regents has declined to seat such a member on the ground that it is in conflict with section 9, article IX, of the State Constitution.

Officers of the Board of Regents.

Hiram W. Johnson, Governor	President of the Board
Benjamin Ide Wheeler	President of the University
Victor H. Henderson	Secretary
I. W. Hellman, Jr., of San Francisco	Treasurer
Warren Olney, Jr., of San Francisco	Counsel
Ralph P. Merritt	Comptroller

Standing Committees of the Board of Regents for the Year Ending June 30, 1912.

Finance—Regents Earl, Foster, Britton, Moffitt, Taussig, and, as Member Emeritus, Regent Hellman.

Grounds and Buildings—Regents Britton, Mrs. Hearst, Dohrmann, Bowles, and C. S. Wheeler.

Agriculture—Regents Scott, Foster, Rowell, Hewitt, and Wallace.

Medical Instruction—Regents Moffitt, Crocker, Dohrmann, Mrs. Hearst, and Rowell.

Lick Oservatory—Regents Beale, McEnerney, Ramm, Budd, and Crocker.

Wilmerding School—Regents Taussig, Earl, and Crocker.

San Diego Marine Biological Laboratory—Regents McKinley, Wallace and Hyatt.

Executive Committee—This committee consists of the chairmen of all other committees.

Salary Roll for the University of California as of date December 31, 1911.

ADMINISTRATION.—Benjamin I. Wheeler, President; Ralph P. Merritt, Comptroller; V. H. Henderson, Secretary and Land Agent; Warren Olney, Jr., Attorney for the Board of Regents; James Sutton, Recorder; Lucy Sprague, Dean of Women and Asst. Prof. of English; H. E. Gibson, Accountant; N. Hovey, Purchasing Agent; Farnham P. Griffiths, Secretary to the President, $2,000, and Lecturer in Law, $500; May L. Cheney, Appointment Secretary; Albert H. Allen, Manager of the University Press; E. A. Hugill, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.

LIBRARY.—J. C. Rowell, Librarian; Harold L. Leupp, Associate Librarian.

AGRICULTURE.—E. J. Wickson, Professor of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station; E. W. Hilgard, Emeritus Professor of Agriculture; Leroy Anderson, Professor of Agricultural Practice and Superintendent of University Farm Schools; M. E. Jaffa, Professor of Nutrition, and in charge of Poultry Station, without salary; C. W. Woodworth, Professor of Economic Entomology; R. H. Loughridge, Professor Emeritus of Agricultural Chemistry; G. W. Shaw, Associate Professor of Experimental Agronomy and Agricultural Technology; R. E. Smith, Professor of Plant Pathology and Superintendent Southern California Pathological Laboratory and Experiment Station; E. W. Major, Associate Professor of Animal Industries (on leave at two thirds salary); G. E. Colby, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, in charge of Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry; H. J. Quayle, Assistant Professor of Entomology; W. T. Clarke, Associate Professor of Horticulture and Superintendent of University Extension in Agriculture; John S. Burd, Associate Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, in charge of Fertilizer Control; C. M. Haring, Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science; E. B. Babcock, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education; F. T. Bioletti, Associate Professor of Viticulture; —— ——, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; Wm. B. Herms, Assistant Professor of Entomology; H. A. Ruehe, Instructor in Dairy Husbandry; J. B. Neff, Conductor of Farmers' Institutes; E. J. Lea, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry; —— ——, Instructor in Horticulture, in charge of Agricultural grounds; C. H. McCharles, Instructor in Agricultural Chemistry; E. H. Hagemann, Instructor in Dairying; T. F. Hunt, Plant Pathologist; E. H. Smith, Instructor in Plant Pathology; C. O. Smith, Instructor in Plant Pathology; A. J. Gaumnitz, Assistant Agronomist; P. L. McCreary, Chemist in Fertilizer Control; M. E. Stover, Assistant in Agricultural Laboratory; P. L. Hibbard, Instructor in Agricultural Chemistry; F. E. Johnson, Instructor in Soils; —— ——, Curator in Entomological Museum; —— ——, Foreman Kearney Experiment Station; N. D. Ingham, Silviculturist at Santa Monica; D. L. Bunnell, Secretary to Director; Fred L. Yeaw, Plant Pathologist; A. M. Cleghorn, Principal of University Farm School and Instructor in English and History; Fred H. Bolster, Instructor in Botany and Horticulture; Wm. T. Horne, Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology; J. E. Coit, Associate Professor of Pomology; B. A. Madson, Instructor in Experimental Agronomy; C. B. Lipman, Assistant Professor of Soils; L. Bonnet, Instructor in Viticulture; R. M. Roberts, Manager of

University Farm; H. Phillips, Instructor in Animal Industries (Sheep and Swine); —— ——, Instructor in Animal Industries (Dairy Cattle); B. S. Brown, Instructor in Horticulture, University Farm; L. M. Davis, Instructor in Dairy Industry, University Farm; —— ——, Matron of Dormitory and Manager of Dining Hall; S. S. Rogers, Plant Pathologist; W. E. Packard, Experimental Agronomist, in charge of Imperial Valley Station; Cyril A. Stebbins, Instructor Agricultural Education; E. E. Thomas, Assistant Chemist in Southern California Laboratory; J. I. Thompson, Instructor in Animal Industry; C. M. Titus, Instructor in Mathematics and Surveying at University Farm; F. C. H. Flossfeder, Instructor in Viticulture; John C. Bridwell, Instructor in Entomology; A. B. Shaw, Assistant in Entomology.

Following are all new positions: W. G. Hummel, Instructor in Agricultural Education; R. C. Ingrim, Instructor in Shop Work at University Farm; S. H. Beckett, Instructor in Irrigation at University Farm; —— ——, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, University Farm; G. P. Gray, Chemist in Insecticides; W. B. Boys, Assistant Cerealist; H. D. Young, Chemist at Whittier; A. R. Tylor, Assistant Plant Pathologist at Whittier; —— ——, Assistant Entomologist at Whittier; L. T. Sharp, Assistant in Soils; W. V. Cruess, Assistant in Zymology; Katherin Jones, Assistant in Agricultural Education; C. L. Roadhouse, Instructor in Veterinary Science; F. M. Hayes, Instructor in Veterinary Science; J. F. Mitchell, Assistant in Hog Cholera Immunization; Earl Morris, Field Assistant in Santa Clara County in a study of the Life History of the California Peach Root Borer and treatment thereof (without salary); W. H. Volck, Field Assistant in Monterey County in the Control of Potato Worm, and in Santa Cruz County in special study of control measures for the wooly aphis (without salary).

Anatomy.— —— ——, Professor of Anatomy; R. C. Moody, Assistant Professor of Anatomy (on leave first half year at two thirds salary); A. M. dal Piaz, Instructor in Anatomy; R. W. Harvey, Instructor in Anatomy.

Anthropology.—A. L. Kroeber, Associate Professor and Secretary of Department of Anthropology and Curator of Anthropological Museum; T. T. Waterman, Instructor in Anthropology and Assistant Curator; N. C. Nelson, Instructor and Assistant Curator.

Architecture.—John Gale Howard, Professor of Architecture; W. C. Hays, Assistant Professor of Architecture (part time); H. W. Seawell, Instructor in Watercoloring and Pen and Ink Drawing; M. Earl Cummings, Instructor in Modeling; W. Perry, Instructor.

Astronomy.—A. O. Leuschner, Professor of Astronomy and Director of Students' Observatory; R. T. Crawford, Associate Professor of Practical Astronomy (leave of absence at two thirds salary); D. W. Morehouse, Instructor in Astronomy; S. Einarsson, Instructor in Practical Astronomy; W. F. Meyer, Instructor in Astronomy.

Botany.—W. A. Setchell, Professor of Botany; W. L. Jepson, Associate Professor of Dendrology; H. M. Hall, Assistant Professor of Economic Botany and Assistant Botanist to Agricultural Experiment Station; A. R. Moore, Assistant Professor of Physiology.

Chemistry.— —— ——, Professor of Chemistry; E. O'Neill, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; W. C. Blasdale, Associate Professor of Chemistry; —— ——, Assistant Professor of Physical Chemistry; W. C. Morgan, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; H. C. Biddle, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Edward Booth, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; C. E. Burke, Instructor in Chemistry.

Civil Engineering.—Chas. Derleth, Jr., Professor of Civil Engineering; Frank Soulé, Professor Emeritus of Civil Engineering; Chas. Gilman Hyde, Professor of Sanitary Engineering; T. B. Sears, Associate Professor of Railroad Engineering; H. J. Kesner, Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering; A. C. Alvarez, Instructor in Civil Engineering; A. J. Eddy, Instructor in Civil Engineering; H. S. Griswold, Instructor in Civil Engineering; G. I. Gay, Instructor in Civil Engineering.

Dental Department.—Dr. J. G. Sharp, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Dean; Dr. G. S. Millberry, Superintendent in the Dental Department and Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy; Dr. W. F. Sharp, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry; Dr. J. D. Hodgen, Professor of Operative Dentistry; Dr. J. B. Tufts, Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics and Orthodontia; Dr. G. L. Bean, Professor of Dental Porcelain.

Drawing.—H. Kower, Associate Professor of Drawing; W. J. Wythe, Assistant Professor of Drawing; C. Chapel Judson, Assistant Professor of Drawing; H. B. Monges, Instructor in Drawing; K. E. Neuhaus, Instructor in Drawing.

ECONOMICS.—A. C. Miller, Flood Professor of Political Economy and Commerce (leave for first half year on two thirds salary); C. C. Plehn, Professor of Finance (on the Flood Foundation); H. R. Hatfield, Professor of Accounting (on the Flood Foundation), and Secretary of the College of Commerce (on leave for first half year at two thirds salary); W. C. Mitchell, Professor of Political Economy (on the Flood Foundation); A. W. Whitney, Associate Professor Insurance and Mathematics; Lincoln Hutchinson, Assistant Professor of Commerce (on the Flood Foundation), and Adviser; Jessica B. Peixotto, Assistant Professor of Sociology; Stuart Daggett, Assistant Professor of Railway Economics (on the Flood Foundation) and Secretary of College of Commerce for first half year at $300 per annum; John G. Brooks, Lecturer for first half year; —— ——, Instructor in Commercial Practice; Lucy Stebbins, Lecturer in Charities; A. F. Lange, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Education, and Dean of the Faculties; C. E. Rugh, Associate Professor of Education; W. S. Thomas, Assistant Professor of Education and Examiner of Schools; H. G. Lull, Acting Assistant Professor of Education; R. C. Boone, Lecturer in Education; John Swett, Hon. Lecturer (without salary).

ENGLISH.—C. M. Gayley, Professor of the English Language and Literature; C. B. Bradley, Professor of Rhetoric, Emeritus; C. W. Wells, Associate Professor of English Composition; Wm. D. Armes, Associate Professor of American Literature, and Chairman of Musical and Dramatic Committee; M. C. Flaherty, Associate Professor of Forensics; W. M. Hart, Associate Professor of English Philology; T. F. Sanford, Assistant Professor of English Literature; B. P. Kurtz, Assistant Professor of English; G. A. Smithson, Instructor in English Philology; C. D. von Neumayer, Instructor in Public Speaking (leave of absence on two thirds salary); F. T. Blanchard, Instructor in English; H. E. Cory, Instructor in English; G. R. MacMinn, Instructor in English; L. Bacon, Instructor in English.

GEOGRAPHY.—George Davidson, Emeritus Professor of Geography; R. S. Holway, Assistant Professor of Physical Geography; W. G. Reed, Instructor in Geography.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—A. C. Lawson, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology (on leave first half year at two thirds salary); G. D. Louderback, Associate Professor of Geology; A. S. Eakle, Assistant Professor of Mineralogy; H. O. Wood, Instructor in Mineralogy and Geology; C. L. Baker, Instructor in Mineralogy and Geology for first half year.

GERMAN.—H. K. Schilling, Professor of German Language and Literature; A. Putzker, Emeritus Professor of German Literature ($1,500 of this is paid by Carnegie Foundation); J. H. Senger, Associate Professor of German; L. J. Demeter, Assistant Professor of German; Clarence Paschall, Assistant Professor of German (leave of absence for year at two thirds salary); R. Pinger, Assistant Professor of German.

GREEK.—E. B. Clapp, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Isaac Flagg, Professor Emeritus of Greek (salary paid by the Carnegie Foundation); J. T. Allen, Associate Professor of Greek; I. M. Linforth, Assistant Professor of Greek.

HISTORY.—H. Morse Stephens, Professor of History; T. R. Bacon, Professor of Modern European History; H. E. Bolton, Professor of American History; F. J. Teggart, Associate Professor of Pacific Coast History (without salary, and Honorary Curator of the Bancroft Library); L. J. Paetow, Assistant Professor of English History; R. F. Scholz, Assistant Professor of Ancient History; J. N. Bowman, Assistant Professor of Mideæval History; E. I. McCormac, Assistant Professor of American History; Don E. Smith, Assistant Professor of History and Geography, and Secretary of Department of History; Rabbi Martin Meyer, Lecturer in Semitic History (without salary).

HYGIENE.—G. F. Reinhardt, Professor of Hygiene and University Physician; C. R. Greenleaf, Honorary Professor of Military and Public Hygiene (without salary); E. S. Bancroft, Lecturer on Hygiene and Medical Examiner (on leave for one year without pay); Romilda Paroni, Lecturer in Hygiene and Medical Examiner; E. B. Hoag, Lecturer in Public Hygiene; W. A. Sawyer, Director of State Hygienic Laboratory without salary; Eugene S. Kilgore, Medical Examiner; C. B. McGlumphy, Assistant in State Hygienic Laboratory; John N. Force, Lecturer in Hygiene.

IRRIGATION.—B. A. Etcheverry, Associate Professor of Irrigation Engineering; Albert E. Chandler, Assistant Professor of the Institutions of Irrigation.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Wm. Carey Jones, Professor of Jurisprudence; Curtis H. Lindley, Honorary Professor of Law of Mines and Water (without pay); Orrin K. McMurray, Professor of Law; G. H. Boke, Professor of Law; A. M. Kidd, Assistant

Professor of Law; C. G. White, Lecturer in Law; Max Thelen, Lecturer in Law; Lester H. Jacobs, Lecturer in Law of Insurance; A. G. Tasheira, Lecturer in Law; J. P. Chamberlain, Lecturer in Law (on leave without salary); Maurice E. Harrison, Lecturer Commercial Law; Warren Olney, Jr., Lecturer in Law (on leave without salary); W. E. Colby, Lecturer on Law of Mines; Matthew C. Lynch, Instructor in Law; Allan P. Matthew, Lecturer on Law of Interstate Transportation, without salary; Farnham P. Griffiths, Lecturer in Law.

LATIN.—W. A. Merrill, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; L. J. Richardson, Associate Professor of Latin; Clifton Price, Assistant Professor of Latin; H. C. Nutting, Assistant Professor of Latin; O. M. Washburn, Assistant Professor of Archæology; Torsten Peterson, Instructor in Latin; M. E. Deutsch, Instructor in Latin; S. B. Clark, Instructor in Latin.

LICK OBSERVATORY.—W. W. Campbell, Director and Astronomer; R. H. Tucker, Astronomer; Heber D. Curtis, Astronomer; R. G. Aitken, Astronomer; Acting Director until September 25th; W. H. Wright, Astronomer.

D. O. MILLS FUND.—J. H. Moore (Chile), Acting Astronomer in charge of the D. O. Mills Expedition.

MATHEMATICS.—M. W. Haskell, Professor of Mathematics; Geo. C. Edwards, Professor of Mathematics; C. A. Noble, Associate Professor of Mathematics and Assistant Examiner (on leave at two thirds salary for second half year); D. N. Lehmer, Associate Professor of Mathematics (on leave first half year at two thirds salary); T. M. Putnam, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; J. H. McDonald, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Chas. Kuschke, Instructor in Mathematics; B. A. Bernstein, Instructor in Mathematics; B. M. Woods, Instructor in Mathematics; Frank Irwin, Instructor in Mathematics; T. Buck, Instructor in Mathematics.

NOTE.—A. W. Whitney, Associate Professor of Mathematics, appears under Department of Economics.

MECHANICS.—C. L. Cory, John W. Mackay, Jr., Professor of Electrical Engineering and Director of Electric Light and Power Plant; H. W. Reynolds, Associate Professor Mechanical Engineering (on leave at two thirds pay); J. N. LeConte, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering; C. F. Gilcrest, Instructor in Electrical Engineering; —— ——, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; R. Sibley, Associate Professor Mechanical Engineering; H. F. Fischer, Assistant Professor Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE.—Dr. A. A. D'Ancona, Dean; Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, Dean of the Los Angeles Department (without salary).

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.—E. M. Lewis, Professor of Military Science, etc.

MINING.—S. B. Christy, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; E. B. Durham, Associate Professor of Mining; E. A. Hersam, Associate Professor of Metallurgy; W. S. Morley, Assistant Professor of Metallurgy.

MUSIC.—J. F. Wolle, Professor of Music (on leave at two thirds salary).

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—John Fryer, Agassiz Professor of Oriental Languages and Literatures.

PALÆONTOLOGY.—John C. Merriam, Associate Professor of Palæontology and Historical Geology; B. L. Clark, Instructor in Palæontology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.—F. P. Gay, Professor of Pathology; J. G. Fitzgerald, Associate Professor of Bacteriology; G. Y. Rusk, Assistant Professor of Pathology; A. W. Lee, Instructor in Pathology.

PHILOSOPHY.— —— ——, Mills Professor of Philosophy; G. H. Howison, Professor of Philosophy Emeritus; G. M. Stratton, Professor of Psychology; C. H. Rieber, Professor of Logic and Dean of the Summer Session; A. U. Pope, Assistant Professor of Philosophy; Geo. P. Adams, Assistant Professor of Philosophy (on leave without salary); C. J. Lewis, Instructor in Philosophy; Warner Brown, Instructor in Psychology; F. C. Becker, Instructor in Philosophy.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—W. E. Magee, Professor of Physical Culture; V. V. Ligda, Assistant Professor of Physical Culture.

PHYSICS.—F. Slate, Professor of Physics; E. P. Lewis, Professor of Physics; W. J. Raymond, Associate Professor of Physics; R. S. Minor, Associate Professor of Physics; E. E. Hall, Associate Professor of Physics (on leave during first half year at two thirds salary); T. S. Elston, Instructor of Physics; Raymond B. Abbott, Instructor in Physics.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.—S. S. Maxwell, Associate Professor of Physiology; T. B. Robertson, Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry; T. C. Burnett, Instructor in Physiology.

Political Science.—Bernard Moses, Professor of History and Political Science, Emeritus; David P. Barrows, Professor of Political Science and Dean of the Graduate School; Thomas H. Reed, Associate Professor of Government.

Printing Office.—J. W. Flinn, Superintendent.

Romanic Languages.—Lucien Foulet, Professor of the French Language and Literature; R. Schevill, Professor of Spanish; —— ——, Associate Professor of French, and of Celtic Philology; F. Wilmsen, Associate Professor of French; S. A. Chambers, Assistant Professor of French (on leave at two thirds salary); J. T. Clark, Assistant Professor of Romanic Philology; G. E. Faucheux, Assistant Professor of French Literature; J. A. Child, Assistant Professor in Italian; Carlos Bransby, Assistant Professor of Spanish; C. H. S. Howard, Instructor in Spanish; E. B. Lamare, Instructor in French; Alfred Solomon, Instructor in French; Mrs. J. H. Greenleaf, Instructor in French.

Sanskrit.—A. W. Ryder, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Semitic Languages.—William Popper, Assistant Professor of Semitic Languages.

Slavic Languages.—George R. Noyes, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages.

University Extension.—Don E. Smith, Lecturer and Acting Director (without salary); F. J. Teggart, Lecturer (without salary); B. P. Kurtz, Lecturer (without salary).

Vertebrate Zoology.—Joseph Grinnell, Director of the California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; Harry S. Swarth, Curator of Birds; Walter P. Taylor, Assistant Curator of Mammals. (Salaries for the above are paid direct out of regular appropriation from Miss Alexander.) F. Harvey Holden, Assistant Curator Osteology.

Wilmerding School.—G. A. Merrill, Director; Geo. F. Wood, Vice-Principal and Instructor in Plumbing; R. M. Grant, Instructor in Carpentry; L. H. Werson, Instructor in Bricklaying; J. E. Maybeck, Instructor in Cabinet Making; Frank L. Dodge, Instructor in Electrical Work; Julia M. Edwards, Instructor in English Branches; W. Wirt, Instructor in Mathematics; J. McHenry, Instructor in Architectural Drawing; J. C. Christensen, Instructor in Science; Jessie N. Bell, Instructor in Industrial Art.

Zoology.—W. E. Ritter, Professor of Zoology; C. A. Kofoid, Professor of Zoology; H. B. Torrey, Associate Professor of Zoology; J. F. Daniel, Assistant Professor of Zoology; J. A. Long, Instructor in Zoology.

HASTINGS COLLEGE OF THE LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

(Stats. 1877-78, p. 533.)

Located in San Francisco.

Founded by S. Clinton Hastings in 1878. Endowed by S. Clinton Hastings with $100,000, the State agreeing to pay seven per centum interest annually. Transferred to the Directors and to the Regents of the University in 1878.

Directors.

Hon. William H. Beatty, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, *ex officio President of the Board*	of Sacramento
Thomas I. Bergin, Esq., *Vice-President*	of San Francisco
James M. Allen, Esq.	of San Francisco
Perry Evans, Esq.	of San Francisco
W. C. Van Fleet, Esq.	of San Francisco
Hoyt D. Hastings, Esq.	of Suisun
Hon. Ralph C. Harrison	of San Francisco
Warren Olney, Jr., Esq.	of San Francisco
Charles W. Slack, Esq.	of San Francisco

Faculty.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University, President.

Edward R. Taylor, Professor of Law, Dean.

Louis T. Hengstler, Professor of Law.

Robert W. Harrison, Assistant Professor of Law.

James W. Ballentine, Assistant Professor of Law.

Richard C. Harrison, Instructor in Law.

Golden W. Bell, Instructor in Law.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Located in San Francisco. United with University April 1, 1873.

Faculty.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL.D., Ph.D., President of the University, ex officio President of the Faculty.
Arnold A. D'Ancona, A.B., M.D., Dean.
Robert A. McLean, Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.
George H. Powers, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology.
William Watt Kerr, Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Douglass W. Montgomery, Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
Harry M. Sherman, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Charles A. von Hoffman, Professor Gynecology.
Herbert C. Moffitt, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
William B. Lewitt, Professor of Pediatrics.
Thomas W. Huntington, Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Frederick P. Gay, Professor of Pathology.
Samuel Steen Maxwell, Associate Professor of Physiology.
T. Brailsford Robertson, Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry.
John G. Fitz-Gerald, Associate Professor of Bacteriology.
Robert Orton Moody, Assistant Professor of Anatomy.
John C. Spencer, Assistant Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery.
Wallace I. Terry, Assistant Professor of Surgery.
Howard Morrow, Assistant Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
August J. Lartigau, Assistant Professor of Gynecology.
Glanville Y. Rusk, Assistant Professor of Pathology.
Arthur Russell Moore, Assistant Professor of Physiology.
Henry B. A. Kugeler, Instructor in Surgery.
Samuel J. Hunkin, Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery.
Haydn M. Simmons, Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Henry A. L. Ryfkogel, Instructor in Surgery.
Harold Brunn, Instructor in Surgery.
Theodore C. Burnett, Instructor in Physiology.
George E. Ebright, Instructor in Medicine.
Philip King Brown, Instructor in Clinical Pathology.
Sanford Blum, Instructor in Pediatrics.
Raymond Russ, Instructor in Surgery.
Tracy C. Russell, Instructor in Surgery.
Carl S. G. Nagel, Instructor in Ophthalmology.
Herbert W. Allen, Instructor in Clinical Pathology.
Walter Scott Franklin, Instructor in Ophthalmology.
R. Leona Ash, Instructor in Medicine.
William G. More, Instructor in Gynecology.
Antonio M. dal Piaz, Instructor in Anatomy.
Richard W. Harvey, Instructor in Anatomy.
Adelebert W. Lee, Instructor in Pathology.
Albert J. Houston, Instructor in Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
Ernest Bryant Hoag, Lecturer in Public Hygiene.
Harry P. Roberts, Assistant in Surgery.
Jacob Schwartz, Assistant in Surgery.
Milton B. Lennon, Assistant in Medicine.
Lionel S. Schmitt, Assistant in Diseases of the Skin.
Harry E. Anderson, Assistant in Diseases of the Skin.
Wilfred F. Beerman, Assistant in Medicine.
Paul Castlehun, Assistant in Medicine.
George D. Culver, Assistant in Diseases of the Skin.
Edgar W. Alexander, Assistant in Opthalmology.
W. F. Allen, Collector and Assistant in Physiology.
F. Dudley Tait, Assistant in Surgery.
Rene Bine, Assistant in Medicine.
James Lyman Whitney, Assistant in Medicine.
Mary E. Botsford, Assistant in Surgery.
Benjamin Thomas, Assistant in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat.
Carl C. Crane, Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery.
Ruby Lacy Cunningham, Assistant in Anatomy.
Ivan C. Hall, Assistant in Bacteriology.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Located in San Francisco.

James Graham Sharp, M.D., D.D.S., Professor of the Principles and Practices of Surgery, and Dean.
William Fuller Sharp, D.D.S., D.M.D., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry.
Joseph Dupuy Hodgen, D.D.S., Professor Operative Dentistry.
John Burnside Tufts, D.D.S., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics.
George Lusk Bean, D.D.S., Professor of Dental Porcelain.
Guy Stillman Millberry, D.D.S., Professor of Dental Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Superintendent.
Henry Benjamin Carey, B.S., M.D., Instructor in Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Fred E. Hart, D.D.S., Instructor in Dental Technics.
Robert Edgar Keys, D.D.S., Librarian.
Louis Bartlett, Ph.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Dental Jurisprudence.
Otto P. Roller, D.D.S., Special Instructor in Dental Porcelain.
Herbert Turbit Moore, B.S., D.D.S., Lecturer on Surgery.
Allen Holman Suggett, B.S., D.D.S., Lecturer in Orthodontia.
Samuel William Hussey, D.D.S., Instructor in Extracting.
Malcolmn Goddard, B.S., D.D.S., Instructor in Comparative Anatomy.
John Edwin Gurley, D.D.S., Instructor in Dental Chemistry.
Charles Bruce Porter, D.D.S., Assistant in Dental Porcelain.
George R. Hubbell, M.D., Instructor in Radiography.
Henry Morrow, D.D.S., Instructor in Prosthetic Technics.
Friend Burton Kenward, D.D.S., Assistant in Dental Porcelain.
M. Thayer Rhodes, D.D.S., Demonstrator in Clinical Dentistry.
Stanley Loftus Dod, D.D.S., Reader in Dental Pathology and Therapeautics.
Cale Clark McQuaid, D.D.S., Clinical Instructor in Dental Pathology and Therapeutics.
Saxon Bird Scott, D.D.S., Assistant Demonstrator in Dental Technics.

On January 1, 1907, the Board of Regents assumed the full financial and educational control of the College of Dentistry.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Located in San Francisco.

This college was the outgrowth of the California Pharmaceutical Society, and was incorporated August 5, 1872; affiliated with the University May 15, 1873.

Officers.

Gaston E. Bacon	President
Franklin Theodore Green	Secretary and Dean
Richard E. White	Treasurer

Directors.

Gaston E. Bacon
Val Schmidt
John H. Dawson
Isaac Tobriner
Robert Alexander Leet
James G. Munson
Richard E. White

Faculty.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University, President.
William Theodore Wenzell, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.
Franklin Theodore Green, Professor of Chemistry, and Director of the Chemical Laboratories, and Dean.
Frederick William Nish, Professor of Pharmacy, Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory.
Albert Schneider, Professor of Pharmacognosy, Economic Pharmaceutical Botany, Histology, and Bacteriology.
Henry Benjamin Carey, Professor of Botany. Materia Medica, and Physiology.
Haydn Mozart Simmons, Instructor in Materia Medica, and Lecturer on Toxicology.
Harley Rupert Wiley, Lecturer on Pharmacal Jurisprudence.
Robert Alexander Leet, Lecturer on the Business Side of Pharmacy.
Valentine Schmidt, Lecturer on the Business Side of Pharmacy.

SAN FRANCISCO INSTITUTE OF ART.

(Formerly Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.)

Officers and Employees of the San Francisco Art Association.

DIRECTORS.

Vanderlynn Stow
Warren D. Clark
John I. Walter
Joseph D. Redding
James D. Phelan
Lorenzo P. Latimer
Charles Templeton Crocker
Josiah R. Howell
Henry Heyman
Harry W. Seawell
Thomas M. Pennell

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Vanderlynn Stow	President
Josiah R. Howell	First Vice-President
Lorenzo P. Latimer	Second Vice-President
Henry Heyman	Secretary
John I. Walter	Treasurer

PAID OFFICERS.

Robert H. Fletcher, Director	San Francisco Institute of Art, San Francisco
J. R. Martin, Assistant Secretary	San Francisco Institute of Art, San Francisco

FACULTY OF SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University.
Theodore Wores, Professor of Drawing and Painting, Dean.
John Aloysius Stanton, Professor of Drawing and Painting.
Melvin Earl Cummings, Professor of Modeling.
Harry Everett Alderson, Professor of Artistic Anatomy.
Robert Howe Fletcher, Assistant Professor of History of Art and Perspective.
Frank Van Sloun, Assistant Professor of Drawing and Painting.
Pedro Joseph Lemos, Assistant Professor of Decorative Design.
Charles Chapel Judson, Assistant Professor of Drawing.
Alice B. Chittenden, Assistant Professor of Drawing.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM AND UNIVERSITY FARM SCHOOL.

Davis, California.

(Under the supervision of the College of Agriculture of the University of California.
Professor H. E. Van Norman, Dean and Director.)

W. H. Arnold, B.S., Instructor in Chemistry and Botany.
L. M. Davis, B. S., Assistant Professor, Dairy Industry.
S. H. Beckett, B.S., Instructor in Irrigation.
A. M. Cleghorn, B.A., Principal, University Farm School.
J. E. Dougherty, B.S., Assistant Professor, Poultry Husbandry.
F. C. H. Flossfeder, Instructor in Viticulture.
F. R. Marshall, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry.
F. M. Hayes, D.V.M., Instructor in Veterinary Science.
R. H. Taylor, B.S., Instructor in Horticulture.
J. I. Thompson, B.S., Professor of Animal Husbandry and Manager of Farm.

By the Legislature of 1905 provision was made for the purchase of a farm, to be used by the College of Agriculture of the University of California, for instruction in agriculture and for agricultural experiment. In 1906 a tract of 780 acres, near Davis in Yolo County, was selected and purchased; its improvement and equipment was at once begun, and is still continuing along the lines laid down by the original act. Three types of instruction are offered.

First—Short courses for farmers, given during October and November of each year; these courses were first given in the fall of 1908.

Second—Courses for University students in the College of Agriculture, given during the second semester of the college year; first offered in 1909.

Third—The University Farm School, offering a three years' course in agriculture to young men who do not care to take a college course. The school opened in January, 1909; during the year 1912-13 more than 150 students are enrolled. The school year is about eight months in length.

The appropriations made for the purchase and equipment of the farm, and for its support, up to June 30, 1913, are as follows: Legislature of 1905, $150,000; 1907, $132,000; 1909, special appropriations, $137,000; in general appropriation bill, $88,500; 1911, special appropriations, $112,844.87; in general appropriation bill, $115,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA.

The State of California supports seven State Normal Schools, for the education and training of common school-teachers. In the order of establishment, they are San José, Los Angeles, Chico, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Fresno. These institutions are maintained at an annual cost of approximately a quarter of a million dollars. They graduate yearly between 700 and 900 highly equipped grammar school-teachers, who at once enter the educational service of the people, raising the standard of teaching efficiency throughout the State, and, because of the similarity of their training, tending to make uniform the instruction given to all pupils in the first eight grades of the public schools. At the present time all of the normal schools have a total enrollment of 2,901 in the normal departments and 2,641 in the training departments.

The first normal school, that of San José, was established in San Francisco by act of the Legislature in May, 1862. It opened soon after with five students enrolled, with a course of only one year beyond the grammar schools. In 1870 the course was lengthened to two years beyond the grammar school. At the present time it is two years beyond the best high school course, or six years beyond the grammar school. In 1871 the school was removed to San José, where it has since remained. Within three years from the date of the opening of the school the enrollment had reached 300.

The next normal school to be established was that at Los Angeles, in 1881, which opened soon after. Then followed that of Chico in 1889; San Diego in 1897; San Francisco in 1899; Santa Barbara in 1909, and Fresno in 1911. A more detailed statement under the name of each school follows, prepared by its president.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SAN JOSE.

Established in 1862.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term of office, four years.

(Pol. C. § 354.)

Hiram W. Johnson——Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt——Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Fred W. Hall	Oakland	July 1, 1913
Dr. Thomas Addison	Berkeley	July 1, 1913
Charles F. Crothers	San José	July 1, 1914
George H. Mastick	San Francisco	July 1, 1913
Hiram D. Tuttle	San José	July 1, 1913

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Morris Elmer Dailey	President, School Law	$4,000 00
L. B. Wilson	Vice-President and Head of Physics Department	2,500 00
Margaret E. Schallenberger	Principal Training Department, General Methods	2,100 00
Mrs. E. Rousseau	Preceptress, Writing	1,600 00
Ruth Royce	Librarian, Library Methods	1,600 00
Mrs. M. W. George	Teacher of Geography	1,850 00
W. H. Baker	Teacher of Mathematics	1,800 00
D. R. Wood	Teacher of Nature Study	1,750 00
H. M. Bland	Teacher of English	1,750 00
Calthea C. Vivian	Teacher of Drawing	1,750 00
Agnes E. Howe	Teacher of History	1,700 00
Anne M. Nicholson	Teacher of History of Education	1,700 00
Gertrude Payne	Teacher of Reading	1,650 00
Gertrude F. Rowell	Teacher of Phychology	1,600 00
Flora E. Beal	Teacher of English	1,600 00
Isbel O. Mackenzie	Teacher of Kindergarten	1,600 00
Ida May Fisher	Teacher of Music	1,600 00
Helen M. Sprague	Secretary to President and Teacher of Primary Methods	1,600 00
Rebecca F. English	Teacher of Drawing	1,550 00
Carolyn H. Bradley	Teacher of History and English	1,550 00
Ettie Kinney	Teacher of Zoölogy	1,500 00
Elizabeth McFadden	Teacher of Physiology	1,500 00
Alice Bassler	Teacher of Physical Education	1,450 00
Enid Kinney	Teacher of Drawing	1,400 00
Henrietta E. Riebsam	Teacher of Training School	1,400 00
Andrew P. Hill	Teacher of Manual Training	1,300 00
Earle W. Barker	Teacher of Manual Training	1,200 00
Maude I. Murchie	Teacher of Domestic Science	1,300 00
Azuba McCarthy	Teacher of Domestic Science	1,000 00
Katharine Hall	Teacher in Training School	900 00
Ethel Schureman	Assistant Teacher of Kindergarten	1,000 00
Mildred Smith	Teacher in Training School	900 00
N. H. Bullock	Physical Inspector	600 00
Martha M. Trimble	Teacher in Training School	360 00
Nell O'Brien	Teacher in Training School	360 00
Joey Denton	Teacher in Training School	360 00
Bessie McCabe	Teacher in Training School	360 00
Mrs. S. Estelle Greathead	Registrar, and Secretary of Faculty	1,200 00
M. E. Dailey	Secretary	150 00
John Eckhardt	Engineer	1,200 00
M. H. Clark	Carpenter	900 00

Other appointments.—One watchman, two janitors, three gardeners, and one janitress.

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1912.

Normal Department: Men, 30; women, 845. Total, 875.
Training Department: Boys, 300; girls, 325. Total, 625.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES.

Established in 1882.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term of office, four years.

(Pol. C. § 354.)

Hiram W. Johnson—Governor, an ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt—Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Richard Melrose	Anaheim	July 1, 1914
George I. Cochran	Los Angeles	July 1, 1913
William E. Oliver	Los Angeles	July 1, 1914
Edwin T. Earl	Los Angeles	July 1, 1913
Arthur Letts	Los Angeles	July 1, 1914

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Jesse F. Millspaugh	President, and Teacher of School Management and School Law	$4,500 00
Everett Shepardson	Supervisor of Training School	2,600 00
Helen Matthewson	Assistant Supervisor of Training School	1,500 00
Harriet E. Dunn	Secretary of Faculty	1,200 00
Fred A. Howe	Teacher of English	2,000 00
Josephine E. Seaman	Teacher of English	1,600 00
Ada J. Miller	Teacher of English	1,600 00
Ruby Baughman	Teacher of English and Pedagogy	1,500 00
James F. Chamberlain	Teacher of Geography	2,100 00
Kathleen S. Beck	Teacher of Geography	1,300 00
Ada E. Milam	Teacher of Geography (beginning January 1, 1912)	780 00
Alice O. Hunnewell	Teacher of Reading and Expression	1,550 00
Elizabeth E. Keppie	Teacher of Reading and Physical Education	1,400 00
Myrtle Collier	Teacher of Arithmetic	1,500 00
Sarah J. Jacobs	Teacher of Physical Education	1,600 00
Love Holmes Miller	Teacher of Physiology and Nature Study	2,100 00
Ralph Benton	Teacher of Agriculture and Nature Study	1,700 00
A. A. Hummel	Teacher of Physiology and Nature Study	1,800 00
Emily Hollister	Teacher of Physiology and Nature Study	1,500 00
Madge Stephens	Teacher of Music	1,450 00
Jennie Hagan Goodwin	Teacher in Special Music Course (part time)	900 00
Myrtle Blewett	Teacher of Music	1,300 00
Charles W. Kent	Teacher of Manual Training	2,000 00
Rachel T. Richardson	Teacher of Manual Training	1,400 00
Belle H. Whitice	Teacher of Manual Training	1,100 00
Isabel C. French	Supervisor of Kindergarten (to January 1, 1912)	850 00
Barbara Greenwood	Supervisor of Kindergarten (after January 1, 1912)	780 00
Elizabeth Mascord	Teacher of Kindergarten and Primary Education	1,300 00
Angela C. Shipman	Director of Training School Kindergarten	240 00
Michal G. Snyder	Teacher of History	1,400 00
Nellie H. Gere	Teacher of Art	2,000 00
Anna P. Brooks	Teacher of Art	1,500 00
Esther Crawford	Teacher of Art	1,500 00
Bessie E. Hazen	Teacher of Art (part time)	600 00
Charles W. Waddle	Teacher of Child Study and Pedagogy	1,900 00
Grace M. Fernald	Teacher of Physiology	1,700 00
A. A. Macurda	Teacher of Pedagogy	2,000 00
Katherine Goetzinger	Teacher of Languages	1,400 00
Clara Palmer	Teacher of Domestic Science	1,500 00
Kate F. Osgood	Principal of Training School	450 00
Sarah Woodbury	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Edna T. Cook	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Helen Goss	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Clara M. Preston	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Helen C. Mackenzie	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Elsie Seckler	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Margaret Meader	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Emma J. Robinson	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Bertha E. Wells	Teacher in Training School	350 00
Elizabeth Fargo	Librarian	1,000 00
Marjorie Van Deusen	Assistant Librarian	700 00
Burney E. Porter	Appointment Secretary	1,100 00
Iva E. Maier	Office Secretary	1,080 00
J. E. Carr	Engineer	1,200 00
W. E. Faulkner	Assistant Engineer	1,020 00
J. C. Major	Head Janitor	820 00
Edward Weber	Assistant Janitor	780 00
Mrs. M. Hedstrom	Janitress	480 00
Mrs. Annie Gray	Janitress	480 00
Mrs. Dora Gordon	Janitress	480 00
Alexander McGillivray	Gardener	1,020 00
Ellis J. Munsey	Night Watchman	600 00

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1912.

Normal Department: Boys, 29; girls, 981. Total, 1,010.
Training Department: Boys, 306; girls, 333. Total, 639.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CHICO.

Established in 1889.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term of office, four years.

(Pol. C. § 354.)

Hiram W. Johnson—Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt—Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
George P. Morse	Oroville	July 1, 1916
F. M. Rutherford	Truckee	July 1, 1914
Clifford Coggins	Imperial	July 1, 1913
Florence J. O'Brien	Chico	July 1, 1914
John F. Ellison	Red Bluff	July 1, 1912

Allison Ware, Secretary, salary, $150.00 per annum.

Officers, Faculty, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Allison Ware	President, and Professor of Education	$3,850 00
Elmer I. Miller	Vice-President, and Supervisor of History and Political Science	2,100 00
Alva W. Stamper	Secretary of Faculty, and Supervisor of Mathematics	2,100 00
Clarence K. Studley	Supervisor of Chemistry, Physics and Physical Geography	1,850 00
Riley O. Johnson	Supervisor of Biological Science	1,800 00
Emma Wilson	Principal of Training School	1,650 00
Morrison E. Meriam	Instructor in History, Psychology, and Education	1,500 00
Lida Lennon	Supervisor of Music	1,450 00
Clara M. Hetschel	Supervisor of Art and Manual Training	1,450 00
E. A. Powers	Supervisor of English	1,400 00
Helene Sutliff	Supervisor of Domestic Economy	1,150 00
Clara McQuade	Supervisor of Grammar and Literature	1,400 00
Winifred A. Jenkins	Assistant in Manual Training and Domestic Art	950 00
Georgia C. Carden	Instructor in Mathematics	1,200 00
Irmabelle Beatty	Assistant in Manual Arts	900 00
Aimee Jones	Preceptress, and Instructor in English	1,400 00
A. W. Crockett	Instructor in Physics and Agriculture	1,400 00
Charles H. Camper	Instructor in School Management	300 00
Lillie Earll	Assistant in History and Office	1,250 00
Margaret Dold	Librarian	1,100 00
Marion Nine	Assistant Librarian	100 00
Marie Hall	Principal of Primary Department	1,200 00
Alice Sproul	Principal of Grammar Department	1,200 00
Lena Barkley	Assistant in Training School	1,200 00
Lavinia H. Kaull	Assistant in Physical Training	1,050 00
Rose Rasmussen	Assistant Secretary	360 00
J. G. Martien	Janitor	1,200 00
J. Albright	Engineer and Janitor	950 00
Henry Locey	Gardener	900 00
Fritz Beck	Assistant Janitor	100 00
R. V. Partridge	Assistant Janitor	100 00

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1912.

Normal Department: Boys, 44; girls, 236. Total, 280.
Training Department: Boys, 150; girls, 156. Total, 306.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO.

Established March 13, 1897.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Term of office, four years.

Hiram W. Johnson—Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt—Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Dr. Fred Baker	San Diego	July 1, 1915
Charles N. Andrews	San Diego	July 1, 1915
Isidore B. Dockweiler	Los Angeles	July 1, 1912
Charles C. Chapman	Fullerton	July 1, 1913
M. L. Ward	San Diego	July 1, 1914

Edith Husted, Secretary, salary, $150.00 per annum.

Officers, Faculty and Employees.

Officers of Administration. Normal School.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Edward L. Hardy	President, and Teacher of School Administration	$4,000 00
W. F. Bliss	Dean, and Teacher of History and Civics	2,000 00
Emma F. Way	Preceptress, and Teacher of Grammar and Geometry	1,800 00
W. C. Crandall	Dean of Summer School, and Teacher of Biological Sciences	1,900 00
*Alice Edwards Pratt	Registrar, and Teacher of English	1,800 00
Mrs. Charlotte G. Robinson	Librarian	1,000 00
Dr. Charlotte Baker	Medical Examiner	
Edith Husted	Office Secretary	750 00

Officers of Administraion. Training School.

James R. Young	Acting Director, and Teacher of Education	$1,800 00
Clarence L. Phelps	Principal	1,800 00
†Edith McLeod	Supervisor, Grammar Grades	1,600 00
†Elisabeth Rogers	Supervisor, Primary Grades	1,500 00
Gertrude Laws	Assistant	120 00
Alice Greer	Assistant	120 00
Edith Hammack	Assistant	120 00
Gracelynn Glidden	Assistant	120 00

Faculty.

Florence Bryant	Latin and German	$900 00
Jane Butt	Expression and English	1,500 00
Mrs Ada Hughes Coldwell	Domestic Science	1,500 00
‡Dana King Hammond	French and Spanish	500 00
Rose E. Judson	Music	1,400 00
*W. W. Kemp	Director of Training School, and Teacher of Education	2,100 00
Emily O. Lamb	Drawing and Manual Training	1,500 00
‡Edith Leovy	Drawing	500 00
Marguerite Pratt	Expression and English	1,000 00
‡Forrest E. Spencer	French and Spanish	500 00
W. T. Skilling	Physical Sciences	1,900 00
Jesse A. Tanner	History	1,500 00
Jessie Rand Tanner	Physical Education	1,500 00
J. F. West	Mathematics	1,900 00
Grace Worthen	Physical Education	1,200 00

Grounds and buildings appointments.—Head janitor at $960.00 per year; assistant janitor, $720.00 per year, and a gardener, $900.00 per year.

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*On leave of absence, 1911-12.
†On leave of absence for one semester.
‡Employed for one semester.

Enrollment, 1911-1912.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Normal Department	218	2	220
Secondary Department	90	0	90
Elementary Department	180	160	340
Totals	488	162	650

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Established, 1899.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term of office, four years.

(Pol. C. § 354.)

Hiram W. Johnson—Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt—Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
J. M. Allen	San Francisco	July 1, 1913
George E. Crothers	San Francisco	July 1, 1916
Vanderlynn Stow	San Francisco	July 1, 1913
John Swett	Martinez	July 1, 1914
W. Mayo Newhall	San Francisco	July 1, 1913

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Frederic Burk	President	$4,000 00
David R. Jones	Supervisor of the Teaching of Geography and Physiology	2,400 00
Effie B. McFadden	Supervisor of the Teaching of Language	2,100 00
Alexander S. Boulware	Supervisor of the Teaching of Composition and Language	2.100 00
Freedom W. Hoffman	Supervisor of the Teaching of Formal Geography and Supervisor of Playgrounds	1,800 00
P. F. Valentine	Supervisor of the Teaching of History and Civics	1,620 00
Samuel Brown	Supervisor of the Teaching of Arithmetic	1,800 00
Frances Chamberlain	Supervisor of the Teaching of Muusic	1,620 00
Estelle Carpenter	Director of Music	240 00
Eva S. Levy	Assistant Supervisor of Disciplinary Control	1,380 00
Florence Vance	Assistant Principal of the Elementary School	960 00
Corinne Haislip Johnstone	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Reading	1,200 00
Mary Ward	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Arithmetic	1,200 00
Louise Carlson	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Arithmetic	1,080 00
Margaret Brennfleck	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Arithmetic	960 00
Nettie Duncan	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Drawing	1,140 00
Freda B. Grounig	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Drawing	900 00
Ethel Smith	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Language and Composition	1,080 00
Edith K. Mobley	Assistant Supervisor of the Teaching of Language and Composition	840 00
Mildred Holman	Librarian	780 00
Katherine Hussey	Office Assistant	1,080 00

Other appointments.—One engineer and janitor, at $960.00; one janitress, $540.00; one janitor, $840.00; one gardener, $960.00, and one general workman, $900.00 per annum.

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1912.

Normal Department: Men, 0; women, 281. Total, 281.
Training Department: Boys, 283; girls, 359. Total, 641.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRESNO.

Established 1911.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Term of office, four years.

Hiram W. Johnson----------------Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt------Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
James Curran	Bakersfield	May, 1913
H. Graff	Fresno	May, 1914
M. B. Harris	Fresno	May, 1915
W. H. Langdon	Modesto	May, 1912
Irving Martin	Stockton	May, 1913

C. L. McLane, Secretary.

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	*Salary.
C. L. McLane	President, School Law and Management	$1,500 00
E. R. Snyder	Vice-President, Head of Training Department, Mathematics	1,800 00
Edna Orr James	Assistant, Training Department, Primary Work	1,350 00
Edna O. Rowell	Preceptress, Geography, Physiology	810 00
G. H. Huntting	Education	720 00
J. B. Corcoran	Agriculture, Nature Study	720 00
J. A. Nowell	History, Government	720 00
Maud Schaeffer	Grammar, Literature	810 00
A. G. Wahlberg	Music	360 00
Hannah Bynon	Primary Manual Training	270 00
W. B. Givens	Manual Training	360 00
Mildred Linendoll	Domestic Science	270 00
Mary Wasson	Drawing	135 00
John J. Wolf	Janitor	175 00

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*Salaries are paid jointly by Normal School Board and Fresno School Board. The part paid by Normal Board is here given.

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1912.

Normal Department: Men, 8; women, 157. Total, 165.
Training Department: Fresno Public Schools used for Training Department.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF MANUAL ARTS AND HOME ECONOMICS, SANTA BARBARA.

Established in March, 1909.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years.

(Stats. 1909, chap. 471, p. 795.)

Hiram W. Johnson----------------Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt------Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Clio L. Lloyd	Santa Barbara	April 26, 1913
Charles A. Edwards	Santa Barbara	April 26, 1915
Jarret T. Richards	Santa Barbara	April 26, 1915
Thomas R. Bard	Hueneme	April 26, 1914
A. Bonnheim	Sacramento	April 26, 1914

Officers, Teachers and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
*Miss Ednah A. Rich	President, School Administration	$1,600 00
Miss Mary H. Tracy	Manual Arts, Education	1,600 00
Miss Nelle F. Welles	Home Economics, Science	1,600 00
Miss Nell A. Miller	Home Economics, Science	1,400 00
Miss Isabel C. Morton	Applied Art, Design	1,200 00
†Miss Julia F. Tear	Domestic Art, Hygiene	900 00
§Newton Dana Cook	Industrial Arts	700 00
Mrs. Jane C. Miller	Secretary	720 00
Harold Oulton	Janitor	700 00

*Receives $1,000 per year from Santa Barbara Public Schools as Supervisor of Manual Training.
†Receives $300.00 per year from Santa Barbara High School as teacher of Domestic Art.
§Receives $700.00 per year from Santa Barbara High School as teacher of Manual Training.

Number of students enrolled January 1, 1912.

Normal Department: Men, 5; women, 65. Total, 70.
Training Department: Santa Barbara Public School.

CAIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.

(Stats. 1901, p. 115.)

Hiram W. Johnson—Governor, and ex officio member of the Board
Edward Hyatt—Supt. of Public Instruction, and ex officio member of the Board

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Archibald McNeil, President	Santa Maria	October 3, 1914
William Shipsey, Vice-President	San Luis Obispo	March 2, 1915
E. J. Wickson	Berkeley	October 3, 1914
Edward Simpson	Pacific Grove	March 2, 1915
Warren M. John	San Luis Obispo	June 7, 1916

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary per month.
LeRoy B. Smith	Director and Secretary	$200 00
Frank E. Edwards	Vice-Director, and Teacher of General and Agricultural Chemistry	150 00
May Secrest	Teacher of Domestic Science	130 00
Harriet Howell	Teacher of Domestic Art	108 33
Chester Wirt Rubel	Teacher of Animal and Dairy Husbandry	150 00
Ira J. Condit	Teacher of Botany and Horticulture	125 00
Margaret Chase	Teacher of English	108 33
Jewett M. Johnston	Teacher of Carpentry and Architectural Drawing	116 66
Oscar Leslie Heald	Teacher of Forging, Mechanical Drawing, and Machine Shop Practice	125 00
Edwin B. Smith	Teacher of History and English	120 83
Albert D. King	Teacher of Mathematics	125 00
Ralph S. Middleton	Teacher of Dairying	100 00
Belle A. Williams	Teacher of Drawing and Applied Design	100 00
Robert W. Ryder	Teacher of Mechanics and Electricity	125 00
John W. Nelson	Teacher of Chemistry and Physical Geography	104 16
Jane V. Gillett	Bookkeeper and Cashier	100 00
Carrie E. Castle	Director's Secretary and Librarian	85 00

Other appointments.—Mechanic's assistant, dining hall manager, matron, buttermaker, gardener, dairyman, farm foreman, two engineers.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Established 1860.

Board of Directors.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Term, four years. No pay.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
George W. Reed, President	Oakland	March 11, 1914
Walter J. Mathews, Vice-President	Oakland	February 1, 1913
Wiggington Creed	Berkeley	March 25, 1913
David P. Barrows	Oakland	March 25, 1913
J. Arthur Elston	Berkeley	March 25, 1913

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Warring Wilkinson	Principal Emeritus (Durham Fund)	$2,000 00
William A. Caldwell	Acting Principal	3,000 00
N. L. Christy	Teacher of Deaf	900 00
M. A. Dutch	Teacher of Deaf	900 00
T. d'Estrella	Teacher of Deaf	1,000 00
H. Frank	Teacher of Deaf	1,080 00
Newel Perry	Teacher of Blind	1,800 00
M. Eastman	Teacher of Blind	900 00
Elma Goin	Teacher of Blind	840 00
Anita Gompertz	Teacher of Deaf	900 00
Theodore Grady	Teacher of Deaf	1,500 00
Augusta Harman	Teacher of Deaf	1,020 00
James W. Howson	Teacher of Deaf	1,320 00
Lizzie Moffat	Teacher of Deaf	750 00
Florence E. Montgomery	Teacher of Blind	900 00
Laura Nourse	Teacher of Deaf	900 00
Francis E. H. O'Donnell	Teacher of Deaf	1,800 00
Charles S. Perry	Teacher of Deaf	1,800 00
Otto Fleissner	Teacher of Music	1,200 00
Bertha Butler	Teacher of Vocal Music	300 00
Gussie Mast	Teacher of Music	480 00
Winfield S. Runde	Teacher of Deaf	900 00
Percy R. Dillon	Teacher of Manual Training	300 00
M. Flaville	Teacher of Manual Training	300 00
J. C. Jenson	Teacher of Manual Training	1,500 00
Ethel Coplin	Teacher of Gymnastics	300 00
W. E. Griffith	Treasurer	1,200 00
Mark L. Emerson	Physician	1,200 00
John S. McCullough	Clerk	1,800 00
Etta Brown	Office Assistant	600 00
Francis R. Musser	Oculist and Aurist	600 00
W. H. Halsey	Dentist	600 00

Other appointments.—Five matrons, assistant matron, nurse, supervisor of boys and assistants, two engineers, laundryman, stableman, dairyman, three gardeners, two cooks, baker, watchman, seven janitors, four waiters, dishwasher, three yardmen, carpenter, and one servant.

INDUSTRIAL HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR ADULT BLIND.

Board of Directors.

Appointed by the Governor. Term at pleasure of Governor. No pay.

John P. Irish, President	Oakland
J. W. Scott	East Oakland
Warren Olney, Sr.	Oakland
Geo. E. Randolph	Oakland
H. C. Capwell	Oakland

Officers and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Joseph Sanders	Superintendent	$2,100 00
Geo. S. Meredith	Secretary	600 00
H. N. Rowell, M.D.	Physician	1,200 00
		Per month.
T. A. Williston	Clerk	90 00
Mrs. A. Sanders	Matron	50 00
Miss O. B. Smith	Assistant Matron	45 00
Miss L. Gilbert	In charge of women	40 00

Other Appointments.

Watchman	$40 00
First Cook	60 00
Second Cook	35 00
1 Janitor and Nurse	35 00
1 Janitor	25 00
5 Waitresses, each	23 00
1 Driver of Wagon	25 00
1 Engineer	35 00
1 Laborer	25 00
1 Reader	8 00
	Per day.
1 Gardener, when employed	3 00

Bridal Veil Falls, Yosemite Valley.

STATE HOSPITALS.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Created in 1897.

Amended Stats. 1903, p. 485. Reorganized Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Hiram W. Johnson, President	Governor
Frank C. Jordan	Secretary of State
U. S. Webb	Attorney General
Wm. F. Snow, M.D.	Secretary of State Board of Health
F. W. Hatch, M.D	General Superintendent of State Hospitals

F. W. Hatch, M.D. (R.), General Superintendent of State Hospitals. Salary $5,000.00. Appointed by Governor. Term of office, four years; expires March 18, 1913.

George Huestis (R.), Secretary of Commission. Salary, $3,000.00. Appointed by Commission. Term of office, four years; expires March 18, 1913.

Employees of Commission.

Name.	Politics.	Office.	Whence appointed.	Salary.
C. P. Cutten	R.	Attorney	Eureka	$3,000 00
Chas. F. Waymire	R.	Auditor	Sacramento	2,400 00
E. G. Twogood	R.	Assistant Secretary	Brownsville	2,000 00
J. J. Calelly, Jr.	R.	Stenographer	Sacramento	1,600 00
John Miller	R.	Porter	Sacramento	900 00

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Post office address, Stockton, California. Created April 30, 1851.

Board of Managers.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. For attendance at meetings, $10.00 per day and traveling expenses.

(Stats. 1897, p. 316; 1903, p. 485. Reorganized, Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Charles D. Fontana, President	Copperopolis	May 27, 1913
F. J. Dietrich	Stockton	May 27, 1913
J. C. McLeod	Stockton	May 27, 1913
*W. B. Nutter	Stockton	May 27, 1913
Dr. Ellis Harbert	Stockton	July 30, 1916

*Appointed vice J. C. Thompson, deceased.

William H. Lyons, Secretary and Treasurer, Stockton, Cal.

Medical Superintendent—Fred P. Clark.

Assistant Physicians—J. D. Young, first; A. W. Hoisholt, second; H. E. Sanderson, Margaret H. Smythe (woman).

Secretary to Medical Superintendent—Walter N. Parrish.

Steward—W. H. Chesnutwood.

Matron—Miss J. C. Tufft.

Supervisor—G. T. Austin.

Other appointments.—Administration building, 15; farm and grounds, 19; shops, 25; kitchen, dining-room, etc., including officers' servants, 20; nurses and attendants: male, 104; female, 47.

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

Post office, Napa, California. Created March 27, 1872.

Board of Managers.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. For attendance at meetings, $10.00 per day and traveling expenses.

(Stats. 1897, p. 316; 1903, p. 485. Reorganized, Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
John S. Chambers, President	Sacramento	January 12, 1916
David Rutherford	Oakland	January 16, 1916
J. W. Clark	Santa Rosa	January 16, 1916
Emmett Phillips	Sacramento	June 8, 1913
C. J. Corcoran	San Francisco	September 10, 1916

L. T. Hayman, Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Managers.

Medical Superintendent—A. E. Osborne.

Assistant Physicians—A. C. Matthews, first; J. B. Rogers, second; W. C. Porter; Lena A. Geraldson (woman).

Secretary to Medical Superintendent— ——— ———.

Steward—C. N. Whitaker.

Matron—Marie L. Eaton.

Supervisor—J. McLaughlin.

Other appointments.—Administration building, 14; farm and grounds, 19; shops, 23; kitchen, dining-room, etc., including officers' servants, 21; nurses and attendants: male, 90; female, 52.

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

Post office address, Agnew, Santa Clara County, California. Created March 9, 1885.

Board of Managers.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. For attendance at meetings, $10.00 per day and traveling expenses.

(Stats. 1897, p. 316; 1903, p. 485. Reorganized, Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Fred H. Bangs, President	San José	December 27, 1914
T. S. Montgomery	San José	December 28, 1914
Edward White	Watsonville	December 28, 1914
Horace Wilson	San Francisco	July 1, 1913
Duncan McPherson	Santa Cruz	December 7, 1914

L. M. Simonsen, Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Managers.

Medical Superintendent—Leonard Stocking.

Assistant Physicians—E. W. Mullen, first; J. M. Crump, second; Margaret White (woman).

Secretary to Medical Superintendent—G. B. Waterhouse.

Steward—T. T. Tourtillott.

Matron—A. W. Nexsen.

Supervisor—S. M. Joslin.

Other appointments.—Administration building, 10; farm and grounds, 14; shops, 17; kitchen, dining-room, etc., including officers' servants, 13; nurses and attendants: male, 48; female, 37.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Post office address, Patton, San Bernardino County, Cal. Created March 11, 1889.

Board of Managers.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. For attendance at meetings, $10.00 per day and traveling expenses.

(Stats. 1897, p. 316; 1903, p. 485. Reorganized, Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
E. P. Clark, President	Riverside	April 15, 1915
A. B. Paddock	Rialto	April 15, 1915
E. W. Burke	Highlands	April 15, 1915
H. McPhee	Santa Ana	December 10, 1914
Austin F. Park	Redlands	December 8, 1914

Lyman M. King, Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Managers.

Medical Superintendent—John A. Reily.

Assistant Physicians—F. S. Wilcox, first; Jessie H. Simpson, second (woman); Edwin Wayte, G. M. Webster, Victor Parkin, interne.

Secretary to Medical Superintendent—F. G. Wishard.

Steward—C. L. Hayes.

Matron—Katherine Boyle.

Supervisor—Thomas Steer.

Other appointments.—Administration building, 10; farm and grounds, 12; shops, 15; kitchen, dining-room, etc., including officers' servants, 13; nurses and attendants: male, 61; female, 40.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

Post office address, Talmage, California. Created February 20, 1899.

Board of Managers.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. For attendance at meetings, $10.00 per day and traveling expenses.

(Stats. 1897, p. 316; 1903, p. 485. Reorganized, Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
W. A. S. Foster, President	Willits	June 8, 1913
George D. Clark	San Francisco	March 18, 1912
John L. McNab	Ukiah	March 18, 1912
A. J. Fairbanks	Willits	February 16, 1914
A. Hochheimer	Willows	January 8, 1913

Charles F. Craig, Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Managers.

Medical Superintendent—Robert L. Richards.

Assistant Physicians—G. D. Marvin, first; F. E. Allen, second; L. R. Tyler (woman).

Secretary to Medical Superintendent—C. E. Wilson.

Steward—F. C. Handy.

Matron—Mrs. A. Brown.

Supervisor—L. C. McCloud.

Other appointments.—Administration building, 9; farm and grounds, 15; shops, 14; kitchen, dining-room, etc., including officers' servants, 15; nurses and attendants: male, 36; female, 21.

SONOMA STATE HOME.

(Formerly known as the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children.)

Post office address, Eldridge, California. Created March 18, 1885.

Board of Managers.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. For attendance at meetings, $10.00 per day and traveling expenses.

(Stats. 1903, p. 485. Reorganized, Stats. 1909, pp. 56 to 78.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
C. E. Haven	Santa Rosa	August 28, 1914
Rev. A. C. Bane	San Francisco	November 28, 1915
Rev. W. A. Lyons	San Francisco	August 28, 1914
R. A. Poppe, President	Sonoma	May 21, 1916
E. M. Norton	Oakland	May 21, 1916

F. A. Cromwell, Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Managers.

Medical Superintendent—Wm. J. G. Dawson.

Assistant Physicians—Edward Gray; Anna M. G. McBean (woman).

Secretary to Medical Superintendent—R. Q. Wickham.

Steward—W. T. Suttenfield.

Matron—Mrs. A. D. Bailey.

Other appointments.—Administration building, 16; farm and grounds, 17; shops, 30; kitchen, dining-room, etc., including officers' servants, 10; nurses and attendants: male, 35; female, 34.

PUNITIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

Appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Const., Art. X, Sec. 1. Term, 10 years. Reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties.

Dennis M. Duffy (R.), of San Francisco, President__Term expires January 12, 1920
Tirey L. Ford (R.), of San Francisco______________Term expires January 12, 1914
Warren R. Porter (R.), of San Francisco___________Term expires January 12, 1916
Charles Sonntag (R.), of San Francisco____________Term expires January 12, 1918
Charles L. Neumiller (R.), of Stockton____________Term expires January 12, 1922

Clerk of Board, M. E. Noon.

Parole Officers.

Appointed by the State Board of Prison Directors. Term at pleasure of the Board.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Ed. H. Whyte	Parole Officer and State Agent	$1,800 00
Stanley Murray	Assistant Parole Officer and State Agent	1,500 00
E. W. Madden	Assistant Parole Officer and State Agent	1,500 00
George W. Conart	Assistant Parole Officer and State Agent	1,500 00

Office, Room 13, Ferry building, San Francisco.

STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA.

Post Office address, San Quentin, Marin County, California.

Officers and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
John E. Hoyle	Warden	$5,000 00
Mark E. Noon	Clerk	1,800 00
S. L. Randolph	Captain of the Yard	2,100 00
E. V. Ellis	Captain of the Guard	1,560 00
F. W. Reynolds	Secretary to Warden	1,560 00
H. N. Kierulff	Resident Physician	2,100 00
R. E. Allen	Druggist	900 00
I. T. Ballard	Commissary	2,400 00
C. S. Paine	Assistant Commissary	1,320 00
W. J. Call	Resident Chaplain	1,200 00
Thomas Phillips	Visiting Chaplain	600 00
H. M. Janes	Front Gatekeeper	1,080 00
L. E. Gregor	Lower Gatekeeper	1,020 00
Daniel Sullivan	Turnkey	1,200 00
Albert Mack	Receiving and shipping clerk	1,080 00
Frank Clark	Sergeant of the first watch	960 00
Charles Gulliver	Sergeant of the second watch	960 00
W. J. Duffy	Steward of general mess	1,080 00
F. L. Arbogast	Steward of officers and guards' mess	1,080 00
Dan Curran	Stockman	900 00
Mrs. Genevieve Smith	Matron	840 00
W. J. Hill	Laundryman	900 00
J. H. Murray	Lieutenant of the yard	900 00
John Ham	Boss of road gang	1,020 00
W. T. Wilson	Night gatekeeper	1,020 00
W. S. Gillett	Distributing officer	1,620 00
J. W. Whittemore	Armorer	840 00
M. D. Ackley	Sergeant of upper yard	840 00
Henry Allen	Sergeant ot outside night watch	840 00
L. R. Terrill	Driver	840 00

Other appointments.—Fifty-five guards, salary, $780.00 per annum and board.

Jute Mill Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
R. E. Shaw	Superintendent	$1,680 00
E. A. Williams	Head Weaver	1,320 00
James Bell	Head Spinner	1,200 00
J. W. Cramer	Sack Inspector	840 00
H. V. Burleson	First Lieutenant	960 00
O. F. Pacheco	Second Lieutenant	840 00
F. A. Garrabrant	Master Mechanic	1,500 00
C. V. Gulde	Electrician	1,260 00
P. J. Hyland	Night Watchman	900 00

Other appointments.—Twenty jute mill policemen, salary, $780.00 per annum and board.

STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

Post Office address, Represa, Sacramento County, California.

Officers and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
James A. Johnston	Warden (took office June 1, 1912)	$5,000 00
J. E. Hosier	Clerk	1,800 00
—— ——	General Overseer	1,800 00
C. E. Alden	Commissary	1,800 00
Dr. Chas. Gladding	Physician	1,800 00
J. J. Smith	Captain of the Guard	1,800 00
B. Merritt	Chief of Night Watch	960 00
J. F. Connell	Turnkey	1,560 00
E. Rush	Superintendent of Construction	2,400 00

Other appointments.—Lieutenant of the guard, lieutenant of night watch, druggist, assistant turnkey, gatekeeper, ambulance driver, farmer, quarryman, electrician, locomotive engineer, blacksmith, outside gatekeeper, steward, steward of prison mess, night electrician, foreman of construction, quarryman rock crusher, foreman of quarry, foreman of wall, foreman of stone yard, foreman of rock crusher, foreman of upper stone yard, armorer, Protestant chaplain, Catholic chaplain; also thirty-six guards at $780.00 per annum and board.

The increase of the prison population, since its establishment in 1880, is as follows:

July 31, 1880	44	June 30, 1900	821
June 30, 1885	561	June 30, 1905	1,069
June 30, 1890	665	June 30, 1910	1,016
June 30, 1895	840	June 30, 1911	1,155

Total number of prisoners received has been—8,454
Total number of prisoners discharged—7,299

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

Established March 11, 1889.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay.

(Stats. 1889, p. 111.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Prescott F. Cogswell, President	El Monte	June 6, 1916
Benjamin F. Pearson	Los Angeles	May 3, 1915
William E. McVey	Los Angeles	May 3, 1915

Officers, Teachers, and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Fred C. Nelles	Superintendent	$250 00
W. V. Coffin, M.D.	Assistant Superintendent	200 00
D. A. Sweitzer	Treasurer	50 00
R. A. Lowe	Clerk	150 00
W. H. Taylor	Historian and Statistician	100 00
D. J. O'Kane	Commissary	85 00
Truman Cole	Major, and Military Instructor	90 00

Other appointments.—Five teachers, stenographer, bandmaster, teacher of vocal music, five captains, captain and steward, assistant steward, engineer and night engineer, commissary clerk, stableman, captain of night watch, eight night watchmen, three housekeepers and an assistant housekeeper, cook, nurse, assistant carpenter.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

Located near Ione. Post Office address, Waterman, Amador County, California.

Board of Trustees.

Appointed by the Governor. Term, four years. No pay. The board is classified so that the terms of office expire successively.

(Stats. 1893, p. 39.)

Name.	Whence appointed.	Term expires.
Arthur M. Seymour	Sacramento	August 23, 1916
C. N. Lathrop	San Francisco	Appointed March 15, 1912
C. H. McKenney	Sutter Creek	July 1, 1915

Officers and Employees.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Calvin Darrack	Superintendent	$250 00
John Marchant	Secretary	150 00
A. I. Davis	Assistant Superintendent	125 00
H. R. Downing	Military Instructor	100 00
John Wakefield	Chief Clerk	85 00
Joseph Sibole	Farmer	125 00
O. L. Morton	Mason	150 00
H. Harris	Commissary	100 00

Other appointments.—Stenographer, clerk and musical director's assistant, assistant mason, assistant carpenter and relief officer, five captains, two cooks, dining-room officer, night engineer, five night watchmen, six teachers, ten matrons, bandmaster and captain.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA.

(Stats. 1911, p. 97.)

Class	COUNTY.	Population census 1910.
1	Los Angeles—500,000 and over	504,131
2	San Francisco—400,000 under 500,000	416,912
3	Alameda—200,000 under 400,000	246,131
4	Santa Clara—80,000 under 200,000	83,539
5	Fresno—75,000 under 80,000	75,657
6	Sacramento—65,000 under 75,000	67,806
7	San Diego—60,000 under 65,000	61,665
8	San Bernardino—55,000 under 60,000	56,706
9	San Joaquin—50,000 under 55,000	50,731
10	Sonoma—40,000 under 50,000	48,394
11	Kern—36,000 under 40,000	37,715
12	Tulare—35,000 under 36,000	35,440
13	Riverside—34,500 under 35,000	34,696
14	Orange—34,000 under 34,500	34,436
15	Humboldt—32,000 under 34,000	33,857
16	Contra Costa—31,000 under 32,000	31,674
17	Santa Barbara—27,700 under 31,000	27,738
18	Solano—27,500 under 27,700	27,559
19	Butte—27,300 under 27,500	27,301
20	San Mateo—26,500 under 27,300	26,585
21	Santa Cruz—26,000 under 26,500	26,140
22	Marin—25,000 under 26,000	25,114
23	Monterey—24,000 under 25,000	24,146
24	Mendocino—23,000 under 24,000	23,929
25	Stanislaus—22,000 under 23,000	22,522
26	Napa—19,500 under 22,000	19,800
27	San Luis Obispo—19,300 under 19,500	19,383
28	Shasta—18,900 under 19,300	18,920
29	Siskiyou—18,500 under 18,900	18,801
30	Ventura—18,300 under 18,500	18,347
31	Placer—18,000 under 18,300	18,237
32	Kings—16,000 under 18,000	16,230
33	Merced—15,000 under 16,000	15,148
34	Nevada—14,000 under 15,000	14,955
35	Yolo—13,700 under 14,000	13,926
36	Imperial—13,000 under 13,700	13,591
37	Tehama—11,000 under 13,900	11,401
38	Yuba—10,000 under 11,000	10,042
39	Tuolumne—9,500 under 10,000	9,979
40	Calaveras—9,100 under 9,500	9,171
41	Amador—9,000 under 9,100	9,086
42	Madera—8,300 under 9,000	8,368
43	San Benito—8,000 under 8,300	8,041
44	Colusa—7,700 under 8,000	7,732
45	El Dorado—7,400 under 7,700	7,492
46	Glenn—7,000 under 7,400	7,172
47	Inyo—6,500 under 7,000	6,974
48	Sutter—6,300 under 6,500	6,328
49	Modoc—6,000 under 6,300	6,191
50	Lake—5,300 under 6,000	5,526
51	Plumas—5,000 under 5,300	5,259
52	Lassen—4,500 under 5,000	4,802
53	Sierra—4,000 under 4,500	4,098
54	Mariposa—3,500 under 4,000	3,956
55	Trinity—3,000 under 3,500	3,301
56	Del Norte—2,400 under 3,000	2,417
57	Mono—2,000 under 2,400	2,042
58	Alpine—less than 2,000	309

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

STATUTORY DEPUTIES, SALARIES, FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Figures as to the population of counties are taken from the United States census of 1910, and incorporated in the Political Code (section 4005*c*) for the purpose of classification, as amended in Statutes of 1911, Chap. 84, pp. 97–101, inclusive.

One half of the salaries of all Superior Judges is paid by the State and one half by the counties.

Constables and Justices of the Peace are not included in the following tables.

Abbreviations—R, Republican; D, Democrat; U. L., Union Labor; Soc., Socialist; P., Prohibition; Ind., Independent.

ALAMEDA COUNTY. Third class.

County seat, Oakland. Area, 840 square miles. Population (1910), 246,131.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	John P. Cook	R.		$4,000 00
			24	33,300 00
Sheriff	Frank Barnet	R.		4,000 00
			28	37,200 00
Tax Collector	James B. Barber	R.		4,000 00
			10	15,900 00
Treasurer	M. J. Kelly	R.		4,000 00
			4	8,100 00
Recorder	G. W. Bacon	R.		4,000 00
			13	18,300 00
Auditor	E. F. Garrison	R.		3,600 00
			6	8,700 00
District Attorney	William H. Donahue	R.		4,000 00
			16	33,000 00
Assessor	Charles F. Horner	R.		7,000 00
			46	41,250 00
Superintendent of Schools	George W. Frick	R.		4,000 00
			3	5,700 00
Coroner	Dr. C. L. Tisdale	R.		4,000 00
			2	4,200 00
Public Administrator	H. B. Mehrmann	R.		Fees
Surveyor	P. A. Haviland	R.		4,000 00
			1	2,700 00
Superior Judge	F. B. Ogden	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	William S. Wells	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	T. W. Harris	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	William H. Waste	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	John Ellsworth	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Everett J. Brown	R.		6,000 00
Court Commissioner	Clarence Crowell	R.		Fees

County Clerk, in years when a great register is compiled, is allowed 10 extra clerks for six months at $100 per month each, 10 clerks for one month at $100 per month each, 10 clerks for two months at $100 per month each, immediately prior to each general direct primary election.

Tax Collector, in addition to regular deputies, is also allowed 3 extra deputies for eight months at $100 per month each, 6 for five months at $100 per month each, 6 for four months at $100 per month, 6 index clerks for four months at $100 per month each, making a total of $10,200 for extra help; also 15 per cent of all licenses collected.

Recorder is also allowed 6¾ cents per folio for recording of documents.

Assessor is allowed extra help amounting to $4,500.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $2,700 per annum.

Meetings held each Monday. Law and motion day, Friday.

John F. Mullins (R.), Oakland, Chairman.

D. J. Murphy (R.), Livermore.
J. M. Kelley (R.), Oakland.
W. B. Bridge (R.), Oakland.
F. W. Foss (R.), Berkeley.

ALPINE COUNTY. Fifty-eighth class.

County seat, Markleeville. Area, 575 square miles. Population (1910). 309.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	Fred S. Dunlap	R.		$1,200 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	Charles A. Grover	R.		1,000 00
Treasurer	Charles M. Jackson†	R.		300 00
District Attorney	Otto K. Grau*	R.		1,000 00
Assessor	William Dudley	R.		300 00
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. E. A. Grover	R.		200 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	R. Heimsoth	D.		Fees
Surveyor	A. L. Stewart	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Lester T. Price	D.		2,000 00

†Appointed April 1, 1912. *Elected 1910.

Tax Colector also receives 5 per cent of licenses collected.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $5 per day while board is in session, and mileage at 20 cents per mile to county seat, one way only, and $3 per day when serving as Road Commissioner. Such per diem not to exceed $50 per annum.

Supervisors' sessions held first Monday in January, April, July, October; third Monday in July and September. Law and motion day, first Monday in each month.

E. Scossa (R.), Woodfords, Chairman.

C. W. Barrett (R.), Markleeville.
G. P. Merrill (R.), Woodfords.
F. M. Rickey (R.), Markleeville.
R. W. Bassman (R.), Fredericksburg.

AMADOR COUNTY. Forty-first class.

County seat, Jackson. Area, 586 square miles. Population (1910), 9,086.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk and Auditor	John R. Huberty	D.		$2,500 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	John S. Davis	R.		4,750 00
Treasurer	George A. Gritton	D.		1,800 00
Recorder	T. M. Ryan	D.		1,800 00
District Attorney	William G. Snyder	R.		1,800 00
Assessor	C. E. Jarvis	D.		1,800 00
			2	1,250 00
Superintendent of Schools	W. H. Greenhalgh	R.		1,500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	H. E. Potter	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Gustave Schrader	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Fred V. Wood	R.		4,000 00

Sheriff also receives 10 per cent of licenses collected, his expenses, and mileage, fees and commissions in certain cases. Licenses collected as Tax Collector.

County Assessor allowed 15 per cent of road tax collections, 15 per cent of poll tax collections, and 6 per cent of personal property tax collections.

District Attorney also receives traveling expenses.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses, not to exceed $300 per annum.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $400 per annum, and mileage at 10 cents per mile from residence to county seat, going both ways; also $3 per day as Road Commissioner, but not to exceed $300 per annum.

Supervisors meet the first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, Saturday.

Lawrence Burke (D.), Plymouth, Chairman.

John Strohm (D.), Jackson.	D. A. Fraser (D.), Sutter Creek.
L. H. Cook (R.), Volcano.	W. M. Amick, Ione.

BUTTE COUNTY. Nineteenth class.

County seat, Oroville. Area, 1,764 square miles. Population (1910), 27,301.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	C. F. Belding	R.	1	$4,500 00
Chief Deputy County Clerk	W. R. Riddle	R.		1,200 00
Sheriff	J. B. Webber	D.		6,000 00
Tax Collector	S. S. Simon	R.		3,000 00
Treasurer	J. C. Dooley	D.		2,000 00
Auditor and Recorder	J. A. Tyler	R.		4,700 00
			1	900 00
District Attorney	George F. Jones	R.	1	2,400 00
Assistant District Attorney	George F. Le Rossignol	R.		1,500 00
Assessor	A. E. Morton	D.		3,500 00
			5	2,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	Minnie S. Abrams	R.		2,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	John Wallace	R.		Fees
Surveyor	M. C. Polk	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	John C. Gray	R.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	W. H. White	D.		Fees

Sheriff receives actual expenses in criminal work.

County Clerk receives $600 additional in year when great register is made. One clerk paid by Clerk, and additional sum paid to deputy out of Clerk's salary.

Assessor's deputies, for the months of March, April, May, and June of each year, $100 per month, based on calculation of one deputy for each increase of two hundred real estate statements over and above three thousand, not to exceed five deputies in all.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses when visiting schools, not to exceed $10 per district.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum, and mileage at 25 cents per mile, one way, when acting as Road Commissioner, mileage not to exceed $300 per annum.

Board of Supervisors meet in regular session on the first Monday in each month. Law and motion days, the first Monday of each month. Final calendar called first and third Mondays in each month, if the same be a judicial day; if not a judicial day, the following day, except during the month of August.

C. E. Porter, Central House, Chairman.

R. P. Holmes, Chico.	C. H. Brown, Gridley.
Glenn W. Miller, Wyandotte.	E. C. Wilson, Pentz.

CALAVERAS COUNTY. Fortieth class.

County seat, San Andreas. Area, 990 square miles. Population (1910), 9,171.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor, Recorder	A. W. Poe	R.	 *1	$4,000 00 900 00
Sheriff	Joshua Jones	D.	 1	3,500 00 600 00
Tax Collector	Louis Cademartori	R.		1,200 00
Treasurer	W. H. Steffler	R.		1,500 00
District Attorney	John Hancock	R.		2,000 00
Assessor	W. M. Nuner	D.		2,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	Frank C. Wells	R.		1,500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	Jos. R. Prince	D.		Fees
Surveyor	W. S. Coulter	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	A. I. McSorley	D.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	Edward Casey	R.		Fees
Probation Officer	Edward Casey	R.		420 00

*Copyist.

Sheriff also receives expenses in criminal cases, and mileage, fees and commissions for services of all papers whatsoever issued by any court of the State.

Tax Collector has 1 deputy for not more than 100 days at $4 per day, or a total of $400; allowed 10 per cent of all licenses collected by him.

Assessor has 2 deputies for not more than 100 days at $5 per day each, and 2 for not more than 50 days at $5 per day each, a total of $1,500.

District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools also receive traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum and mileage at 20 cents per mile traveling to the county seat.

In case Supervisors shall not serve as Road Commissioners, the salary for Supervisor shall be $400 per annum.

Meetings of Supervisors held first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Monday, 10 A. M.

James B. Luddy (Ind.), San Andreas, Chairman.
J. E. Holland (D.), Murphys.
R. V. March (D.), Burson.
T. A. Wilson (R.), West Point.
W. N. Garland (R.), Angels Camp.

COLUSA COUNTY. Forty-fourth class.

County seat, Colusa. Area, 1,080 square miles. Population (1910), 7,732.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk and Recorder	W. J. King	D.		$4,000 00
Sheriff	C. D. Stanton	D.		4,000 00
Tax Collector	Ed W. Tennant	R.		1,200 00
Treasurer	E. R. Graham	D.		1,600 00
Auditor	J. F. Rich	D.		1,800 00
District Attorney	Seth Millington	D.		2,000 00
Assessor	A. F. Sutton	D.		3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	F. M. Rhodes	D.		1,600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	J. D. McNary	R.		Fees
Surveyor	J. W. Kearth	R.		1,500 00
Superior Judge	H. M. Albery	D.		4,000 00

Sheriff also receives fees and commissions in certain cases, and traveling expenses outside of his county.

Superintendent of Schools and Surveyor also receive traveling expenses when on official business.

Subdivision 12 of section 4273 of Political Code prescribes additional duties for Surveyor, ex officio Recorder.

Recorder, in addition to his salary, is allowed 50 per cent of fees collected by him when such fees are $100 or less, and 25 per cent of all fees over $100.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile traveling from residence to county seat to attend board sessions. This includes salary as Road Commissioner.

Meetings of board held first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, each Monday.

T. D. Cain (D.), College City, Chairman.

P. V. Berkey (D.), Colusa.
M. O'Hair (D.), Colusa.
H. H. Harlan (D.), Williams.
J. F. Campbell (R.), Colusa.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY. Sixteenth class.

County seat, Martinez. Area, 750 square miles. Population (1910), 31,674.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	J. H. Wells	R.		$3,250 00
			3	4,080 00
Sheriff	R. R. Veale	R.		5,000 00
			3	3,900 00
Tax Collector	M. W. Joost	R.		3,250 00
			1	1,500 00
Treasurer	L. N. Buttner	R.		3,000 00
Recorder	M. H. Hurley	D.		3,250 00
			2	2,700 00
Auditor	A. N. Sullenger	D.		2,400 00
			1	1,020 00
District Attorney	A. B. McKenzie	R.		2,500 00
			2	2,700 00
Assessor	G. O. Meese	R.		3,250 00
			2	3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	W. H. Hanlon	R.		2,400 00
			1	900 00
Coroner	C. L. Abbott	R.		Fees
			*1	900 00
Public Administrator	C. E. Daley	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Elam C. Brown	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	R. H. Latimer	D.		5,000 00

*Stenographer.

District Attorney allowed a stenographer at $50 per month.

County Clerk also has a stenographer at $60 per month. Fees for compiling great register in years when required.

Sheriff also receives expenses in criminal cases, fees for service of papers in actions arising outside of his county, and 37½ cents per day for feeding prisoners committed in his custody. A stenographer at $40 per month.

Tax Collector is allowed one stenographer at a salary of $50 per month, and such copyists as he may appoint at a salary of not to exceed $2 per day, but not to exceed $600 per annum.

Treasurer's bond to be with reliable bonding company and cost of bond when approved to be charged against county.

Recorder also receives 10 cents for each name inserted in the general index, and 10 cents for abstracts of mortgage and tax sales for the Assessor.

Auditor also has a computation clerk for 3 months at $85 per month.

Assessor has 3 deputies for five months each year at $125 per month, 1 deputy for five months each year at $100 per month, and other deputies at not more than $5 per day each, not to exceed the amount of $1,500 per annum.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $900 per annum, $300 per annum as Road Commissioner, and 20 cents per mile, mileage not to exceed $50 per month.

Regular meetings, first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

J. H. Trythill (R.), Antioch, Chairman.

J. P. Casey (D.), Port Costa.
Chas. J. Rihn (R.), Richmond.
Vincent Hook (R.), Concord.
W. J. Buchanan (R.), Pittsburg.

DEL NORTE COUNTY. Fifty-sixth class.

County seat, Crescent City. Area, 1,546 square miles. Population (1910), 2,417.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	W. L. Nichols	D.		$900 00
			1	600 00
Sheriff	A. J. Huffman	D.		1,800 00
			*	
Tax Collector	W. T. Breen	R.		1,200 00
Treasurer	D. W. Rice	Ind.		1,200 00
Auditor and Recorder	N. G. McVay	D.		900 00
			1	600 00
Assessor	W. F. Malone	D.		†900 00
District Attorney	E. C. Hersch	D.-R.		1,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	J. M. Hamilton	R.		720 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	J. A. Tyler	R.		Fees
Surveyor	R. L. Cooper	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	J. L. Childs	R.		3,000 00
Court Commissioner	Geo. W. Howe	P.		Fees

*1 Jailer, $300 and fees.
†And fees.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $420 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile from residence to county seat, going only one way. Only one mileage for any regular session of board.

Board meets second Monday in each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

E. E. Commerford (D.), Crescent City, Chairman.

A. G. Hamilton (R.), Crescent City.
Thos. E. Peacock (D.), Smith River.
H. J. Frantz (D.), Crescent City.
Frank Vincent (Ind.), Smith River.

EL DORADO COUNTY. Forty-fifth class.

County seat, Placerville. Area, 1,891 square miles. Population (1910), 7,492.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk and Auditor	Ted C. Atwood	R.		$2,400 00
Recorder	Charles E. Marsh	R.		2,000 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	Chas. E. Hand	D.		*3,500 00
Treasurer	Guy E. Wentworth	R.		1,500 00
District Attorney	Geo. H. Thompson	R.		1,500 00
Assessor	George Rieber	D.		*3,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	S. B. Wilson	D.		1,500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	George Ruoff	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Clifton H. Wildman	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	N. D. Arnot	R.		4,000 00

*And fees.

Sheriff also receives mileage for papers served on orders from without his county, and 10 per cent on licenses collected.

Recorder allowed $25 per annum for preparing abstracts of mortgages, and all fees and commissions allowed to the registrar for preparing vital statistics for the State of California.

County Clerk, such fees as are allowed by law, and in years when new registration is required 10 cents for each elector registered.

Treasurer shall retain commissions on all inheritance and transfer taxes collected by him.

Tax Collector, 10 per cent on all licenses collected by him as license collector.

Assessor, such fees as are allowed by law.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting schools, and $5 per day when acting as Secretary of the Board of Education when in session.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $400 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile one way; also expenses as Road Overseer, not to exceed $300 per annum.

Board meets first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, Friday.

Marshall Hughes (R.), Placerville, Chairman.
J. J. Bayne (D.), Coloma.
J. N. Jones (D.), Placerville.
E. W. Smith (D.), Placerville.
P. F. Morgan (D.), Georgetown.

FRESNO COUNTY. Fifth class.

County seat, Fresno. Area, 5,696 square miles. Population (1910), 75,657.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	D. M. Barnwell	D.		$2,400 00
			9	12,300 00
Sheriff	W. S. McSwain	D.		6,000 00
			9	12,000 00
Tax Collector	A. B. Smith	R.		2,000 00
			6	7,200 00
Treasurer	J. R. Hickman	R.		2,500 00
			2	3,000 00
Recorder	R. N. Barstow	R.		2,100 00
			6	8,100 00
Auditor	H. E. Barnum	R.		2,100 00
			3	4,200 00
District Attorney	D. S. Church	D.		3,000 00
			4	5,820 00
Assessor	G. P. Cummings	D.		4,000 00
			2	3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	E. W. Lindsay	D.		2,400 00
			2	2,700 00
Coroner	W. A. Bean	D.		Fees
Public Administrator	Geo. R. Andrews	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Scott McKay	R.		2,000 00
			1	1,500 00
Superior Judge	H. Z. Austin	R.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	Geo. E. Church	D.		4,000 00

Clerk also has two copyists for ten months during even numbered years at $80 per month.

Sheriff also receives fees for service of process issued without his county.

Tax collector also receives such fees on all licenses as are allowed by law.

Treasurer also receives commission on all inheritance and transfer taxes collected by him.

Recorder also receives 6 cents per folio, compensation for copyists.

Assessor also has not to exceed 22 deputies for three months at $4 per diem each, 6 deputies for six months at $4 per diem when actually employed, 5 deputies for six months at $75 per month each; also receives 15 per cent of all road and poll taxes collected by him.

Surveyor allowed actual expenses when in field.

Auditor also has 2 deputies two months at $100 per month each.

Superintendent of Schools allowed traveling expenses when visiting schools.

Salary of Superior Judges will be $5,000.00 after January 1, 1913.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,800 per annum.

Regular meeting of board, first Monday of each month at 2 o'clock P. M.

Law and Motion Day—Monday of each week is set apart as "Law and Motion Day," at 10 o'clock A. M., in Department No. 1, and Monday of each week is set apart as "Law and Motion Day," at 2 o'clock P. M. in Department No. 2. Matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons, or the estates and guardianship of minors or insane persons, are noticed for and heard (in the order of notice) on Monday of each week at 10 o'clock A. M., in Department No. 1 and on Monday of each week at 2 o'clock P. M., in Department No. 2.

Chris Jorgensen (D.), Fresno, Chairman.

J. B. Johnson (D.), Fresno.

M. D. Huffman (D.), Fresno

W. D. Mitchell (R.), Sanger.

Thomas Martin (D.), Selma.

GLENN COUNTY. Forty-sixth class.

County seat, Willows. Area, 1,460 square miles. Population (1910), 7,172.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	W. H. Sale	D.		*2,600 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	J. A. Bailey	D.		4,000 00
Treasurer	J. W. Monroe	D.		1,200 00
Auditor and Recorder	M. Golden	D.		†3,150 00
District Attorney	Claude F. Purkitt	D.		1,600 00
Assessor	W. H. Markham	R.		2,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	S. M. Chaney	D.		1,600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	Joseph M. Reidy	D.		Fees
Surveyor	Luther C. Stiles	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	William M. Finch	R.		4,000 00

*And fees.
†And one half of fees.

Sheriff also receives fees for services of process outside of his county, and traveling expenses on all official business.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses; also $5 per day as Secretary of Board of Education while board is in session.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary $5 per day while attending sessions and while performing duties as Road Commissioner, and mileage at 20 cents per mile going from residence to county seat.

Meetings first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

P. O. Elbe (R.), Glenn, Chairman.

H. D. Wylie (R.), Butte City.

Seth W. Stanton (R.), Willows.

F. C. Hurlburt (R.), Germantown.

David Brown (D.), Orland.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY. Fifteenth class.

County seat, Eureka. Area, 3,507 square miles. Population (1910), 33,857.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	George W. Cousins	R.		$3,600 00
			3	3,900 00
Sheriff	R. A. Redmond	R.		5,000 00
			1	1,500 00
Tax Collector	J. M. Mellendy	R.		2,800 00
Treasurer	J. H. Hodgson	R.		2,400 00
Recorder	T. W. Richmond	R.		2,500 00
			2	1,500 00
Auditor	T. K. Carr	R.		2,700 00
District Attorney	Otto C. Gregor	R.		2,400 00
			1	1,800 00
Assessor	E. N. Tooby	R.		4,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	George Underwood	R.		2,500 00
			1	900 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	H. A. Hansen	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Geo. W. Connors	R.		2,000 00
Superior Judge	George D. Murray	R.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	Clifton H. Connick	R.		4,000 00

Tax Collector also receives 10 per cent on licenses collected. License collector and necessary assistance in making maps, plats, and drawings for his office.

Surveyor also receives traveling expenses.

Whenever fees collected exceed $400 per month, Recorder may retain one half such excess.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile when acting as Supervisor or Road Commissioner, such mileage not to exceed $750 per annum.

Regular meetings, second Monday of each month.

The first and third Mondays of each month are set apart in Department No. 1, and the first and third Fridays of each month are set apart in Department No. 2 as "Law and Motion Day."

Daniel A. Baldwin (R.), Blue Lake, Chairman.

George Hindley (D.), Ferndale.
George W. Williams (R.), Fortuna.
E. J. Frost (R.), Eureka.
Rasmus Anderson (R.), Arcata.

IMPERIAL COUNTY. Thirty-sixth class.

County seat, El Centro. Area, 4,316 square miles. Population (1910), 13,591.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Major S. Cook	R.		$2,400 00
			1	900 00
Sheriff	Mobley Meadows	D.		5,000 00
			2	2,400 00
Tax Collector	J. V. Wachtel	R.		1,800 00
Treasurer	J. S. Brown	R.		1,800 00
Auditor	W. D. Garey	R.		1,800 00
Recorder	John Norton	R.		2,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Asssessor	Wiley M. Weaver	R.		3,000 00
District Attorney	P. D. Swing	R.		2,500 00
			1	1,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	L. E. Cooley	R.		1,800 00
			1	750 00
Coroner	F. W. Peterson	R.		Fees
Public Administrator	G. S. Helms	R.		Fees
Surveyor	C. N. Perry	R.		1,500 00
Superior Judge	Franklin J. Cole	R.		3,000 00
Court Commissioner	F. G. Havens	S.		Fees

Recorder is allowed as many copyists as may be necessary at compensation of 5 cents per foilo.

Tax Collector is allowed 5 per cent on all licenses collected by him as license collector.

Superintendent of Schools is allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting schools of his county and is also allowed a deputy for ten months at $75 per month.

Surveyor is allowed actual expenses incurred in the performance of any order of the court or Board of Supervisors. He is allowed actual expenses to plot, trace, or otherwise prepare maps, plats or block books for the use of County Assessor.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum as Supervisor and Road Commissioner.

Meetings, first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, Friday of each week.

J. J. Carr (D.), Imperial, Chairman.

E. E. Bennett (R.), Calexico.
Ed E. Boyd (R.), Holtville.
R. H. Clark (R.), El Centro.
R. E. Wills (D.), Brawley.

INYO COUNTY. Forty-seventh class.

County seat, Independence. Area, 10,224 square miles. Population, 6,974.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	W. L. Hunter	D.		$2,600 00
Sheriff	C. A. Collins	D.		5,000 00
Tax Collector	C. I. Mac Farlane	D.		1,000 00
Treasurer	A. P. Mairs	R.		1,000 00
District Attorney	Frank C. Scherrer	D.		2,100 00
Assessor	W. W. Yandell	D.		1,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. M. A. Clarke	R.		400 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	H. H. Robinson	D.		Fees
Surveyor	B. E. Sherwin	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Wm. D. Dehy	D.		3,000 00

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

N. J. Cooley (R.), Bishop.
W. R. Ford (R.), Bishop.
R. W. Thomas (D.), Big Pine.
J. H. Lubken (R.), Lone Pine.
S. H. Reynolds (D.), Darwin.

Salary $6 per day when in session, 30 cents per mile one way; $3 per day when actually serving as Road Commissioner, but not to exceed $300 per annum.

KERN COUNTY. Eleventh class.

County seat, Bakersfield. Area, 8,159 square miles. Population (1910), 37,715

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	I. L. Miller	D.		$3,600 00
			4	5,400 00
Sheriff	T. A. Baker	D.		4,800 00
			6	7,500 00
Tax Collector	Charles E. Day	D.		4,000 00
Treasurer	Jeremiah Shields	D.		4,000 00
Recorder	Charles A. Lee	D.		1,600 00
Auditor	S. A. Woody	D.		4,000 00
District Attorney	Rowen Irwin	D.		4,000 00
			2	2,400 00
Assessor	J. M. Jameson	D.		5,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	Robert L. Stockton	D.		3,000 00
			2	3,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	W. A. McGinn	D.		Fees
Surveyor	M. W. Buffington	R.		1,800 00
Superior Judge	Jackson W. Mahon	D.		5,000 00
Superior Judge	Paul W. Bennett	R.		5,000 00
Court Commissioner	T. F. Allen	S.		Fees

County Clerk also receives 12½ cents for each elector registered.

Sheriff also receives mileage and fees for service of papers issued outside of his county.

Tax Collector also receives 10 per cent on all licenses collected.

Recorder also receives 7 cents per folio for recording and 5 cents for each name indexed.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses when visiting schools.

Surveyor also receives traveling expenses and official expenses in the county.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $6 per day while in the service of the county, and 30 cents per mile mileage for traveling from residence to county seat.

Meetings, first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, Monday of each week.

H. A. Jastro (D.), Bakersfield, Chairman.

L. F. Brite (D.), Tehachapi.
Otto F. Rinaldi (R.), Randsburg.
J. O. Hart (D.), Kern.
J. M. Bush (D.), Meripoca.

KINGS COUNTY. Thirty-second class.

County seat, Hanford. Area, 1,375 square miles. Population (1910), 16,230.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Francis Cunningham	D.		$2,500 00
			1	1,000 00
Sheriff	L. D. Farmer	R.		4,000 00
			1	900 00
Tax Collector	M. B. Washburn	D.		2,500 00
Treasurer	L. C. Dunham	R.		1,800 00
Recorder	J. M. Bowman	D.		1,800 00
			*1	600 00
Auditor	D. B. Rea	R.		1,800 00
District Attorney	J. L. C. Irwin	D.		2,000 00
Assessor	G. W. Murray	R.		1,500 00
			1	400 00
Superintendent of Schools	Nannie E. Davidson	D.		1,800 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	J. C. Rice	R.		Fees
Surveyor	A. J. Nielsen	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	John G. Covert	D.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	Robt. W. Miller	R.		Fees

*Copyist.

Assessor may retain such fees as are provided by law.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $800 per annum as members of Board of Equalization and Road Commissioners.

Regular meetings, first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, Monday.

J. E. Hall (D.), Hanford, Chairman.

F. Blakeley (D.), Lemoore.
T. E. Cochrane (R.), Corcoran.
W. T. Vaughan (D.), Hanford.
A. F. Smith (R.), Hanford.

LAKE COUNTY. Fiftieth class.

County seat, Lakeport. Area, 1,332 square miles. Population (1910), 5,526.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Shafter Mathews	D.	----------	$1,800 00
Sheriff	Lyon Fraser	R.	----------	2,400 00
Tax Collector	F. R. Farrier	D.	----------	1,000 00
Treasurer	P. T. Boone	D.	----------	1,000 00
Recorder	J. W. Beck	D.	----------	1,800 00
Auditor	B. J. Turner	D.	----------	1,000 00
District Attorney	C. M. Crawford	D.	----------	1,500 00
Assessor	Fred H. Merritt	R.	----------	1,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	Hettie Irwin	R.	----------	1,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	Mack Mathews	D.	----------	Fees
Surveyor	D. F. McIntire	D.	----------	Fees
Superior Judge	M. S. Sayre	R.	----------	3,000 00

Sheriff also receives fees and commissions for service of processes issued without his county and traveling expenses.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses, and $5 per day as Secretary for Board of Education when in session.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $5 per day as Supervisor while board is in session, not to exceed $300 in any one year, and 10 cents per mile as mileage, going only, and $3 per day while serving as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $200 per year, exclusive of traveling expenses.

Meetings, first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, Friday of each week.

Thomas Patten (D.), Lakeport, Chairman.
C. W. Phillips (D.), Upper Lake.
J. S. Kelsay (R.), Kelseyville.
T. A. Read (R.), Middletown.
J. M. Adamson (D.), Lower Lake.

LASSEN COUNTY. Fifty-second class.

County seat, Susanville. Area, 4,750 square miles. Population (1910), 4,802.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Geo. E. Bassett	D.	----------	$2,400 00
Sheriff	A. C. Hunsinger	D.	----------	3,000 00
Treasurer and Tax Collector	W. W. Sharp	R.	----------	2,100 00
Auditor and Recorder	G. B. Bailey	D.	----------	2,100 00
District Attorney	G. P. Johnson	R.	----------	2,400 00
Assessor	N. V. Wemple	D.	----------	1,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	W. B. Philliber	D.	----------	1,500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	A. K. Philbrook	R.	----------	Fees
Surveyor	Thad McKay	R.	----------	Fees
Superior Judge	H. D. Burroughs	R.	----------	3,000 00
Court Commissioner	Geo. N. McDow	D.	----------	Fees

Tax Collector also receives 10 per cent of licenses collected.

Superintendent of Schools receives traveling expenses.

Assessor has deputy for 4 months at $75.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Supervisors all receive $250 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile, one way, to each session; also $3 per day and expenses as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $300 per annum.

Sessions, first Monday in January, March, May, July; third Monday in September, and second Monday in November. Law and motion day, second and fourth Tuesdays each month, except July and August.

George B. King (R.), Bieber, Chairman.
I. N. Jones (Ind.), Susanville.
J. H. McClelland (D.), Standish.
G. B. Leavitt (R.), Clinton.
W. C. Brockman (R.), Brockman.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY. First class.

County seat, Los Angeles. Area, 4,000 square miles. Population (1910), 504,131.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Harry J. Lelande	R.		$3,600 00
			44	58,780 00
Sheriff	Wm. A. Hammel	R.		4,000 00
			52	65,220 00
Tax Collector	W. O. Welch	R.		3,600 00
			41	54,700 00
Treasurer	John N. Hunt	R.		3,600 00
			5	8,220 00
Recorder	Charles L. Logan	R.		3,600 00
			33	43,440 00
Auditor	Walter A. Lewis	R.		3,600 00
			14	22,080 00
District Attorney	J. D. Fredericks	R.		6,000 00
			24	48,060 00
Assessor	Ed W. Hopkins	R.		3,600 00
			52	62,580 00
Superintendent of Schools	Mark Keppel	R.		3,600 00
			9	15,600 00
Coroner	Calvin Hartwell	R.		3,000 00
			4	6,900 00
Public Administrator	Frank Bryson	R.		3,000 00
			1	2,100 00
Surveyor	Ivory B. Noble	R.		3,600 00
			18	27,180 00
Fish and Game Warden	Ben W. Powers			*1,500 00
Superior Judge	Frank G. Finlayson	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	James C. Rives	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Frederick W. Houser	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	George H. Hutton	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Nathaniel P. Conrey	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Charles Monroe	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	J. Perry Wood	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Curtis D. Wilbur	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Walter Bordwell	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Paul J. McCormick	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Frank R. Willis	R.		6,000 00
Superior Judge	Gavin W. Craig	R.		6,000 00

*In addition thereto said fish and game warden shall be allowed a sum not to exceed $50 per month for expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.

Assessor is allowed eighty field deputies for period not exceeding three months in any year at salary of $100 each per month; forty field deputies for not exceeding three months in year at salary of $100 each per month; thirty-five clerks for for not exceeding four months in year at salary of $100 each per month; nine field deputies for not exceeding six months in year, at salary of $100 each per month; fifteen copyists for not exceeding three months any year at a salary of $75 each per month; sixty copyists for not exceeding three months of any year at a salary of $75 each per month; ten comparers for not exceeding three months in any year, at a salary of $80 each per month; twelve comparers for not exceeding three months in any year at a salary of $80 each per month; there is also allowed not to exceed $500 for transportation of the said Assessor or his deputies for each year. It is further provided that in counties of this class, that if the Assessor be directed by any law, or by any order of the Board of Supervisors, within counties of this class, to prepare maps, plats, or block books for the use of the county, or assessment rolls, for the use of any municipality, then said Assessor shall make such maps, plats, or block books, or assessment rolls, but shall only receive the actual cost by him incurred in making or preparing said maps, plats, or block books, or assessment rolls, and provided, further, that he shall file with the County Auditor a sworn statement, showing the persons to whom, and the amounts paid to each for such maps, plats, block books, or assessment rolls, and he shall account forthwith and pay over to the county any difference between such costs and the amount allowed him for such work. Fifteen per cent of all moneys collected by him for poll taxes, and road poll taxes shall be allowed to such counties on their settlement with the State, and be and remain the property of such counties.

The County Clerk is allowed twelve deputies for a period not to exceed one month in any year at a salary of $80 per month each; provided, that in such years as the compilation of great register of voters is required, to the County Clerk in counties of this class shall be allowed one hundred and fifty deputies for not to exceed one month each in any such year, at salary of $90 per month each, also for any such year two additional deputies in each voting precinct in the county for the purpose of registering electors in such precincts, who shall be paid five cents per name for each elector legally registered by them.

The Sheriff shall receive amount of money necessarily expended in serving processes and notices. In case of sale of property on foreclosure of mortgage or on execution, the Sheriff shall be entitled to receive all necessary expenses of keeping the property and of advertising the sale.

Recorder is also allowed as many copyists as may be required, who shall receive as compensation the sum of seven cents per folio, for recording any instrument or notice, except maps or plats; for copies of any paper or record, seven cents per folio.

Auditor is also allowed one hundred and ten clerks at $4 per day for each day for a period not to exceed thirty days any one year; and such additional clerks and assistants as the auditor may require, and whose compensation shall not exceed $1,750 yearly in aggregate.

Tax Collector allowed eighty-five clerks not to exceed six months at salary of $4 per day each for each day employed; also such additional assistants as the Tax Collector may require in preparing a property index; compensation, however, shall not exceed in aggregate the sum of $2,000 during the year 1911, and like assistants in any year subsequent thereto for the revision and maintenance of such property index, whose compensation for any year after the year 1911 shall not exceed in the aggregate $2,000 for any such year. The Tax Collector shall also be allowed and there is hereby allowed a sum not to exceed $600 for the necessary traveling expenses of said license Tax Collector each year.

County Superintendent of Schools is also allowed necessary traveling expenses not to exceed $5 for every school district in the county.

The Surveyor is allowed necessary expenses and transportation for work in the field, and necessary expenses for searching records and compiling assessor's maps.

Coroner is allowed necessary expenses in traveling outside of the county seat. He shall hold inquests as prescribed by chapter two, title twelve, part two, of the Penal Code, except that he may in his discretion dispense with a jury. The Coroner or other officer holding an inquest upon the body of a deceased person may subpœna a physician or surgeon to inspect a body, or a chemist to make an analysis of the contents of the stomach or tissues of the body, or hold a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and give his professional opinion as to the cause of death.

The Health Officer, $1,500 per annum, and special health officers when appointed each $10 per day; not more than $500 per annum shall be paid or expended in any year in payment of special health officers.

Each member of the County Board of Education, except the secretary thereof, $5 for each session of the board attended, not exceeding total of $400 to any member in one year. Each member shall be entitled to mileage at rate of ten cents per mile, one way only, while attending regular sessions.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

C. J. Nellis (R.), Sawtelle, Chairman.
C. D. Manning (R.), Lamanda Park.
S. A. Butler (R.), Los Angeles.
H. D. McCabe (R.), Los Angeles.
R. W. Pridham (R.), South Pasadena.

Supervisors, $2,400 per annum, mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile actually traveled by them in discharge of duties, either road commissioners or supervisors, not exceeding in aggregate $750 each per annum. They shall receive necessary expenses when attending meetings of the State Board of Equalization; there is allowed to the board of supervisors the following clerks: One auditor and accountant, salary $150 per month; one clerk in charge miscellaneous records, equalization and election matters, salary $125 per month; one demand clerk, salary $115 per month; two assistant clerks, $115 each per month; one stenographer and index clerk, salary $100 per month; one emergency clerk, salary $100 per month; one superintendent of charities, salary $125 per month; one clerk, salary $110 per month, one clerk, salary $100 per month, assistants to superintendent of charities; one stenographer, department of charities, salary $85 per month; forty clerks for a period not exceeding thirty days in any one year, salary $4 each for each day actually employed to assist said board in the work of equalization; in years when a general election is held in the State, there is allowed Board of Supervisors sixty clerks for not to exceed twenty days in such years, at $4 each per day for each day actually employed; such clerks shall be appointed by Board of Supervisors, paid by said county in manner, at time, and out of the same fund as other clerks of county officers are paid; and from and after first Monday after first day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, Supervisors in counties now of this class shall receive a salary of $3,000 each per annum, with mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile for each mile actually traveled in discharge of duties either as Road Commissioners or Supervisors, not exceeding $750 each per annum; they shall receive necessary expenses when attending meetings of the State Board of Equalization.

Meetings, first Monday each month. Tuesdays following first and third Mondays of each month, law and motion day.

The Auditor shall allow, and the Treasurer shall pay to the District Attorney $50 per month the first of each month, for a secret service fund; provided, nothing shall be construed as limiting the provisious of section 4307, and that nothing shall be construed to prevent the Board of Supervisors of said counties of this class from employing special counsel, if the interests of said county require it.

MADERA COUNTY. Forty-second class.

County seat, Madera. Area, 2,140 square miles. Population (1910), 8,368.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	W. R. Curtin	D.		$1,800 00
			1	780 00
Sheriff	S. W. Westfall	R.		4,200 00
Tax Collector	C. F. Preciado	D.		1,500 00
Treasurer	N. L. Borden	D.		1,620 00
Recorder	W. A. Smith	D.		1,500 00
			1	780 00
Auditor	A. S. Honeycutt	D.		1,800 00
District Attorney	W. H. Larew	D.		1,800 00
			*	540 00
Assessor	C. F. Bonner	D.		2,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	Craig Cunningham	D.		1,200 00
			1	500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	R. C. Jay	R.		Fees
Surveyor	F. E. Smith	R.		†10 00
Superior Judge	W. M. Conley	D.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	R. E. Rhodes	D.		Fees

*1 Stenographer. †Per diem.

Sheriff also receives fees, mileage, and commissions for service of papers issued from without his county, mileage for service of papers in civil cases in his own county.

Assessor is allowed a deputy from January to July in each year at $100 per month.

Recorder allowed all fees over $125, but salary not in excess of $175 in any month so collected.

Surveyor shall also receive actual expenses when at work in the field.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum, and 25 cents per mile while traveling from residence to county seat, not more than once each month.

Meetings, first Monday in each month, except September, which is the third Monday. Law and motion day, Monday of each week.

W. A. Ellis (D.), O'Neals, Chairman.

F. D. Brown (D.), Minturn.
C. A. Clark (D.), Madera.
J. P. Galeener (D.), Madera.
R. L. Wood (D.), Raymond.

MARIN COUNTY. Twenty-second class.

County seat, San Rafael. Area, 516 square miles. Population (1910), 25,114.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Robert E. Graham	R.		$2,500 00
			2	1,800 00
Sheriff	J. J. Keating	D.		4,500 00
			1	1,200 00
Recorder	F. S. Holland	R.		2,500 00
			3	2,100 00
Auditor	E. J. Connell	D.		2,400 00
Treasurer	T. J. Fallon	D.		2,500 00
Tax Collector	J. A. Saunders	R.		2,500 00
			1	900 00
Assessor	P. H. Cochrane	D.		2,500 00
			2	1,600 00
District Attorney	Thomas P. Boyd	R.		2,400 00
Superintendent of Schools	J. B. Davidson	R.		2,400 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	F. E. Sawyer	R.		Fees
Surveyor	George L. Richardson	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Edgar T. Zook	R.		5,000 00

Tax Collector is allowed a copyist at the salary of $50 per month for the months of August, September, October, November, December, April and May of each year.

County Clerk in years when a new great register is made is allowed 15 cents per name for each voter registered.

Sheriff also receives fees for service of papers in actions arising outside of his county.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum, and mileage at 10 cents per mile to and from residence to county seat at each session.

Board meets the first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Friday at 10:30 A. M.

H. Goudy (R.), Tomales, Chairman.

L. C. Pistolesi (R.), Sausalito.
G. Pacheco (R.), Ignacio.
M. J. Pedrotti (R.), San Rafael.
M. Burke (D.), San Rafael.

MARIPOSA COUNTY. Fifty-fourth class.

County seat, Mariposa. Area, 1,580 square miles. Population (1910), 3,956.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	W. E. Gallison	R.		$1,500 00
Sheriff	Robert A. Prouty	Ind.		3,800 00
Tax Collector	D. E. Bertken	D.		1,000 00
Treasurer	S. P. O. Counts	D.		1,200 00
Recorder and Auditor	J. W. Pratt	D.		1,800 00
District Attorney	R. B. Stolder	D.		1,400 00
Assessor	F. A. Bondshu	Ind.		1,650 00
Superintendent of Schools	John L. Dexter	R.		600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	D. E. Johnson	D.		Fees
Surveyor	S. J. Harris	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	J. J. Trabucco	D.		4,000 00

County Clerk is allowed $300 extra compensation in years when general election is held.

Recorder allowed one half of fees in excess of $100 per month, and all fees for filing or recording proofs of labor or notices of location of mining claims.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses while visiting schools in his county.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $5 per day while board is in session, and 10 cents per mile as mileage to and from the place of meeting; also $3 per day while serving as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $300 per annum.

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in January, February, March, April, May, June, July, October; second Monday of November and December; third Monday of September. Law and motion day, first Monday of each month.

C. I. Mentzer (R.), Coulterville, Chairman.
W. B. Stolder (R.), Mariposa.
J. W. Collins (R.), Hornitos.
H. W. Cornett (D.), Cathay.
C. L. Boothe (R.), Bootjack.

MENDOCINO COUNTY. Twenty-fourth class.

County seat, Ukiah. Area, 3,400 square miles. Population (1910), 23,929.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Hale McCowen	R.		$3,000 00
Sheriff	R. R. Byrnes	R.		4,000 00
Tax Collector	W. S. Van Dyke	R.		2,200 00
Treasurer	G. A. Johnson	R.		2,000 00
Recorder	E. E. Holbrook	R.		2,100 00
Auditor	Jennie J. Mathews	D.		2,400 00
District Attorney	R. Duncan	D.		2,700 00
Assessor	W. H. Gibson	D.		3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	L. W. Babcock	D.		2,400 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	John Taylor	D.		Fees
Surveyor	D. G. Redwine	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	J. Q. White	D.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	J. C. Ruddock	D.		Fees

County Clerk is also allowed 5 cents for the name of each defendant entered in the general index, 5 cents for each document recorded, and 5 cents for each name in the index of registration books, and 10 cents each for the filing and indexing proceedings in Coroner's inquests.

Sheriff also receives fees, commissions, and mileage for service of papers issued by courts outside of his county and boarding of prisoners. Also $5 per diem for conveying prisoners, etc.

District Attorney also receives necessary traveling and other expenses in performance of his duties.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum, and 20 cents per mile as mileage to and from county seat; as Road Commissioner, 20 cents per mile traveled, but not to exceed $600 per annum.

Meetings held first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, second Monday in each month.

D. H. Lawson (D.), Booneville, Chairman.
C. P. Smith (D.), Ukiah.
A. J. Fairbanks (R.), Willits.
David Brandon (R.), Fort Bragg.
F. W. Reynolds (D.), Point Arena.

MERCED COUNTY. Thirty-third class.

County seat, Merced. Area, 1,750 square miles. Population (1910), 15,148.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	P. J. Thornton	D.		$2,000 00
			1	900 00
Sheriff	S. C. Cornell	D.		5,000 00
Tax Collector	W. H. Wegner	R.		1,500 00
			1	200 00
Treasurer	G. W. Kibby	R.		1,800 00
Recorder	C. B. Harrell	R.		1,800 00
			1	600 00
Auditor	L. R. Johnson	R.		1,800 00
District Attorney	H. S. Shaffer	D.		2,400 00
Assessor	A. G. Clough	R.		3,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	Margaret Sheehy	D.		1,400 00
			1	600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	G. E. Nordgren	R.		Fees
Surveyor	A. E. Cowell	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	E. N. Rector	D.		4,000 00

Sheriff also receives fees, commissions, and mileage for service of papers from any court and necessary expenses in criminal business.

Recorder, when his fees exceed $200 per month, allowed to retain one half of such excess, not to exceed $500 per annum.

Assessor is allowed 1 deputy for each bona fide increase of one hundred real estate statements made for assessment purposes over and above twenty-eight hundred of such statements and not to exceed in all 8 deputies, each of such deputies receiving a monthly compensation of $100 for a period not to exceed two months in any one year; also receives $5 for each one hundred names on the military list.

Superintendent of Schools allowed traveling expenses not to exceed $300 per year, and $5 per day allowed while serving on Board of Education.

Surveyor is allowed $200 annually to revise plats in Assessor's office.

County Clerk is also allowed 10 cents for each elector registered in each year when a new general registration is required by law.

Tax Collector is allowed one deputy for four months at $50 per month.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum, and mileage once each session of 10 cents per mile, both ways, between residence and county seat, and mileage while supervising roads, not to exceed $600 per annum.

Regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors, first Monday after first day of January; first Monday of February, March, April, May, June, July, August; third

Monday of September; first Monday after first Tuesday of November, and first Monday of December. Law and motion day, Monday.

T. H. Scandrett (D.), Merced, Chairman.
J. R. Baxter (R.), Le Grand.
H. G. Peck (R.), Atwater.
G. H. Whitworth (D.), Newman.
C. S. Cothran (D.), Los Banos.

MODOC COUNTY. Forty-ninth class.

County seat, Alturas. Area, 4,097 square miles. Population (1910), 6,191.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	L. S. Smith	D.		$1,800 00
			1	900 00
Sheriff	A. E. Smith	R.		2,500 00
Tax Collector	R. L. Sloss	D.		1,200 00
Treasurer	S. W. Pepperdine	D.		1,000 00
Recorder and Auditor	T. H. Ballard	D.		1,600 00
			1	900 00
District Attorney	C. S. Baldwin	R.		1,200 00
Assessor	D. E. Mulkey	R.		1,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	Nettie B. Harris	R.		1,500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	Thomas Frawley	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Henry S. Hawkins	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	Clarence A. Raker	R.		3,000 00

Tax Collector allowed an assistant during months of April, October, and November at $75 per month; also allowed 10 per cent on all licenses collected by him as license collector.

Assessor allowed 1 deputy for not exceeding four months in each year at $75 per month.

Superintendent of Schools allowed traveling expenses when visiting schools of his county.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Each Supervisor allowed $6 per day when board is in session, total not to exceed $300 in each year; also expenses while supervising roads and attending to county business, not to exceed $400, and 25 cents per mile while traveling one way from residence to county seat.

Meetings of the board, first Monday in January, third Monday in February, first Monday in April, third Monday in May, first Monday in July, third Monday in August, first Monday in October, third Monday in November.

Law and motion day, every Tuesday.

J. B. Estes, Alturas, Chairman.
R. O. Ward, Lake City.
William Burgun, New Pine Creek.
Jesse Parman, Cedarville.
Ira S. Cannon, Adin.

MONO COUNTY. Fifty-seventh class.

County seat, Bridgeport. Area, 2,796 square miles. Population (1910), 2,042.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	George Delury	R.		$2,000 00
Sheriff	J. P. Dolan	R.		2,600 00
Tax Collector	James Glenn	D.		500 00
Treasurer	J. W. Towle	R.		1,000 00
District Attorney	P. R. Parker	R.		1,200 00
Assessor	James Borland	D.		1,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	Cordelia E. Hays	D.		400 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	John J. Welch	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Joseph Markert	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	J. D. Murphey	R.		4,000 00

Recorder may appoint a copyist whose compensation shall be 50 per cent of the amount collected during his period for service for filing and recording mining locations and affidavits of assessment work.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary $6 per day during session, and mileage at 30 cents per mile to board meetings; also $3 per day when engaged as Road Inspector.

Meetings held first Monday of January, April, July, and third Monday in September of each year.

C. E. Day (R.), Bridgeport, Chairman.

Harvey H. Boone, Bodie.
C. W. Rickey (R.), Topaz.
Frank Pellissier (R.), Benton.
John Mattly (D.), Mono Lake.

MONTEREY COUNTY. Twenty-third class.

County seat, Salinas. Area, 3,450 square miles. Population (1910), 24,146.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	T. P. Joy	R.		$3,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Sheriff	W. J. Nesbitt	R.		3,500 00
			2	2,100 00
Tax Collector	J. E. Hunter	D.		2,400 00
Treasurer	James Taylor	D.		1,800 00
Recorder	P. W. Soto	R.		3,600 00
Auditor	Allan McLean	R.		2,400 00
District Attorney	F. W. Sargent	D.		2,400 00
			2	2,100 00
Assessor	W. J. Smith	D.		4,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	A. J. Hennessy	D.		1,800 00
			1	720 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	J. A. Pell	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Lou G. Hare	R.		1,300 00
Superior Judge	B. V. Sargent	D.		4,000 00

Sheriff also receives fees for service of processes issued outside of his county, and of papers issued by courts outside of his county.

Tax Collector also receives 5 per cent of licenses collected.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Surveyor is allowed traveling and other necessary expenses in the field, and actual cost of platting, tracing maps, etc., for Assessor.

County Clerk, in years when great register is compiled, is allowed $600 additional.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $5 per day for actual service, but not to exceed $600 per annum, and 20 cents per mile mileage for one way only; also mileage at 20 cents per mile while acting as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $200 per annum.

Regular meetings, first Monday in every month. Law and motion day, every Monday, 10 A. M.

Wm. P. Casey (D.), San Lucas, Chairman.

Robert A. Stirling (R.), Salinas.
H. E. Abbott (R.), Salinas.
D. P. Talbott (D.), King City.
John L. D. Roberts (D.), Seaside.

NAPA COUNTY. Twenty-sixth class.

County seat, Napa. Area, 800 square miles. Population (1910), 19,800.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	N. W. Collins	R.		$3,000 00
			1	900 00
Sheriff	E. A. Kelton	R.		5,000 00
Tax Collector	F. G. Easterby	R.		2,000 00
			1	750 00
Treasurer	W. A. Trubody	R.		2,000 00
Recorder and Auditor	H. L. Gunn	R.		2,750 00
District Attorney	Nathan F. Coombs	R.		2,000 00
			1	600 00
Assessor	Robert Corlett	R.		3,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	Margaret M. Melvin	R.		1,600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	Walter S. Brownlee	R.		Fees
Surveyor	O. H. Buckman	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Henry C. Gesford	D.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	Charles E. Trower	D.		Fees
Official Court Reporter	H. B. Whitton	R.		Fees

County Clerk also receives $500 additional per annum for compiling the great register.

District Attorney also allowed traveling expenses.

Sheriff also receives mileage in civil cases, and fees, mileage and commissions for serving all papers issued by courts outside of his county.

Recorder also allowed to retain all fees collected by him in excess of $150 per month.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Assessor allowed 6 per cent on all personal property tax collected, and 15 per cent on each $1 road and poll tax collected, and 5 cents a name for making up military roll.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,000 per annum.

Regular meeting of Board second Monday in each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

B. Bruck (R.), St. Helena, Chairman.
Frank S. Phillips (R.), Monticello.
W. F. Alexander (D.), Napa.
J. L. Webber (R.), Yountville.
Jasper Partrick (D.), Napa.

NEVADA COUNTY. Thirty-fourth class.

County seat, Nevada City. Area, 982 square miles. Population (1910), 14,955.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk and Auditor	George Coughlan	D.		$3,800 00
Sheriff	H. R. Walker	R.		6,000 00
Tax Collector and Treasurer	Thomas F. Hogan	D.		3,150 00
Recorder	S. J. Clark	R.		3,200 00
District Attorney	F. L. Arbogast	R.		2,500 00
			1	600 00
Assessor	H. C. Schroeder	D.		5,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	R. J. Fitzgerald	D.		2,000 00
Coroner	A. Gill	R.		Fees
Public Administrator	Frank Kendrick	D.		400 00
Surveyor	F. M. Miller	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	George L. Jones	D.		4,000 00

County Clerk, in years when great register is made, receives $650 additional for such service. In years when primary election is held, $500 additional.

Sheriff also receives same fees as constables for serving papers from justices' courts.

Superintendent of Schools is allowed $5 per day for attendance at meetings of the County Board of Education and actual traveling expenses in visiting the schools of the county. Meetings held at call of County Superintendent or three members of board. Law and motion day, every Monday.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $900 per annum, and 20 cents per mile as mileage in traveling to and from his residence to the county seat. Each Supervisor gets his traveling expenses as Road Commissioner within his district, not to exceed $25 per month.

N. W. Bennetts (D.), Nevada City, Chairman.
W. H. Davey (R.), Rough and Ready.
C. J. Miller (D.), Grass Valley.
P. H. Brophy (D.), North Columbia.
John Fay (D.), Truckee.

ORANGE COUNTY. Fourteenth class.

County seat, Santa Ana. Area, 780 square miles. Population (1910), 34,436.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county	Salary.
County Clerk	W. B. Williams	R.	1	$3,250 00
			1	1,200 00
Sheriff	C. E. Ruddock	R.		4,000 00
			1	1,000 00
Tax Collector	J. C. Lamb	R.		2,000 00
Treasurer	J. C. Joplin	D.		1,500 00
			1	900 00
Recorder	George E. Peters	R.		1,500 00
Auditor	Cal D. Lester	R.		2,000 00
District Attorney	L. A. West	R.	1	2,500 00
Assessor	James Sleeper	D.	1	3,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	R. P. Mitchell	R.	1	2,250 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	T. A. Winbigler	R.		Fees
Surveyor	J. L. McBride	R.		Per diem
Superior Judge	Z. B. West	R.		3,500 00
Court Commissioner	C. A. Kingston	R.		Fees

In years when new and complete registration is required, County Clerk is allowed an additional deputy or deputies, who shall receive 7½ cents per name for taking affidavits of registration outside the office of County Clerk.

Auditor may appoint assistant auditors, whose compensation shall not exceed $1,200 per annum.

Sheriff receives mileage and also all fees for service of papers in actions arising outside of his county.

Recorder also receives 4½ cents for every instrument of any character transcribed, and $400 additional for deputies.

Assessor is also allowed $4,040 for 8 deputies for four months each year at $130 each per month.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Surveyor receives $8 per day while actually employed.

Tax Collector is allowed Chief Deputy at $75 per month for nine months, and such assistants as he may appoint, not to exceed $1,200 in any one year.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $500 per annum, and mileage at 10 cents per mile both ways between residence and county seat, for not more than four board meetings each month; also $4 per day as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $400 per year.

Supervisors' meetings, first Tuesday in each month. Law and motion day, every Friday.

T. B. Talbert (R.), Huntington Beach, Chairman.
D. S. Linebarger (D.), Fullerton.
Fred W. Struck (R.), Santa Ana.
H. E. Smith (R.), Santa Ana.
Jasper Leck (D.), Tustin.

PLACER COUNTY. Thirty-first class.

County seat, Auburn. Area, 1,484 square miles. Population (1910), 18,237.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
Assessor	Charles Keena	R.		$1,250 00
			1	750 00
Auditor	O. F. Seavey	D.		2,000 00
Coroner	J. G. Bisbee	R.		Fees
County Clerk	Marshall Z. Lowell	D.		3,250 00
			1	300 00
District Attorney	L. L. Chamberlain	R.		2,000 00
			1	1,000 00
Public Administrator	J. G. Bisbee	R.		Fees
Recorder	Ivan H. Parker	R.		2,250 00
			†2	1,080 00
Sheriff	George McAulay	R.		6,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	P. W. Smith	R.		1,800 00
			1	600 00
Superior Judge	J. E. Prewett	D.		4,000 00
Surveyor	R. G. Evenden	R.		Fees
Tax Collector	Charles Keena	R.		*1,000 00
Treasurer	George O. West	D.		2,000 00
Court Commissioner	B. F. Gwynn	D.		Fees

*And fees. †Copyists.

County Clerk's registration deputies receive 10 cents per name for all registrations made outside County Clerk's office, which is paid by county directly to deputy.

Coroner receives $10, mileage, fees for summoning witnesses, and for directing interment, for each inquest held by him.

Public administrator receives regular administrator's fees for probating all estates of which he is appointed administrator.

Sheriff receives all expenses while engaged in criminal cases.

Superintendent of Schools receives expenses visiting schools to $300 a year.

Surveyor receives $10 per day when working, and expenses.

Recorder retains one half of fees in excess of $200 per month.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Supervisors receive $600 per annum, 20 cents per mile, both ways, between home and county seat, once a month, 20 cents per mile for inspecting roads, not to exceed $300 any one year, and expenses as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $300 any one year.

Board of Supervisors meets first Monday, and Tuesday following, each month. Law and motion day, every Monday, 1:30 P. M. (Superior Court.)

M. J. Predom (R.), Auburn, Chairman.

Wm. Haman (D.), Roseville.
Jas. J. Brennan (D.), Loomis.
C. A. Geisendorfer (R.), Weimar.
G. H. Bisbee (R.), Forest Hill.

PLUMAS COUNTY. Fifty-first class.

County seat, Quincy. Area, 2,361 square miles. Population (1910), 5,259.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk and Auditor	H. P. McBeth	R.		$2,400 00
Sheriff	D. J. Robertson	D.		4,000 00
Tax Collector	L. P. Mori	D.		750 00
Treasurer	J. F. Spooner	R.		1,600 00
Recorder	Leon L. Clough	R.		1,800 00
District Attorney	M. C. Kerr	D.		1,500 00
Assessor	P. A. Young	R.		1,800 00
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. M. A. Hail	R.		800 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	John Donnenwirth	R.		Fees
Surveyor	B. F. Barbee	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	J. O. Moncur	R.		3,000 00

County Clerk receives $300 per annum additional in years when a general election is held.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Tax Collector also receives 10 per cent of licenses collected.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $8 per day while board is in session; mileage at 20 cents per mile once each meeting traveling from residence to county seat, not to exceed $300 in any year as Supervisor; also 20 cents for each mile traveled as Road Commissioner, but not to exceed $300 per annum.

Regular meetings, first Monday, January, March, May, July, September, November. Law and motion day, first Monday.

Jacob Stephan (R.), Quincy, Chairman.
H. J. Treleaven (R.), Greenville.
J. H. Laurence (R.), Beckwith.
H. A. Porter (R.), Twain.
Charles W. Hendel (R.), La Porte.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY. Thirteenth class.

County seat, Riverside. Area, 7,008 square miles. Population (1910), 34,696.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Arthur B. Pilch	R.		$2,500 00
			3	3,200 00
Sheriff	Frank P. Wilson	R.		3,300 00
			2	2,200 00
Tax Collector	C. R. Stibbens	R.		2,500 00
			1	1,200 00
Treasurer	D. G. Mitchell	R.		2,400 00
			1	900 00
Recorder	Isaac S. Logan	R.		1,200 00
Auditor	George H. Brown	R.		2,700 00
			1	900 00
District Attorney	Lyman Evans	R.		2,500 00
			1	720 00
Assessor	W. F. Montague	R.		4,800 00
			1	360 00
Superintendent of Schools	Raymond Cree	R.		2,000 00
			1	1,020 00
Coroner	C. S. Dickson	R.		Fees
Public Administrator	William H. Polkinghorn	R.		Fees
Surveyor	George M. Pearson	R.		1,500 00
			2	2,400 00
Superior Judge	Frank E. Densmore	R.		4,000 00

County Clerk receives in addition the sum of $500 in years when the great register is made, and 10 cents per name for each voter registered, and all fees for fishing and hunting licenses allowed by law.

Sheriff also receives commissions, fees and mileage for service of papers coming from courts outside of his own county.

Recorder also receives 6 cents per folio for instruments of every character transcribed, and 5 cents for each name indexed. After January, 1915, 5 cents for each instrument, and 2½ cents for each name indexed.

Auditor also receives certain fees.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Surveyor is allowed necessary field deputies.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,000 per annum, and 15 cents per mile traveling from residence to county seat, not to exceed four mileages in any one month; also allowed $5 per day when serving as Road Commissioner.

Regular meetings held first Wednesday after first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, Saturday, 9:30 A. M.

Karl S. Carlton (R.), Riverside, Chairman.

John Shaver (D.), San Jacinto.	J. T. Hamner (D.), Corona.
E. W. Holmes (R.), Riverside.	J. A. Crane (D.), Elsinore.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY. Sixth class.

County seat, Sacramento. Area, 988 square miles. Population (1910), 67,806.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	E. F. Pfund	R.		$3,000 00
			13	18,900 00
Sheriff	Dave Ahern	D.		3,600 00
			9	11,400 00
License and Tax Collector	Chas. E. Trainor	D.		4,800 00
			3	4,800 00
Treasurer	M. R. Beard	D.		3,400 00
			1	1,800 00
Recorder	O. A. Root	R.		3,000 00
			10	12,900 00
Auditor	L. P. Williams	R.		3,000 00
			3	4,800 00
District Attorney	Eugene S. Wachhorst	R.		3,600 00
			4	8,200 00
Assessor	Ed J. Kay	R.		3,600 00
			4	6,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	Minnie R. O'Neil	D.		2,700 00
			1	1,800 00
Coroner	William F. Gormley	D.		Fees
Public Administrator	H. W. Leonard	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Frank C. Miller	R.		2,400 00
Superior Judge	J. W. Hughes	D.		5,000 00
Superior Judge	Peter J. Shields	D.		5,000 00
Superior Judge	C. N. Post	R.		5,000 00
Court Commissioner	Jos. E. Pipher	R.		Fees

County Clerk in years when general election is held is allowed 5 deputies for five and one half months not to exceed $4 per diem, and necessary deputies for registering electors in outside precincts, at a compensation of 15 cents for each person registered.

Sheriff also receives mileage, and fees and commissions for the service of papers issued by courts outside of his county, and his necessary expenses in criminal cases; also 12½ cents per meal fed to prisoners confined in the county jail.

Assessor is allowed 1 country real estate valuation deputy, for not exceeding eight months in any one year, at $125 per month; 1 field deputy, for not exceeding six months in any one year, at $125 per month; 1 head country field deputy, for not exceeding four months in any one year, at $150 per month; 1 head city field deputy, for not exceeding four months in any one year, at $125 per month; 5 field deputies, for not exceeding four months in any one year, at $125 per month each; 9 field deputies, for not exceeding four months in any one year, at $100 per month each; 2 clerks, for not exceeding two months in any one year, at $100 per month each, and such additional assistants as may be required, and not to aggregate in compensation more than $600 per annum.

Auditor is allowed such additional assistants as may be necessary, not to exceed $1,500 per annum.

Tax Collector is allowed such necessary assistants as may be required, not to exceed $1,200 per annum.

License Collector actual and necessary expenses.

Coroner is allowed one stenographer at $125 per month to take testimony at inquests.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses, not to exceed $500 per annum, and $5 per day as Secretary to Board of Education for actual time board is in session.

Surveyor also receives necessary expenses and transportation, and $1,500 for making set of Assessor's maps or block books when so ordered by Board of Supervisors.

County Detective in District Attorney's office also allowed actual expenses in work required of him by District Attorney.

Supervisors and Residence Address.

Salary, $1,500 per annum, and 10 cents per mile for traveling to and from county seat, but mileage not to be allowed more than once a month. Board meets on the first Monday of each month, remains in session at least three days, and meets thereafter during the month as often as business requires.

Law and motion day, Monday of each week.

James P. Kelley (R.), Sacramento, Chairman.
John H. Russi (D.), Sacramento. C. E. Mahoney (R.), Sacramento.
Thomas Jenkins (R.), Florin. Robert E. Callahan (D.), Sacramento.

SAN BENITO COUNTY. Forty-third class.

County seat, Hollister. Area, 1,476 square miles. Population (1910), 8,041.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder	Elmer Dowdy	D.		$3,600 00
			*1	75 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	J. J. Croxon	R.		4,200 00
Treasurer	John Welch	D.		1,200 00
District Attorney	Geo. W. Jean	R.		1,500 00
Assessor	Geo. W. McConnell	D.		2,400 00
Superintendent of Schools	W. J. Cagney	D.		1,600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	W. W. Black	D.		Fees
Surveyor	A. M. McCray	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	M. T. Dooling	D.		4,000 00

*Per month.

Sheriff also receives fees, commissions and mileage in civil cases, and all fees, commissions and mileage for service of papers issued by courts outside of his county.

Supervisors and Residence Address.

Meetings held first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

Dan McCloskey (R.), Hollister, Chairman.
R. H. Flint (R.), San Juan. Wm. Butts (R.), San Benito.
G. A. Renz (D.), Hollister. J. T. Etcheverry (R.), Tres Pinos.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. Eighth class.

County seat, San Bernardino. Area, 20,055 square miles. Population (1910), 56,706.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Charles Post	R.		$2,700 00
			4	4,100 00
Auditor	C. D. Van Wie	R.		2,700 00
			2	2,200 00
Recorder	H. L. Allison	D.		2,700 00
			1	1,200 00
Sheriff	J. C. Ralphs	R.		3,000 00
			5	5,700 00
Tax Collector	L. A. Desmond	R.		2,700 00
			1	1,200 00
Treasurer	H. D. Sibley	R.		2,700 00
District Attorney	R. B. Goodcell	R.		3,000 00
			3	3,420 00
Assessor	Frank P. Meserve	D.		5,500 00
			1	1,200 00
Superintendent of Schools	A. S. McPherron	R.		2,700 00
			1	1,200 00
Coroner	E. P. Fuller	R.		Fees
Public Administrator	H. D. Blakeslee	R.		Fees
Surveyor	J. S. Bright, Jr.	R.		2,400 00
			3	3,300 00
Superior Judge	Frank F. Oster	R.		5,000 00
Superior Judge	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	D.		5,000 00

County Clerk also receives $500 for making up the great register, and 10 cents for each person registered. Fees for hunting and fishing licenses.

Sheriff is also allowed commissions, fees and mileage for service of papers or processes coming from courts other than those of his own county.

Recorder also receives 5 cents per folio for recording.

Auditor is allowed 3 clerks, for not to exceed one month in each year, at $75 per month each.

Tax Collector is also allowed such additional assistants as he may require, the compensation of which assistants, however, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $2,100 per year.

Treasurer is allowed 1 deputy, at $100 per month, not to exceed three months in any one year.

Assessor is also allowed 15 per cent on collection of poll tax.

Superintendent of Schools is allowed traveling expenses.

Surveyor is allowed necessary expenses incurred in county work.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,500 per annum, and traveling expenses not to exceed $500 in any one year.

Board meets in regular session each Monday in the month. Law and motion day, Monday.

J. B. Glover (D.), Redlands, Chairman.

George E. Butler (R.), Needles.
Samuel Pine (R.), Chino.
J. C. Jones, Etiwanda.
S. V. Horton (D.), Bryn Mawr.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY. Seventh class.

County seat, San Diego. Area, 4,207 square miles. Population (1910), 61,665.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	J. T. Butler	R.	----------	$3,600 00
			7	9,600 00
Sheriff	Fred M. Jennings	R.	----------	3,600 00
			14	*
Tax Collector	A. F. Cornell	R.	----------	3,600 00
			5	6,100 00
Treasurer	John F. Schwartz	R.	----------	3,600 00
			1	1,500 00
Recorder	John H. Ferry	R.	----------	3,600 00
			4	5,400 00
Auditor	C. R. Hammond	R.	----------	3,600 00
			3	3,900 00
District Attorney	H. S. Utley	R.	----------	4,000 00
			5	7,300 00
Assessor	M. M. Moulton	R.	----------	3,600 00
			2	3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	Hugh J. Baldwin	R.	----------	2,500 00
			2	2,400 00
Coroner	S. W. Bell	R.	----------	900 00
Public Administrator	P. J. Layne	R.	----------	Fees
Surveyor	George Butler	R.	----------	3,000 00
			3	3,660 00
Superior Judge	W. R. Guy	R.	----------	5,000 00
Superior Judge	T. L. Lewis	R.	----------	5,000 00
Superior Judge	W. A. Sloane	R.	----------	5,000 00

*Allowed by law, but last payments not made.

Sheriff allowed actual necessary expenses, etc.

Recorder allowed as many copyists as necessary, to receive 5 cents per folio.

Assessor allowed 2 deputies, for 6 months of each year, at $100 per month; 4 deputies, for four months each year, at $100 per month; 1 deputy, for five months of each year, at $100 per month. Also during 1911 and every fourth year may appoint 6 clerks, for four months, at $4 per day. May also appoint such deputies as are necessary.

Coroner allowed actual traveling expenses within the county when called away from county seat.

Surveyor allowed such number of chainmen as may be necessary for field work, at $3 per day when working in field.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,000 per annum, and 15 cents per mile in going from residence to county seat at each meeting of board. Also $500 per annum each and 15 cents per mile actually traveled in performance of services as Road Commissioner, but not more than $1,000 each per annum as mileage as Road Commissioner.

James Cassidy (R.), San Diego, Chairman.

Joseph Foster (R.), Foster.	Thos. Fisher (R.), San Diego.
J. P. Smith (R.), San Diego.	W. F. Westfall (R.), Fallbrook.

SAN FRANCISCO (CITY AND COUNTY). First class.

Area, 43 square miles. Population (1910), 416,912.

Executive Department.

MAYOR.

(Elected for term of 4 years.)

Office in Temporary City Hall, Market street, above Eighth. Term of incumbent ends January, 1916.

James Rolph, Jr., Mayor	$6,000
Edward Rainey, Secretary	2,400

Assistant Secretary, $2,100; Stenographers: 1 at $1,500; 1 at $1,200; Telephone Operator, $900; Usher, $900; Chauffeur, $1,500. The Mayor is President of the Board of Supervisors.

AUDITOR.

Office in City Hall, McAllister street, opposite Hyde. (Elected for term of 4 years.) Term of incumbent ends January, 1916.

Thomas F. Boyle	$4,000
Deputy Auditor, John J. Boyle	2,400
Attorney	1,800

Assistant Deputies, 2 at $1,500 each; 2 Clerks at $1,200 each; 3 deputies at $2,100 each; 5 at $1,800 each; Stenographer, $1,500; Telephone Operator, $900; Expert on Refunds from State for Minors, $1,500.

All deputies and Clerks are certified by the Civil Service Commission; $7,500 is allowed by the Board of Supervisors for the computation of the assessment roll.

TREASURER.

Office, City Hall. Term ends January, 1914.

John E. McDougald	$4,000

Chief Deputy, $2,400; 2 Deputies, $1,800 each; 1 Clerk, $1,200; 3 Clerks, $1,800 each; Cashier, $3,600; Bookkeeper, $2,100; Assistant Bookkeeper, $1,800.

ASSESSOR.

Temporary City Hall, Market street, near Eighth. Term expires January, 1916.

John Ginty	$8,000

Chief Deputy, $2,400; Cashier, $1,800; 6 Assistant Deputies, $1,800 each; 21 Clerks, $1,200 each; Extra Clerks, $46,000 ($1,200 each); Poll Tax Collectors, $5,000 ($1,200 each).

TAX COLLECTOR.

Office, Temporary City Hall, Market street, near Eighth. Term expires January, 1916.

Josiah O. Low	$4,000

Chief Deputy, $2,400; Cashier, $2,400; 15 Deputies, $1,500 each; 15 Acting Deputies, $1,500 each; Expert Accountant, $2,400; 2 Assistant Cashiers, $1,800 each; Expert Searcher, $1,800; 6 Temporary Cashiers, 3 months, $300 each; Block Book Man, $1,500; Extra Clerks, $5,020 for 3 months, $1,200 each.

CORONER.

Office, 363 Fell street. Term expires January, 1916.

T. B. W. Leland	$4,000

Chief Deputy, $2,400; Autopsy Physician, $2,400; 3 Assistant Deputies, $1,500 each; 2 Stenographers; 1 at $1,800; 1 at $1,500; Messenger, $900; Assistant Deputy and Driver, $1,080; Toxicologist, $1,200; Matrons, 2 at $900 each; Morgue Tender, $900.

RECORDER.

Office, Hall of Records. Term expires January, 1914.

Edmond Godchaux	$4,000

Chief Deputy, $2,400; 5 Assistants, $1,800 each; 9 Clerks, $1,500 each; Machinist, $1,500; Messenger, $1,200; Copyists, 6 cents per folio ($45,000 per annum appropriated).

Legislative Department.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Office, Temporary City Hall, Market street, near Eighth.

Salary, $2,400 per annum.

President of Board	James Rolph, Jr., Mayor
*Paul Bancroft	731 Market street
†Guido E. Caglieri	205 Columbus avenue
†Andrew J. Gallagher	418 Oak street
*George E. Gallagher	148 Kearny street
†A. H. Giannini	Bank of Italy
*J. Emmet Hayden	34 Market street
†Fred L. Hilmer	129 Davis street
*Oscar Hocks	558 Guerrero street
*Thomas Jennings	440 Bryant street
†Adolf Koshland	244 California street
†Byron Mauzy	250 Stockton street
†Ralph McLeran	113 Clayton street
*Charles A. Murdock	68 Fremont street
*William H. McCarthy	156 Second street
†Daniel C. Murphy	712 Mutual Bank Building
†Edward I. Nolan	City Hall, 123 Market street
*Henry Payot	968 Ellis street
*Alex T. Vogelsang	14 Montgomery street
Clerk, John S. Dunnigan	$3,600

Expert Accountant, $3,600; Chief Assistant, $2,700; Bond and Ordinance Clerk, $3,000; Assistant Clerk and Superintendent of Supplies, $3,000; 3 Assistant Clerks, $2,100 each; Stationery Clerk, $1,920; 2 Assistant Clerks, $3,600 each; 3 Assistant Clerks, $1,500 each; Filing Clerk, $1,200; Telephone Operator, $960; Stenographers: 1 at $1,800; 2 at $1,200 each; Sergeant-at-Arms, $1,440; Chauffeur, $1,500; Clerks of County Board of Equalization, 12 at $50 each for two weeks.

Judicial Department.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Each Department has a Bailiff at a salary of $1,200, and a Clerk at a salary of $1,500.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER ONE.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	J. M. Seawell. (Term expires January, 1917)	$6,000
Clerk	Milton Hayes	1,500
Reporter	A. L. Coombs	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER TWO.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	F. J. Murasky. (Term expires January, 1917)	$6,000
Clerk	H. J. Jackson	1,500
Reporter	J. L. Holland	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER THREE.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	James M. Troutt. (Term expires January, 1917)	$6,000
Clerk	P. W. Lannon	1,500
Reporter	G. W. Smith	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	John J. Van Nostrand. (Term expires January, 1915)	$6,000
Clerk	Eugene Levy	1,500
Reporter	Willie Mead	$10 per diem

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*Term expires January, 1916.
†Term expires January, 1914.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER FIVE.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	John Hunt. (Term expires January, 1915)	$6,000
Clerk	David Creamer	1,500
Reporter	E. A. Girvin	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER SIX.

Hall of Justice.

Judge	Frank H. Dunne. (Term expires January, 1915)	$6,000
Clerk	Frank Butler	1,500
Reporter	Luke Kavanaugh	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	E. P. Mogan. (Term expires January, 1919)	$6,000
Clerk	Joseph Goddard	1,500
Reporter	Stephen Potter	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	George A. Sturtevant. (Term expires January, 1915)	$6,000
Clerk	J. F. Mooney	1,500
Reporter	Ernest J. Mott	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER NINE.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	J. V. Coffey. (Term expires January, 1919)	$6,000
Clerk	Eugene F. Lacy	1,500
Reporter		$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER TEN.

Temporary City Hall.

Judge	Thomas F. Graham. (Term expires January, 1919)	$6,000
Clerk	W. Maguire	1,500
Reporter	Roy Gallagher	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER ELEVEN.

Hall of Justice.

Judge	William P. Lawlor. (Term expires January, 1919)	$6,000
Clerk	J. J. Groom	1,500
Reporter	Platt B. Elderkin	$10 per diem

DEPARTMENT NUMBER TWELVE.

Hall of Justice.

Judge	George H. Cabaniss. (Term expires January, 1917)	$6,000
Clerk	J. H. Stevens	1,500
Reporter	Angelo Byrne	$10 per diem

EXTRA SESSIONS (FOUR COURTS).

Temporary City Hall.

Judges' necessary expenses paid through order of Court. Secretary of Superior Courts, Thomas S. Mulvey, $3,000.

Clerks are appointed by the County Clerk, Bailiffs by the Sheriff, and Reporter by the Judge.

COURT COMMISSIONERS (SIX).

Appointed by Judges of the Superior Court. Fees.

Murray F. Vandall, J. H. Joachimsen, Frank W. Lawler, J. F. Tyler, Geo. D. Perry and Charles Samuels.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

Approved by Judges of Superior Court.

Doctors D. D. Lustig, Chas. C. Wadsworth, C. D. McGettigan, Theo. Rethers. Fees.

INTERPRETERS.

Approved by Judges of Superior Court. $1,200 per annum each.

R. M. Aguirre, A. Glover, C. H. Gaffney, F. Demartini, L. Locke, N. Vallenos, V. Demartini, Robert Park.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Temporary City Hall. Term of incumbents end January, 1915. Salary, $3,600 each.

James G. Conlon, Bernard J. Flood, A. B. Treadwell, A. T. Barnett and Charles E. A. Creighton. Robert W. Dennis, Clerk, $3,000.

Chief Clerk, $1,800; Cashier, $1,800; 2 Deputies, $1,500 each; Messenger, $1,200. The Clerk is appointed by the Justices; the clerks are appointed by the Chief.

POLICE COURTS.

Hall of Justice.

DEPARTMENT NUMBER ONE.

Judge--------Charles L. Weller. (Term expires January, 1916)------------ $3,600

DEPARTMENT NUMBER TWO.

Judge--------John Sullivan. (Term expires January, 1914)---------------- 3,600

DEPARTMENT NUMBER THREE.

Judge--------Edward P. Shortall. (Term expires January, 1914)----------- 3,600

DEPARTMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Judge--------Daniel C. Deasy. (Term expires January, 1916)-------------- 3,600

Clerks of Court receive $1,500 per annum and are appointed by County Clerk. Prosecuting Attorneys receive $2,400 per annum and are appointed by the District Attorney. Bailiffs are police officers.

Legal Department.

Office, Temporary City Hall. City Attorney. Term expires January, 1914.

Percy V. Long-- $5,000

2 Assistants, $3,600 each; 4 Assistants, $3,000 each; 1 Assistant, $2,400; 1 Assistant, $1,800; 1 Assistant, $900; 1 Chief Clerk, $1,800; 1 Assistant Clerk, $900; 2 Stenographers, $900 each; 2 Messengers, $900 each; 1 Detective, appointed by Crief of Police.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Office, Temporary City Hall. Term expires January, 1916.

Charles M. Fickert--- $5,000

4 Assistants, $3,600 each; 5 at $2,400 each; 1 Chief Clerk, $1,800; 1 Assistant Clerk, $1,200; Stenographer, $900; Warrant and Bond Clerk, $900; 3 Assistant Warrant and Bond Clerks, $1,500 each; 1 Assistant, $2,100; 2 Assistants, $3,000 each; Messenger, $1,500.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Office, 858 Phelan Building. Term expires January, 1914.

M. J. Hynes-- Fees

2 Attorneys, fees; clerks paid from fees of the Public Administrator.

COUNTY CLERK.

Office, Temporary City Hall. Term expires January, 1916.

H. I. Mulcrevy	$4,000

Chief Register Clerk, $2,400; 5 Register Clerks, $1,800 each; 1 Cashier, $1,800; 20 Courtroom Clerks, $1,500 each; 10 Assistant Register Clerks, $1,500 each; 1 Messenger, $1,200; 6 Deputies, $1,200 each; 31 Copyists, $1,200 each; 16 Copyists and 4 Courtroom Clerks are allowed by ordinance of Board of Supervisors.

SHERIFF.

Office, temporary, City Hall avenue. Term expires January, 1916.

Frederick Eggers	$8,000

Under Sheriff, $2,400; Attorney, $1,800; Bookkeepers: 1 at $1,800, 3 at $1,500 each; 13 Office Deputies, $1,500 each; 18 Bailiffs, $1,200 each; Chief Jailer, $1,800; 10 Jailers, $1,200 each; Superintendent of Jails, $1,800; Commissary, $1,500; 22 Gueards, $900 each; Druggist, $1,200; Matron, $900; 2 Ambulance Drivers, $900 each; 2 Cooks, $900 each; Stenographer, $900.

Law Library.

Office, Temporary City Hall.

The Mayor and the four Superior Judges having shortest terms are ex officio members of the Board of Trustees; Edward R. Taylor, President; John M. Burnett, Vice-President; Ralph C. Harrison, Treasurer; James M. Allen, Charles Page, Warren Olnye and A. F. Marrison; Librarian and Secretary, James H. Deering, $2,400; Messenger, $1,200 per annum. There are also 3 Assistant Librarians who are paid fees.

Department of Public Works.

Office, Temporary City Hall, Market street, near Eighth.

Commissioner's salary, $4,000 per annum. Appointed by the Mayor.

Adolph Judell, President (term expires January, 1913); Daniel G. Fraser, C. S. Laumeister. Frederick J. Churchill, Secretary, Chief Office Deputy, $3,000.

General Office.—3 Clerks, 1 at $3,000; 1 at $2,400; 1 at $1,800; 2 Stenographers at $1,200 each; 1 Messenger, $1,500; Chauffeur, $1,500; 2 Telephons Operators at $900 each. Bookkeeping Department: Bookkeeper, $3,000; 3 Clerks: 1 at $2,100, 1 at $1,800, 1 at $1,500; Stenographer, $1,200; Timekeeper, $1,380.

Bureau of Light and Water.—Inspector, $1,920; Assistant, $1,680.

Bureau of Building Inspection.—1 Chief, $3,000; 9 Inspectors: 8 at $1,800 each; 1 at $2,400; Boiler Inspector, $1,800; Stenographer, $2,400; Clerk, $1,800.

Bureau of Streets, Office and Field.—1 Chief Deputy, $3,000; 3 Clerks: 1 at $2,400; 1 at $1,800; 1 at $1,200; 6 Inspectors, $1,800 each; Stenographer, $1,200.

Cashier's Office.—1 Cashier, $2,400; Clerk, $1,800; Stenographer, $1,200.

Maintenance of Bridges.—6 Engineers at $1,560 each; 7 Bridge Tenders at $1,080 each.

Bureau of Building Repairs.—Superintendent of Repairs, $3,000; Assistant Superintendent, $2,400; Clerk, $1,500; Stenographer, $1,200.

Janitors.—Head Janitor, $1,800; 32 Janitors: 1 at $1,200; 31 at $960 each; 1 Janitress, $960; Caretaker of Fountains, $936; 2 Watchmen, $1,080 each.

Engineers and Elevator Conductors.—2 Chiefs, $2,100 each; 5 assistants at $1,500 each; 14 Elevator Conductors at $960 each.

Bureau of Architecture.—3 Consulting Architects, $7,800 each; Clerk, $2,100; 2 Stenographers, $1,200 each; Chief Draughtsman, $3,000; Assistant, $960; Chief Inspector, $3,000.

Bureau of Streets and Sewers.—Superintendent of Streets, $3,000; 1 Assistant, $2,400; Superintendent of Sewers, $3,000; Clerk, $1,500; Stenographer, $1,200.

Bureau of Engineers.—City Engineer, $7,000; Chief Assistant, $3,600; 1 Assistant Engineer, $2,100; Draughtsman, $1,800; Stenographer, $1,200.

Division of Construction.—1 Assistant Engineer, $3,000; Surveyor, $2,100.

Bureau of Investigation for Special Work.—3 Draughtsmen: 1 at $2,400, 2 at $1,500 each; Assistant Engineer, $1,200; Laboratory Chemist, $2,100; Assistant Chemist, $1,500.

Division of Surveys.—Assistant Engineer, $3,600; Surveyor, $1,800; 6 Draughtsmen: 1 at $2,100, 2 at $1,800 each, 3 at $1,500 each; 2 Field Assistants at $1,500 each; 2 Field Assistants at $1,200 each. Field work: 4 surveyors at $1,800 each; 2 Field Assistants at $1,500 each; 12 Field Assistants at $1,200 each.

Division of Street Cleaning.—Amount allowed by Board of Supervisors, $330,000. Superintendent, $2,400; 8 District Foremen, $1,500 each; 6 Bunkermen, $1,200 each; 25 Foremen Surveyors, $3.50 per diem each; 175 Sweepers, $3.00 per diem each; 2 Assistant Foremen, $3.50 per diem each; 75 teams, $6.50 per diem each.

Repairs to Streets and Sewers.—Bricklayers receive $7.00 per day; Hodcarriers, $5.00 per day; Storekeeper, $1,500 per annum; Assistant, $1,200 per annum; Laborers, $3.00 per diem; Hydrantmen, $3.00 per diem; Watchmen, $3.00 per diem; single teams, $5.75 per diem; double teams, $6.50 per diem; Cement Finisher, $6.00 per day; Sewer Cleaners, $5.00 per diem; Cribbers, $3 per diem; Pump Tenders, $3.00 per diem.

Public Library or Reading Room.

Trustees of Library.

Eustace Cullman, President.
Washington Dodge.
Sheldon G. Kellogg.
James D. Phelan.
John H. Wise.
James Rolph, Jr., *Mayor,* ex officio.
Charles H. Bentley.
R. B. Hale.
R. C. Harrison.
Joseph O'Connor.
Edward R. Taylor.
Max C. Sloss.

William R. Watson, Librarian	$3,600
George A. Mullin, Secretary	3,000

Main Library, Hayes and Franklin streets.

Branch Libraries:	No. 1, 1207 Valencia street	Miss N. A. Casey, Librarian.
	No. 2, Sixteenth, near Market	Miss M. Carson, Librarian.
	No. 3, 1457 Powell street	Miss M. Wordman, Librarian.
	No. 4, 254 Fourth avenue	Miss S. D. Morgan, Librarian.
	No. 5, Page street, near Cole	Miss B. A. Goldman, Librarian.
	No. 6, 2435 Sacramento st.	Miss M. L. Whitcher, Librarian.

Assistant Secretary, $1,200 per annum; Office Assistants (25), average $720 per annum; Cataloguers: Chief, $1,200; Assistants, 3 at $960 each; Curator's Chief, $960; 3 at $840 each; Keepers, 12 at $150 each; Messengers, 12 at $25 per month; Repairer (Bookbinder); Stenographer, $960 per annum; Expressman, $960 per annum; Special Officer, $960 per annum.

Parks and Squares.

All Parks and Squares in the city and county.

William M. Metson, President of Commission	No salary
Curtis H. Lindley, Commissioner	No salary
Earl M. Cummings, Commissioner	No salary
S. Greenebaum, Commissioner	No salary
A. B. Spreckels, Commissioner	No salary
Superintendent of Parks, John McLaren	$4,200 per annum

Secretary, $2,100; Accountant, $1,500; Surveyor, $2,100; Stenographer, $720; Clerks: 1 at $1,200, 1 at $720; Chauffeur, $1,500; Keeper of Beach Chalet, $900; Carpenters, 3 at $5.00 per day; Gardeners, 13, average $900 per annum; Foremen, 38, average $110 per month; Teamsters, 14, average $960 per annum; Cement Workers, 2 at $1,200 per annum; Chief Engineer, $1,800 per annum; 3 Engineers, $1,200 per annum; Fireman and Oiler, $1,080 each; Plumber, $5.00 per day; Blacksmiths, $1,200 each; Fireman and Oiler, $1,080 each; Plumber, $5.00 per day; Blacksmiths, $1,200 each; Keeper of Animals, Birds, etc., $1,200 per annum; Painter, $1,260; Curator, $1,800; Attendants average $50 per month; Apprentices, 4 at $35 per month each; Lavatory employees, 3 at $600 per annum each; Superintendent of Playgrounds, $1,800; 10 Assistants, average $600 per annum; Laborers, 200 at $3.00 per day.

Playground Commission.

Southwest corner of Pine and Larkin streets.

Rev. D. O. Crowley, President; John McLaren, T. A. Reardon, Marshall Hale, A. A. D'Ancona, Mrs. M. S. Hayward, Miss Agnes G. Regan. (No salary.)

Secretary, Joseph R. Hickey, $1,500 per annum; 5 Directors, $1,500 each; Laborers, $3.00 per day; 5 Keepers, $900 per annum; Painters, Carpenters, etc., $5.00 per day.

Board of Censorship.

Office, Hall of Justice.

F. Webster, Peter Peshon, M. Hecht, Mary Ashe Miller, A. P. Wobber. (No salary.)

Department of Public Health.

General Office, Temporary City Hall, Market street, near Eighth.

Board of Health.—Arthur H. Barendt, President; A. P. O'Brien, Guy E. Manning, Geo. B. Somers, Arthur M. Sharp, Frank J. Klimm, Dennis J. Murray. (No salary.)

R. G. Brodrick, Health Officer, $3,600 per annum; William C. Hassler, Chief Sanitary Inspector, $3,000; Edward M. Coffey, Chief Clerk and Statistician, $2,700; Experienced Clerks (7): 2 at $1,920 each, 2 at $1,500 each, 3 at $1,080 each; Stenographers: 1 at $1,200, 2 at $1,080 each; Director of Laboratories, $3,000; Chemists (3): 1 at $1,500, 1 at $1,320, 1 at $1,080; Bacteriologist's Assistant, $1,500; Helper, $600; Plumbing Inspectors: Chief, $2,100, 5 at $1,800 each; Sanitary Inspectors, 5 at $1,560 each; Disinfectors, 2 at $1,380 each; Dairy Inspectors (3): 1 at $1,800, 2 at $1,380 each; Veterinarian, $1,800; Industrial Inspectors, 2 at $1,380 each; Food Inspectors: 2 at $1,380 each, 3 at $1,200 each; Indigent Inspector, 1 at $1,200; Medical Inspectors: 1 at $1,800, 1 at $1,500, 1 at $1,200; Health Inspectresses, 14 at $900 each; Market Inspectors: 1 at $1,800, 14 at $1,380 each; Telephone Operator, $960.

City and County Hospital (Seventh avenue and Dewey boulevard).—Resident Physician, $1,500; Commissary, $1,800; Assistant, $1,500; Ambulance Drivers, $1,080; Internes, 9 at $480 each; Watchmen, 2 at $900 each; Druggist, $1,500; Helper, $600; Telephone Operator, $780; Relief Operator, $420; Surgical Dresser, $900; Seamstress, $600; Housekeeper, $480; X-ray Operator, $480; Superintendent of Nurses, $1,200; Graduate Nurses, 5 at $720 each; Pupil Nurses, average $144 each; Elevator Attendants, $600 each; Teamster, $960; Cook, $1,200; 2 Assistant Cooks, $810 each; Butcher, $1,200; 3 Waiters, $650 each; Anæsthetist, $900; Orderlies, Attendants, etc., taken from convalescents, average pay $12.00 per month.

Tuberculosis Hospital (Twenty-second and Potrero avenue).—Resident Physician, $1,500; 2 Internes at $480 each; Gatemen (3) at $600 each; 2 Graduate Nurses at $720 each; Druggist, $600; Telephone Operator, $600; Chambermaid, $420; 2 Male Nurses, $360 each; Pupil Nurses, $144 each; Superintendents of Nurses, $900 each; Wardmen, Pantrymen, Waiters, Helpers, etc., $240 per annum each.

Isolation Hospital (*Smallpox and Leper*).—Resident Physician, $2,400; Bookkeeper, $1,080; 1 Nurse, $960; 1 Nurse, $900; 2 Cooks, $1,080 each; 6 Pupil Nurses, $144 each; Internes, $480; Watchmen, Night, $960; Day, $720; Wardmen, 3 at $360 each; Laundrymen, $240; Helpers, 1 at $480, 1 at $120.

No. 1 Emergency Hospital, Stevenson street, above Eighth; No. 2, Harbor Hospital, Mission and East streets; No. 3, Potrero Hospital, Kentucky and Eighteenth streets; No. 4, Mission Hospital, Twenty-second street and Potrero avenue; No. 5, Park Hospital, Stanyan street, near Frederick. Chief Surgeon, $2,400; 15 Assistant Surgeons, $1,320 each; Chief Steward, $2,100; 18 Assistants, $1,080 each, 1 at $900; Nurses, 3 at $960 each; Clerk-Stenographer, $960; 6 Matrons at $840 each; 3 Pupil Nurses, $144 each; 1 Seamstress, $720; 15 Drivers, $1,080 each.

Relief Home (Seventh avenue and Dewey boulevard).—Superintendent, C. M. Wollenberg, $3,600; Clerk, $1,200; Stenographer, $900; Physicians, 2 at $1,500 each; Matrons, 5 at $720 each; Steward, $1,500; 3 Assistants, $900 each, 2 at $600 each; Ambulance Driver, $960; Warehouseman, $720; Watchmen, 3 at $720 each; Plumber, $1,800; Farmer, $1,200; Gardener, $900; Engineer, $1,500; Assistant, $1,380; Butcher, $1,200; Cook, $1,200, 3 Assistants, $1,080 each, 2 at $600 each; Teamsters: 2 at $900 each, 1 at $720; Laundrymen: 1 at $900, 5 at $420 each; Pantrymen: 1 at $600, 10 at $240 each; Seamstress, $1,200; 25 Pupil Nurses at $144 each; 20 Helpers at $144 each; Telephone Operator, $600; 11 Watchmen at $120 each; Mechanics, Assistants, etc. (inmates), average $20 per month.

Department of Elections.

City Hall, McAllister street, opposite Hyde. Commissioner's salary, $1,000 per annum.

John P. Hare, President; John Herman, Thomas V. Cator, Charles L. Queen, William McDevitt. J. H. Zemansky, Registrar of Voters and Secretary, salary $2,400 per annum; 1 Deputy, $1,800; Chief Clerk, $1,800; 12 Deputy Registrars, $1,200 each; Stenographer, $1,200; Storekeeper, $1,200.

Police Department.

Hall of Justice, Kearny and Washington streets. Commissioner's salary, $1,200 per annum.

Jesse B. Cook, President; Theo Roche, Max J. Kuhl, James Woods.

D. A. White, Chief of Police, $4,000 per annum; Charles F. Skelly, Secretary, $1,500 per annum; Stenographer, $1,800; Surgeon, $1,500; Chief Clerk, $2,400; Property Clerk, $2,400; Captain of Detectives, $3,000; 25 Detective Sergeants, $1,800 each; 9 Captains, $2,400 each; 18 Lieutenants, $1,920 each; 53 Sergeants, $1,680 each; 57 Corporals at $1,560 each; 725 Patrolmen at $1,464 each; 26 Patrol Drivers, $1,200 each; 4 Telephone Operators, $900 each; 4 Matrons, $1,020 each; 9 Hostlers, $1,080 each; Cook, $1,200; 3 Engineers at $1,500 each.

Fire Department.

Temporary City Hall, Market street, near Eighth.

Commissioners: William H. Hammond, President; H. U. Brandenstein, James E. Dillon, E. Pfaeffle. Salary $1,200 each.

Frank Kennedy, Secretary, $2,400; Chief, Thomas R. Murphy, $5,000; Physician, $1,800; Stenographer, $1,800; First Assistant Engineers, $3,600; Second Assistants, $3,000; 11 Battalion Chiefs, $2,700 each; 14 Operators, $1,500 each; 45 Captains of Engine Companies, $1,860 each; 45 Lieutenants, $1,710 each; 45 Engineers, $1,680 each; 45 Drivers, $1,400 each; 45 Stokers, $1,440 each; 252 Hosemen, $1,440 each; 2 Fire Boat Companies: 2 Captains, $1,860 each; 2 Lieutenants, $1,710 each; 4 Pilots, $2,100 each; 8 Engineers, $1,680 each; 8 Firemen, $1,200 each; 2 Hosemen, $1,440 each.

3 Monitor Battery Companies, $1,440 each.

12 Hook and Ladder Companies: 2 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 12 Drivers, 12 Tillermen, 96 Truckmen; salaries as above.

2 Water Tower Companies: 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Drivers and 2 Hosemen; same salaries as above.

11 Chemical Companies: 11 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 11 Drivers and 11 Hosemen; salaries as above.

2 Relief Companies: 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Engineer and 4 Hosemen; salaries as above.

Commissary, $1,500; 1 Clerk, $1,800; Watchman, $1,200; Superintendent of Engines, $2,700; Draymen, 3 at $1,200 each; 18 Machinists, $1,560 each; 6 Blacksmiths, $4.50 per day; Helpers, $3.50 per day; Foreman, $1,560; Brass Finisher,

$1,400; Finisher, $1,170; 2 Boiler Makers, $4.50 per day; Woodworker, $4.50 per day; Pattern Maker, $5.25 per day; Steamfitter, $6.00 per day; 4 Carriage Painters, $4.50 per day; 4 Harness Makers, $1,200 each; Hydrant Men, $1,200; Veterinary Surgeon, $1,200; 9 Hostlers, $1,200 each; 4 Horseshoers, $1,560 each.

Juvenile Court.

Frank J. Murasky, Judge. 2344 Sutter street.

Probation Committee.—Mrs. Edward L. Baldwin, Rev. D. O. Crowley, Miss McKinstry, J. W. Lillienthal, James R. Pringle, R. E. Queen, E. W. Newhall.

J. C. Astredo, Secretary and Chief Probation Officer, $2,700 per annum; 9 Assistants, $1,500 each; Superintendent, $1,200; Assistant, $900; 2 Matrons, $720 each; Cook, $480; Nurses, 2 at $510; Scrubwomen, $360 each.

Board of Education.

OFFICE AND STOREROOM.

Deputy Superintendents (4), $250 per month; Secretary Board of Education, $150 per month; Secretary High School Board, $50 per month; Financial Secretary, $180 per month; 2 Assistants to the Secretary (to take the place of 1 Recording Secretary), $85 per month; Stenographers, Board of Education and Superintendent's office (3), $105 per month; Messenger, Board of Education, $100 per month; Messenger, Superintendent's office, $95 per month; Storekeeper, $150 per month; Assistant Storekeeper, $90 per month; Telephone Exchange Operator, $90 per month; Superintendent of Building and Repair, $175 per month; Inspector of Water and Gas Supply, $125 per month; Chauffeur, Board of Education, $125 per month; Foreman Supply Department or Accountant, $125 per month; Supervisor of Lectures, $50 per month; Director of Lectures, $40 per month.

DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

Supervisor of Primary Grades, $170 per month; Supervisor of Drawing, $160 per month; Supervisor of Manual Training, $160 per month; Supervisor of Music in Elementary Schools, $160 per month; Supervisor of Penmanship, $150 per month; Supervisor of Cooking, $135 per month; Supervisor of Industrial Work, $135 per month; Instructors in Manual Training, $105 per month.

Instructors or assistants in Physical Culture, Music, Drawing, Home Economics and Modern Languages in the elementary schools: First year, $960 per annum; $80 per month. Second year, $1,008 per annum; $84 per month. Third year, $1,056 per annum; $88 per month. Fourth year, $1,104 per annum; $92 per month. Fifth year, $1,152 per annum; $96 per month. Sixth year, $1,224 per annum; $102 per month.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Principals of high schools having less than 400 pupils enrolled shall be paid a salary of $225 per month.

Principals having over 400 but under 700 pupils enrolled shall be paid a salary of $250 per month.

Principals having more than 700 pupils enrolled shall be paid a salary of $275 per month.

Vice-principals in high schools shall be paid $180 per month.

Heads of departments shall be paid $170 per month.

Assistants in high schools, excepting sewing, shall be paid, during their probationary term, $125 per month; afterwards at the rate of $140 per month.

The salary of the principal of the Polytechnic High School is hereby fixed at $250 per month.

Teachers of sewing in high schools, same as Home Economics in elementary schools.

Assistants in commercial subjects in high schools teaching bookkeeping, penmanship, typewriting and stenography shall be paid, during their probationary period, at the rate of $125 per month; afterwards at the rate of $135 per month.

Teachers of woodwork and ironwork in the Polytechnic High School, same as assistants in high schools.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Principal, $250 per month; Vice-principal, $180 per month; Assistants in academic subjects shall be paid during their probationary period at the rate of $125 per month, afterwards at the rate of $140 per month; Assistants in special subjects shall be paid during their probationary period at the rate of $125 per month, afterwards at the rate of $135 per month; Substitutes, when teaching, per day, $4.00.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The salaries of grammar and primary school principals in this department for the fiscal year 1912-13 shall be based on the enrollment as per regular report submitted on May 24, 1912, but the salary of a principal shall not be affected where the total enrollment is within twenty-five of the number required for a particular rating of a school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

Schools in which the enrollment is 800 or over and in which the number of grammar grade pupils is 325 or over shall be ranked as Class I grammar schools and the principals shall be paid a salary of $205 per month.

Schools in which the enrollment is 600 and less than 800 and in which the number of grammar grade pupils is 265 shall be ranked as Class II grammar schools and the principals shall be paid a salary of $195 per month.

Schools in which the enrollment is 400 but less than 600 and in which the number of grammar grade pupils is 225 shall be ranked as Class III grammar schools and the principals shall be paid a salary of $180 per month.

Vice-principals or yard assistants, during their probationary term, shall be paid at the rate of $125 per month; afterwards the salary shall be $135 per month.

PRIMARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.

In primary schools having an enrollment of 700 or more pupils the principal's salary shall be $180 per month.

In primary schools having an enrollment of 400 and less than 700 the principal's salary shall be $150 per month.

In primary schools having an enrollment of 150 pupils but less than 400 the principal's salary shall be $130 per month.

In primary schools having an enrollment of less than 150 pupils the principal's salary shall be $110 per month.

The following exception to the above schedule is hereby ordered, as follows: Hunter's Point, $120.

CLASS TEACHERS.

Years of service.	Second, third, and fourth grades, per month.	Fifth and sixth grades, per month.	First, seventh, and eighth grades, per month.
Probationary term (one year)	$70 00	$70 00	$70 00
Probationary term (two years)	70 00	70 00	70 00
Beginning first year after probation	75 00	77 00	80 00
Beginning second year after probation	80 00	82 00	84 00
Beginning third year after probation	85 00	86 00	88 00
Beginning fourth year after probation	90 00	91 00	92 00
Beginning fifth year after probation	95 00	96 00	96 00
Beginning sixth year after probation	97 00	100 00	102 00

Maximum reached at the beginning of the eighth year of teaching.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Humboldt Evening High School, principal, $110 per month; Commercial Evening School, principal, $110 per month; Hamilton Evening School, principal, $85 per month; Horace Mann Evening School, principal, $80 per month; Lincoln Evening School, principal, $80 per month; Roosevelt Evening School, principal, $65 per month; Sherman Evening School, principal, $75 per month; Washington Evening School, $80 per month; Head Teacher of drawing department in Humboldt Evening High School, $105 per month; Clerk Evening Schools, $25 per month; Teacher in charge of North Beach Evening High School, $65 per month; Teacher in charge of Bernal Evening School, $75 per month; Assistants teaching high and commercial classes and assistants in drawing department in Humboldt Evening High and Commercial Evening Schools, $65 per month; Assistants in evening schools and teachers in charge of evening schools having only one class, $55 per month; Teacher of Home Economics, Jean Parker Evening School of Home Economics, $100 per month.

ETHAN ALLEN SCHOOL—ORAL-DEAF SCHOOL.

The salary of the principal of the Ethan Allen School is hereby fixed at $140 per month; Assistants in the Ethan Allen School, $110 per month.

The salary of the first assistant in Oral-Deaf School is hereby fixed at $105 per month. The salary of the second assistant in Oral-Deaf School is hereby fixed at $97 per month.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY. Ninth class.

County seat, Stockton. Area, 1,370 square miles. Population (1910), 50,731.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Eugene D. Graham	R.		$3,000 00
			8	11,700 00
Sheriff	W. H. Riecks	R.		3,300 00
			11	13,920 00
Tax Collector and Treasurer	W. C. Neumiller	R.		3,300 00
			3	5,400 00
Recorder and Auditor	James H. Kroh	R.		3,300 00
			6	9,000 00
District Attorney	E. P. Foltz	R.		3,300 00
			2	3,000 00
Assessor	John W. Moore	R.		11,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	John A. Anderson	R.		2,400 00
			1	900 00
Coroner	B. C. Wallace	D.		Fees
Public Administrator	N. T. McCown	R.		Fees
Surveyor	F. E. Quail	R.		2,400 00
Superior Judge	Frank H. Smith	R.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	J. A. Plummer	R.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	C. W. Norton	R.		4,000 00

County Clerk is also allowed not to exceed 10 deputies for the purpose of registering electors and other emergencies, to be paid not to exceed $3.50 per day each.

Sheriff also receives mileage, expenses in criminal cases, and fees and commissions for service of all papers issued by courts outside of his county; is also allowed not to exceed 1 deputy for emergencies, at not to exceed $3.50 per diem.

Tax Collector also receives 20 per cent of all licenses collected.

Recorder allowed necessary assistants, at $3.50 per day, not to exceed $2,400 in any year.

Assessor allowed $1,200 per annum for making maps, plats, assessment lists, etc.

Surveyor allowed actual expenses when engaged in the field or in the office in discharge of official duties in the county.

Superintendent of Schools is also allowed traveling expenses not to exceed $600 per year.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum, and expenses when attending to county business other than board meetings; also mileage at 15 cents per mile traveling to and from county seat, not more than one mileage at any one session of the board. Also $50 for expense of all members attending State Convention of County Boards of Supervisors.

Meetings of Supervisors, first Monday and Tuesday of each month. Law and motion day, Mondays: Department 1, 10 A. M.; Department 2, 1:30 P. M.; Department 3, 11 A. M.

E. E. Tretheway (R.), Stockton, Chairman.

A. H. Wright (R.), Stockton.	C. L. Newton (D.), Woodbridge.
Geo. M. French (R.), Stockton.	Martin Ansbro (D.), Banta.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY. Twenty-seventh class.

County seat, San Luis Obispo. Area, 3,500 square miles. Population (1910), 19,383.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	F. J. Rodrigues	D.		$4,000 00
Sheriff	C. A. Younglove	R.		5,500 00
Tax Collector	Richard Leland	R.		2,000 00
			1	900 00
Treasurer	John Kelshaw	R.		2,700 00
Recorder	D. F. Mahoney	D.		2,000 00
Auditor	P. H. Murphy	R.		2,400 00
District Attorney	Charles A. Palmer	R.		2,500 00
Assessor	J. H. Hollister	R.		4,000 00
			1	900 00
Superintendent of Schools	W. S. Wight	R.		1,500 00
			1	900 00
Coroner	C. W. Palmer	R.		Fees
Public Administrator	Thomas Fogarty	R.		Fees
Surveyor	A. F. Parsons	R.		1,500 00
Superior Judge	E. P. Unangst	D.		4,000 00

The Recorder is allowed 6 cents for each folio recorded.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting the schools of his county.

Surveyor allowed actual traveling expenses and other necessary expenses in connection with field work, and actual cost of preparing maps, plots, etc., for Assessor.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $800 per annum, expenses when attending to county business, and mileage at 10 cents per mile from residence to county seat to attend regular meetings; also $200 per annum as Road Commissioner, and traveling expenses as such not to exceed $15 per month.

Regular meetings, first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, for Superior Court, every Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. E. Cliff (R.), Paso Robles, Chairman.

Peter Tognazzini (R.), Cayucos.	E. W. Black (D.), Santa Margarita.
F. L. Smith (R.), San Luis Obispo.	John Donovan (D.), Nipomo.

SAN MATEO COUNTY. Twentieth class.

County seat, Redwood City. Area, 470 square miles. Population (1910), 26,585.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Joseph H. Nash	R.		$3,000 00
			2	2,700 00
Recorder	H. O. Heiner	R.		3,500 00
			2	1,600 00
Sheriff	J. H. Mansfield	D.		4,500 00
Tax Collector	A. McSweeney	R.		3,500 00
Treasurer	P. P. Chamberlain	R.		1,800 00
Auditor	W. H. Underhill	R.		1,800 00
			1	900 00
District Attorney	Franklin Swart	D.		2,400 00
Assessor	C. D. Hayward	R.		4,000 00
			1	900 00
Superintendent of Schools	Roy W. Cloud	R.		2,100 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	H. G. Plymire	R.		Fees
Surveyor	James V. Neuman	R.		1,600 00
Superior Judge	George H. Buck	D.		4,000 00

County Clerk allowed 10 cents per name for registering voters, and deputies 7 cents per name for registering outside of office. When primary elections are held he is allowed 1 deputy for four months of year at $75 per month.

County Recorder may appoint such deputies as may be required for all recording, said deputies to be paid 6 cents per folio for recording.

Sheriff also receives mileage at 25 cents per mile one way.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Surveyor also receives traveling expenses and necessary expenses in field.

Auditor allowed 1 copyist, for month of October of each year, at $100.

Tax Collector allowed 1 deputy for four months each year, and 1 indexer four months of each year, at $75 per month each.

Supervisors and Residence Address.

Salary, $1,200 per annum, and 20 cents per mile traveling from residence to county seat; also mileage at 20 cents per mile and expenses as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $300 per annum.

Regular meetings, first and third Mondays of each month. Law and motion day, Thursday.

P. H. McEvoy (D.), Menlo Park, Chairman.

Jas. T. Casey (D.), Colma.
Wm. H. Brown (D.), San Mateo.
Jos. M. Francis (D.), Half Moon Bay.
D. E. Blackburn (Ind.), Pescadero.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY. Seventeenth class.

County seat, Santa Barbara. Area, 2,450 square miles. Population (1910), 27,738.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	C. A. Hunt	R.		$2,500 00
			2	2,400 00
Sheriff	Nat Stewart	R.		6,000 00
Tax Collector	Harry C. Sweetser	R.		2,000 00
Treasurer	W. B. Metcalf	R.		1,500 00
Recorder	Mark Bradley	D.		2,800 00
			2	1,080 00
Auditor	S. B. Schauer	R.		2,200 00
			1	1,200 00
Assessor	Clio L. Lloyd	R.		2,500 00
District Attorney	E. W. Squier	R.		2,500 00
			3	1,800 00
Superintendent of Schools	Miss M. V. Lehner	D.		2,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	A. M. Ruiz	R.		Fees
Surveyor	F. F. Flournoy	R.		1,500 00
Superior Judge	S. E. Crow	R.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	Wm. G. Griffith	R.		Fees

County Clerk is allowed by Board of Supervisors such additional amount for extra help as may be necessary when new and complete registration is necessary. Clerk also receives 7½ cents per name for taking the registration affidavits outside of office by deputies.

Tax Collector allowed 1 deputy for six months at $90 per month.

Assessor is allowed 2 deputies, 1 for four months and 1 for six months in each year, at $75 per month, and one at $90 per month.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Surveyor also receives transportation and field expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum, and 20 cents per mile traveling from residence to county seat; and as Road Commissioner, $4 per day, not to exceed eighteen days in any month, and traveling expenses not to exceed $200 in any one year.

Regular meeting of Board of Supervisors, first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, every Monday at 10 A. M.

H. J. Doulton (R.), Santa Barbara, Chairman.

H. S. Deaderick (D.), Carpinteria.
F. C. Twitchell (R.), Orcutt.
George F. Rucker (D.), Lompoc.
A. W. Conover (R.), Goleta.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY. Fourth class.

County seat, San José. Area, 1,355 square miles. Population (1910), 83,539.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	H. A. Pfister	D.	----------	$3,600 00
			8	10,600 00
Sheriff	A. B. Langford	U. L.	----------	4,000 00
			9	11,100 00
Tax Collector	W. A. January	D.	----------	3,600 00
			2	3,300 00
Treasurer	E. W. Conant	R.	----------	3,600 00
			1	1,600 00
Recorder	Dan J. Flannery	R.	----------	3,600 00
			9	9,100 00
Auditor	W. F. Parker	R.	----------	3,600 00
			1	1,600 00
District Attorney	A. M. Free	R.	----------	3,600 00
			4	7,000 00
Assessor	Elizabeth H. Spitzer*	----------	----------	3,600 00
			3	4,600 00
Superintendent of Schools	D. T. Bateman	D.	----------	3,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	B. E. Kell	D.	----------	Fees
License Collector	J. D. Canelo	R.	----------	Per cent.
Surveyor	J. G. McMillan	R.	----------	3,000 00
			3	3,700 00
Superior Judge	John E. Richards	R.	----------	5,000 00
Superior Judge	P. F. Gosbey	R.	----------	5,000 00
Superior Judge	J. R. Welch	R.	----------	5,000 00

*Appointed to fill unexpired term of Lewis A. Spitzer, deceased.

County clerk in years when new great register is compiled is allowed two additional deputies for six months at $75 each per month. Also, allowed actual and necessary expenses, and is required to pay into the county treasury all fees, including fees allowed by the government of the United States in all matters pertaining to the naturalization of aliens.

Sheriff is also allowed expenses in the performance of his official duties.

Recorder is also allowed expenses in the performance of his duties.

Auditor is also allowed five additional deputies for one month at $100 each, and three additional deputies for one and one half months at $100 each per month.

Treasurer is also allowed fees for collection of state inheritance taxes, not to exceed $100 on account of any one estate.

Tax Collector also has seven additional deputies for two and one half months at $100 per month each, three deputies for two months at $100 per month each, and nine copyists for one and one half months at $75 per month each, or an aggregate of $3,362.50. He is also allowed his expenses in performance of official duty.

License Collector receives fifteen per cent on whole amount collected, but compensation not to exceed $1,500 per annum.

Assessor is also allowed seventeen additional deputies for four months at $100 each per month, eight additional deputies for five months at $100 each per month; also one draughtsman at $1,200 per annum, and seven copyists for four months at $75 each per month; or an aggregate of $14,100 for additional deputies.

District Attorney also has a detective at $1,200 per annum, and a clerk at $1,200 per annum, and is also allowed expenses.

Superintendent of Schools is also allowed traveling expenses.

Surveyor is also allowed field and transportation expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $2,400 per annum, and mileage of ten cents per mile traveled from residence to county seat or in performance of their duties, but such mileage not to exceed $500 in any one calendar year. (Change in law not to affect the compensation or mileage of any incumbent supervisor.)

Henry M. Ayer (R.), San José, Chairman.

A. L. Hubbard (R.), San José.
Frank E. Mitchell (R.), Campbell.
John Roll (D.), Santa Clara.
H. S. Hersman (Ind.), San Martin.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY. Twenty-first class.

County seat, Santa Cruz. Area, 425 square miles. Population (1910), 26,140.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Harvey H. Miller	R.		$3,300 00
Sheriff	Howard V. Trafton	D.		3,500 00
Tax Collector	J. F. Helms	R.		2,400 00
Treasurer	W. H. Bias	R.		1,800 00
Recorder	Harry C. Cooper	R.		2,100 00
Auditor	Willett Ware	D.		2,000 00
District Attorney	Benj. K. Knight	R.		2,000 00
Assessor	W. A. Horton	D.		1,800 00
Superintendent of Schools	C. S. Price	R.		1,800 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	Louis H. Wessendorf	D.		Fees
Surveyor	Arnold M. Baldwin	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Lucas F. Smith	D.		4,000 00

County Clerk, in years when great register is compiled, receives $600 additional; also is allowed an index clerk at $900 per annum.

Sheriff also receives mileage of 5 cents for every mile traveled in performance of duty.

Recorder also receives 7 cents per folio for recording.

Tax Collector is allowed 1 clerk for six months each year at $75 per month.

Assessor also receives commission of 15 per cent for collection of state poll and road poll taxes, and 6 per cent on personal property taxes. Draftsman at salary of $1,200 per year, and copyist at $50 per month.

Superintendent of Schools is also allowed traveling expenses, and 1 clerk at $600 per annum.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum, and mileage not to exceed $300 per year.

Board meets on first Monday in each month. Law and motion days, Mondays and Fridays.

R. J. Mattison (R.), Santa Cruz, Chairman.

J. D. Esty (R.), Soquel.
Jacob Hartman (R.), Boulder Creek.
S. C. Marcus (R.), Watsonville.
James A. Harvey (R.), Santa Cruz.

SHASTA COUNTY. Twenty-eighth class.

County seat, Redding. Area, 4,050 square miles. Population (1910), 18,920.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	S. N. Witherow	R.	1	$3,000 00
Sheriff	Jas. L. Montgomery	D.	1	5,100 00
Tax and License Collector	S. C. Baker	R.		2,000 00
Treasurer	L. M. Dennis	D.		2,400 00
Recorder	A. L. Webb	R.		3,200 00
Auditor	H. H. Shuffleton	R.		2,000 00
District Attorney	O. M. Chenoweth	R.		2,100 00
			1	900 00
Assessor	M. D. Lack	R.		2,400 00
Superintendent of Schools	Lulu E. White	R.	1	1,800 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	John Larkin	D.		Fees
Surveyor	Robert L. Reading	D.		*10 00
Superior Judge	Chas. M. Head	D.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	J. E. Barber	D.		4,000 00

*Per diem and fees.

County Clerk, in years when great register is compiled, is allowed $300 additional.

Sheriff also has for his own use all fees for service of all papers issued by courts without his county.

Tax Collector, one half of all commissions on licenses shall be paid into county treasury.

District Attorney entitled to receive $15 in certain suits.

Assessor is allowed 10 deputies, at $4 per day, not to exceed $2,400 in any one year; also receives commissions on collection of poll taxes.

Superintendent of Schools is also allowed traveling expenses.

Surveyor allowed all necessary expenses and transportation for work performed in the field.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $500 per annum, and 10 cents per mile for traveling from residence to county seat in attendance upon any and all meetings of the board; chairman 25 cents per mile when attending county seat for purpose of counting money in treasury. Salary after the expiration of terms of present supervisors, $1,500.

Board meets first Monday after first day of January, March, May, July, September and November.

Law and motion days, Department 1, Saturday; Department 2, Friday.

Geo. H. Nutting (R.), Anderson, Chairman.

Ferdinand Hurst (R.), Redding.
W. W. Sublett (D.), Ono.
F. F. Brown (R.), Hat Creek.
J. S. Smithson (R.), Kennett.

SIERRA COUNTY. Fifty-third class.

County seat, Downieville. Area, 957 square miles. Population (1910), 4,098.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor, and Recorder	Henry E. Quigley	R.		$2,000 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	Julius Johnson	R.		2,850 00
Treasurer	E. L. Case	R.		1,000 00
District Attorney	W. I. Redding	R.		1,000 00
Assessor	W. J. Copren	D.		1,600 00
Superintendent of Schools	Belle Alexander	D.		625 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	John Mayer	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Mark N. Alling	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	Stanley A. Smith	R.		3,000 00

County Clerk, in years when a new great register is made, is allowed $400 additional.

Recorder also receives for his own use all fees for recording and indexing notices of location of and affidavits of annual expenditures upon mining claims.

Sheriff also receives mileage at 25 cents per mile, going only.

District Attorney also receives necessary traveling expenses.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $350 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile both ways between residence and county seat, also expenses when traveling upon county business ordered by the board; as Road Commissioner, $3 per day, but not in any one year more than $500 total compensation.

Regular meetings of board are held on the first Monday in January, April and July, and third Monday in September. Law and motion day, every Monday.

Wm. H. Shafer (D.), Downieville, Chairman.

J. C. Brown (R.), Table Rock.

John F. Owens (R.), Forest.

Samuel Devine (D.), Sierra City.

W. E. Miller (D.), Sierraville.

SISKIYOU COUNTY. Twenty-ninth class.

County seat, Yreka. Area, 6,078 square miles. Population (1910), 18,801.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	W. J. Neilon	D.		$3,500 00
Sheriff	Chas B. Howard	R.		6,000 00
Tax and License Collector and Treasurer.	J. E. Pashburg	D.		3,300 00
Recorder	Eugene Dowling	D.		3,500 00
Auditor	Robert Rankin	D.		2,000 00
District Attorney	Frank W. Hooper	D.		2,000 00
Assessor	John F. Fairchild	D.		4,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	W. H. Parker	D.		2,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	T. B. Davidson	D.		Fees
Surveyor	H. J. Sarter	D.		Fees
Superior Judge	James F. Lodge	D.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	Charles E. Johnson	R.		*

*$40 per month and fees.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses not to exceed $500 per annum.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,000 per year, and mileage at 20 cents per mile from residence to and from county seat.

Regular meetings first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Saturday.

Edward O'Connor (D.), Montague, Chairman.

Edward H. Kaupp (D.), Sisson.

John A. Glendenning (D.), Fort Jones.

L. A. Lash (D.), Yreka.

M. F. Barnum (R.), Etna Mills.

SOLANO COUNTY. Eighteenth class.

County seat, Fairfield. Area, 911 square miles. Population (1910), 27,559.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	G. G. Halliday	R.		$3,300 00
			1	900 00
Sheriff	J. J. McDonald	D.		4,500 00
			2	1,800 00
Tax Collector and Treasurer	George Weniger	D.		4,800 00
			1	900 00
Recorder	T. V. Corcoran	D.		2,400 00
			1	900 00
Auditor	Bert Sheldon	R.		2,400 00
District Attorney	Jos. M. Raines	R.		2,700 00
Assessor	E. E. Long	R.		3,000 00
			1	900 00
Superintendent of Schools	D. H. White	D.		2,000 00
			1	900 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	B. J. Klotz	R.		*500 00
Surveyor	E. N. Eager	R.		†10 00
Superior Judge	A. J. Buckles	R.		4,000 00

*And fees. †Per day.

County Clerk, in years when there is a registration of voters, is allowed $500 additional; whenever general registration County Clerk is allowed deputies necessary, to receive 10 cents per name for electors registered.

Sheriff is also allowed fees and commissions for the service of all papers whatever issued by courts outside his county.

Coroner also receives fees, in addition to salary as Public Administrator.

Surveyor receives $10 per day when actually employed, and necessary transportation and expenses in the field.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting schools.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,200 per annum for all services rendered. Actual expenses allowed when required to go outside of county.

Board meets first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, second and fourth Mondays.

D. M. Fleming (D.), Vallejo, Chairman.

Julian B. Hoyt (R.), Denverton.
H. J. Widenmann (R.), Vallejo.
J. E. Glendon (D.), Benicia.
W. S. Godfrey (R.), Vacaville.

SONOMA COUNTY. Tenth class.

County seat, Santa Rosa. Area, 1,540 square miles. Population (1910), 48,394.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	W. W. Felt, Jr.	R.		$2,000 00
			4	5,100 00
Sheriff	J. K. Smith	R.		2,000 00
			4	5,100 00
Tax Collector	F. M. Collins	R.		3,000 00
Treasurer	G. E. Murdock	R.		2,000 00
			1	900 00
Recorder	F. G. Nagle	R.		2,000 00
			5	4,800 00
Auditor	C. A. Pool	D.		2,400 00
			1	900 00
District Attorney	C. F. Lea	D.		2,400 00
			3	3,750 00
Assessor	F. E. Dowd	D.		4,200 00
			2	2,700 00
Superintendent of Schools	Florence M. Barnes	D.		2,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	F. L. Blackburn	R.		Fees
Surveyor	T. B. McNamara	R.		*1,800 00
			1	900 00
Superior Judge	Ernest Seawell	D.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	Thos. C. Denny	R.		4,000 00
Court Commissioner	J. M. Thompson	D.		Fees

*And fees.

County Clerk in years of general registration is allowed not to exceed two deputies, at salary not to exceed $4 per diem, from June 1st to November 15th.

Sheriff receives fees allowed by section 4300*b* of Political Code. Also allowed 20 cents per mile actually and necessarily traveled one way only for service of any paper required to be served in either civil or criminal process or proceeding.

Tax Collector allowed all deputies necessary, to be paid out of salary and commissions allowed by law. Also allowed one revenue and taxation deputy between August and January 1st each year, five months, at a salary of $100 per month.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting schools of his county.

Surveyor allowed necessary and actual traveling expenses. Fee $10 per day; fees for land surveys except when done for county.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $1,000 per annum and 15 cents per mile while traveling to and from place of residence to courthouse. Only one mileage each term. Also allowed 30 cents per mile one way for all distances actually traveled in performance of duties as Road Commissioner, not to exceed $400 in any one year.

Supervisors meet first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, Monday of each week.

H. W. Austin (R.), Santa Rosa, Chairman.

Blair Hart (D.), Lakeville.
C. L. Patteson (R.), Geyserville.
Lyman Green (R.), Petaluma.
Wm. King (D.), Cazadero.

STANISLAUS COUNTY. Twenty-fifth class.

County seat, Modesto. Area, 1,486 square miles. Population (1910), 22,522.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Hugh Benson	R.	1	*$2,200 00
Sheriff	A. S. Dingley	R.	2	5,000 00
Tax Collector and Treasurer	W. A. Downer	D.	----------	†3,000 00
Recorder and Auditor	H. C. Keeley	R.	----------	†3,200 00
District Attorney	L. J. Maddux	D.	----------	2,200 00
Assessor	George A. Threlfall	D.	‡2	†2,600 00
Superintendent of Schools	Florence Boggs	D.	1	2,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	W. S. Bowker	R.	----------	Fees
Surveyor	E. H. Annear	R.	‡1	1,800 00
Superior Judge	L. W. Fulkerth	D.	----------	2,000 00

*And $300 every other year for making great register.
†And fees.
‡And one copyist.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $50 and $25 for mileage.

J. J. McMahon, Modesto, Chairman.

J. H. Clark, Oakdale.
Vaughn D. Whitmore, Ceres.
James E. Dunn, Salida.
A. E. Clary, Newman.

SUTTER COUNTY. Forty-eighth class.

County seat, Yuba City. Area, 611 square miles. Population (1910), 6,328.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	D. D. Green	R.	----------	$2,000 00
Sheriff	F. B. Noyes	R.	----------	3,500 00
Tax Collector and Treasurer	C. D. O'Banion	D.	----------	2,000 00
Recorder and Auditor	H. C. Flanery	D.	----------	2,000 00
			1	1,000 00
District Attorney	Lawrence Schillig	R.	----------	1,500 00
Assessor	C. E. McQuaid	D.	----------	1,800 00
			1	----------
Superintendent of Schools	H. W. Heiken	R.	----------	1,600 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	P. W. Rowe	R.	----------	*500 00
Surveyor	L. M. Bunce	R.	----------	900 00
Superior Judge	K. S. Mahon	D.	----------	4,000 00

*And fees.

Sheriff receives traveling expenses in criminal cases.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Assessor allowed one deputy for months of March, April, May and June, at salary of $100 per month.

Coroner allowed actual traveling and other expenses while performing his duties.

Surveyor allowed actual traveling and other necessary expenses while engaged in work for the county.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $600 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents per mile from residence to county seat, and expenses when attending to county business; also 20 cents per mile one way for all distances traveled as Road Commissioner.

Regular meetings first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, Saturday forenoon of each week.

J. C. Albertson (R.), Meridian, Chairman.

F. J. Michel (R.), Nicolaus.
F. H. Graves (R.), Pennington.
John Burns (R.), Verona.
E. J. White (D.), Yuba City.

TEHAMA COUNTY. Thirty-seventh class.

County seat, Red Bluff. Area, 3,200 square miles. Population (1910), 11,401.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	H. G. Kuhn	R.	----------	$6,200 00
Sheriff	J. W. Boyd	D.	----------	4,800 00
Tax Collector and Treasurer	E. L. Sisson	D.	----------	3,600 00
District Attorney	W. A. Fish	R.	----------	2,400 00
Assessor	Louis Winter	D.	----------	3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	Delia D. Fish	R.	----------	1,500 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	F. W. Decker	R.	----------	Fees
Surveyor	W. F. Luning	D.	----------	1,500 00
Superior Judge	John F. Ellison	R.	----------	4,000 00

Sheriff also receives mileage.

Superintendent of Schools receives traveling expenses and 1 deputy for five months at $75 per month.

Surveyor is also allowed expenses in the field.

Assessor is allowed 2 deputies for four months in each year at $100 per month each.

Tax Collector also allowed 10 per cent on all licenses collected by him as license collector.

Supervisors and Residence Address.

Salary, $1,200 per annum.

Board meets on first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

W. H. Samson (D.), Corning, Chairman.

E. J. Baker (R.), Lowrey.
G. W. Vestal (D.), Red Bluff.
H. C. Kauffman (D.), Red Bluff.
A. Schafer (D.), Red Bluff.

TRINITY COUNTY Fifty-fifth class.

County seat, Weaverville. Area, 3,276 square miles. Population (1910), 3,301.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder	R. L. Carter	D.	----------	$2,900 00
			1	*50 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	J. H. Boyce	R.	----------	4,000 00
Treasurer	J. W. Shuford	D.	----------	1,000 00
District Attorney	H. R. Given	D.	----------	1,000 00
Assessor	J. F. Tourtellotte	D.	----------	1,500 00
Superintendent of Schools	Minnie E. Aldrich	R.	----------	700 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	J. A. Wallace	R.	----------	Fees
Surveyor	T. J. Montgomery	D.	----------	Fees
Superior Judge	James W. Bartlett	D.	----------	3,000 00

*Per month.

Supervisors and Residence Address.

Salary $250, mileage at 20 cents per mile to county seat, and $3 a day and actual traveling expenses in discharging their duties as Road Commissioners.

The Board of Supervisors meet on the first Thursday after the first Monday in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. Law and motion day, Monday of each week.

H. L. Lowden (D.), Weaverville, Chairman.

J. R. Stoddard (R.), Trinity Center.
J. H. Kelley (R.), Hayfork.
F. C. Meckel (D.), Junction City.
S. E. Ledgerwood (R.), Zenia.

TULARE COUNTY. Twelfth class.

County seat, Visalia. Area, 4,863 square miles. Population (1910), 35,440.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	Avon M. Coburn	R.		$4,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Sheriff	W. W. Collins	R.		6,500 00
			1	
Tax Collector	J. W. Fewell	D.		2,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Treasurer	Henry Newman	D.		3,000 00
Recorder	Ira Chrisman	D.		2,000 00
Auditor	W. A. Foucht	D.		1,800 00
			1	1,200 00
District Attorney	Frank Lamberson	R.		4,000 00
Assessor	Thos. Blair	D.		3,000 00
			2	2,400 00
Superintendent of Schools	J. E. Buckman	D.		1,800 00
			1	1,200 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	L. C. Locey	R.		Fees
Surveyor	Byron O. Lovelace	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	W. B. Wallace	D.		4,000 00
Superior Judge	J. A. Allen	R.		4,000 00

County Clerk allowed 12½ cents per name for every elector entered upon the great register of the county; not in effect, as referendum petition calls for vote at general election.

Tax Collector allowed copyist for months of July, August, September, October, November, and December of each year, at $75 per month, and 5 clerks for the months of October and November of each year at $60 per month each.

Assessor allowed 10 field deputies for months of March, April, May, and June of each year at $100 per month.

Surveyor allowed necessary expenses and transportation on work performed in the field and such sums as may be necessary to pay for assistance necessarily required in office work.

Sheriff also receives mileage at 10 cents per mile traveled.

Recorder also receives 6 cents per folio for each instrument transcribed.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary $1,500 per annum, and traveling expenses not to exceed $60 for any one month.

Board of Supervisors meet on first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

T. B. Twaddle (D.), Tulare, Chairman.
Robert Horbach (R.), Porterville.
A. C. Williams (R.), Visalia.
J. H. Newman (D.), Dinuba.
M. F. Singleton (D.), Ducor.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY. Thirty-ninth class.

County seat, Sonora. Area, 2,282 square miles. Population (1910), 9,979.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk and Auditor	J. B. Doyle	D.		$3,400 00
Sheriff	William Sweeney	D.		4,000 00
Tax Collector	E. S. Abbott	D.		1,200 00
Treasurer	W. J. Richards	R.		1,400 00
Recorder	Richard Inch	R.		1,500 00
District Attorney	Rowan Hardin	D.		1,500 00
Assessor	J. B. Ryan	R.		2,600 00
Superintendent of Schools	G. P. Morgan	D.		1,000 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	C. H. Burden	D.		*600 00
Surveyor	Elbert E. Newell	R.		Fees
Superior Judge	G. W. Nicol	D.		4,000 00

*And fees.

County Clerk, in years when general election is held, receives $400 additional.

Sheriff also receives fees, mileage and commissions for service of papers issued by courts outside of his county, and traveling expenses on business outside his county.

Recorder is also allowed fees in excess of $125 per month, but not to exceed $50 per month for his own use.

Tax Collector also receives 10 per cent of licenses collected.

Assessor is allowed 1 deputy for four months each year at $100 per month.

Public Administrator is allowed fees, in addition to salary as Coroner.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary $900 per annum, and 10 cents per mile each way for sessions once during each month.

Board meets first Monday in each month. Law and motion day, Friday of each week.

T. F. McGovern (D.), Sonora, Chairman.

A. S. McKenzie (R.), Columbia.
J. J. Gibbs (D.), Tuolumne.
S. A. Ferreth (R.), Groveland.
V. A. Solari (D.), Jamestown.

VENTURA COUNTY. Thirtieth class.

County seat, San Buenaventura. Area, 1,850 square miles. Population (1910), 18,347.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	J. B. McCloskey	D.		$3,000 00
Sheriff	E. G. McMartin	R.		5,700 00
Tax Collector	T. William McGlinchey	D.		2,000 00
Treasurer	H. E. Peck	R.		2,000 00
Recorder and Auditor	J. L. Argabrite	D.		4,800 00
			1	780 00
District Attorney	Don G. Bowker	R.		2,100 00
Assessor	John A. Barry	R.		3,600 00
			1	780 00
Superintendent of Schools	James E. Reynolds	R.		2,100 00
Coroner and Public Administrator	W. R. Gibson	R.		Fees
Surveyor	E. E. Everett	R.		2,100 00
Superior Judge	Robert M. Clarke	R.		4,000 00

County Clerk in registration years is allowed 10 cents for each elector registered.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting schools of his county, and per diem allowed by law when serving as member of Board of Education.

Sheriff also receives 25 cents per mile traveled in executing warrants of arrest, and cost of transportation of prisoners.

Tax Collector is allowed 1 deputy for four months at $65 per month.

Surveyor also receives transportation and other expenses in the field.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary $6 per day while board is in session, and 20 cents per mile for traveling from residence to county seat; also $300 per annum as Road Commissioner.

Regular meetings, first Tuesday in each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

A. Camarillo (D.), Camarillo, Chairman.

T. S. Clark (D.), Nordhoff.

Frank S. Cook (R.), Ventura.

H. C. Henderson (D.), Santa Paula.

P. S. Carr (R.), Oxnard.

YOLO COUNTY. Thirty-fifth class.

County seat, Woodland. Area, 1,017 square miles. Population (1910), 13,926.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	H. R. Saunders	R.		$3,000 00
Sheriff and Tax Collector	J. W. Monroe	D.		5,700 00
Treasurer	Roy E. Cole	D.		2,000 00
Recorder	H. Henigan	R.		2,500 00
Auditor	R. P. Wallace	D.		2,000 00
District Attorney	A. G. Bailey	D.		2,300 00
Assessor	H. E. Harrison	D.		3,000 00
Superintendent of Schools	May E. Dexter Henshall	R.		1,800 00
Coroner	T. H. Kitto	R.		Fees
Public Administrator	A. L. Farish	D.		Fees
Surveyor	P. N. Ashley	D.		1,500 00
Probation Officer	D. E. Jacobs	R.		1,200 00
Superior Judge	N. A. Hawkins	D.		4,000 00

County Clerk is allowed $500 additional in years when great register is made.

Assessor allowed his expenses, not to exceed $300 a year.

Superintendent of Schools allowed actual traveling expenses when visiting the schools of his county.

Surveyor allowed transportation charges for field work.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Salary, $100 per month for all services rendered.

Meetings first Monday in each month at 1:30 P. M. Law and motion day, every Monday at 10 A. M.

M. H. Stitt (D.), Guinda, Chairman.

E. A. Palm (R.), Broderick.

W. O. Russell (R.), Davis.

F. B. Edson (D.), Grafton.

J. S. Scott (D.), Woodland.

YUBA COUNTY Thirty-eighth class.

County seat, Marysville. Area, 625 square miles. Population (1910), 10,042.

Office.	Name of officer.	Politics.	No. of deputies paid by county.	Salary.
County Clerk	J. F. Eastman	R.		$3,000 00
			1	1,200 00
Sheriff	George H. Voss	D.		4,000 00
Assessor	Tom E. Bevan	R.		2,500 00
Treasurer and Tax Collector	W. P. Rich	R.		2,500 00
District Attorney	E. T. Manwell	R.		2,000 00
Coroner	J. K. Kelly	D.		900 00
Public Administrator	F. E. Smith	D.		Fees
Superintendent of Schools	W. P. Cramsie	D.		1,800 00
Auditor and Recorder	F. H. Greely	R.		2,500 00
			1	1,000 00
Surveyor	L. B. Crook	R.		1,200 00
Superior Judge	Eugene P. McDaniel	D.		4,000 00

Assessor is allowed 1 deputy for the months of March, April, May, and June of each year and at $100 per month.

Sheriff also receives expenses in criminal cases.

Superintendent of Schools also receives traveling expenses.

Coroner receives actual traveling and other expenses while performing duties of his office.

Surveyor allowed actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by him while engaged in work for the county.

SUPERVISORS AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS.

Each member of the Board of Supervisors receives $1,200 per annum, and mileage when acting as Road Commissioner, 25 cents per mile one way, provided the amount of mileage shall not exceed the sum of $300 in one year.

The board meets in regular session on the first Monday of each month. Law and motion day, every Monday.

David Morrison (R.), Wheatland, Chairman.

Fred Roberts (R.), Marysville.
Phil J. Divver (R.), Marysville.
J. J. Casey (D.), Browns Valley.
W. J. Mellon (D.), Challenge.

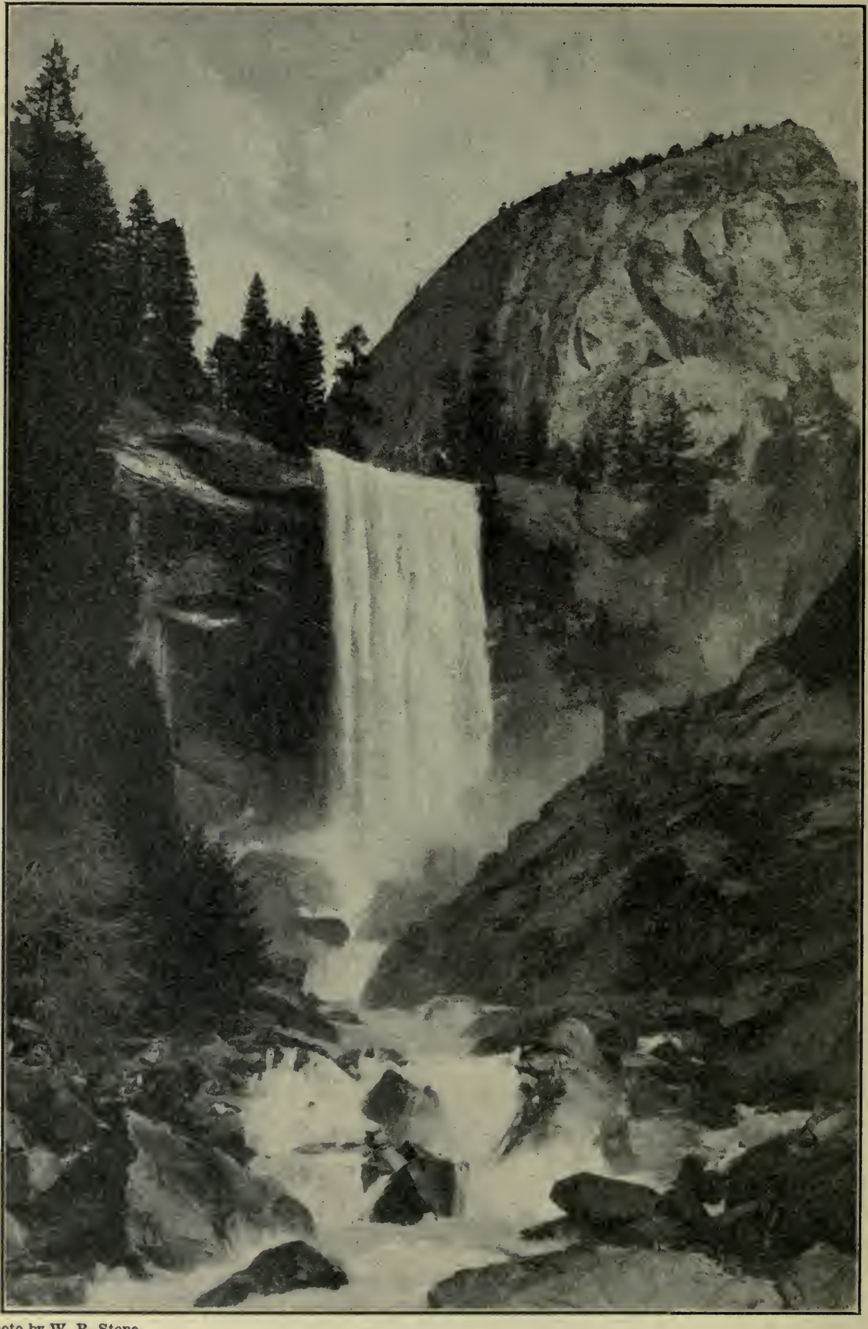

Photo by W. R. Stone.

Vernal Falls, Yosemite Valley.

The Merced River at this point is 80 feet wide and drops vertically 317 feet.

PART III.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS OF CALIFORNIA.

Incorporation of cities and towns in California was first effected by special acts of the Legislature, and a few municipalities are yet operating under a form of government so obtained.

Municipal corporations are now formed either by framing a charter for their own government under the provisions of sections 8 and 8½ of article XI, of the Constitution, or under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the organization, incorporation, and government of municipal corporations," approved March 13, 1883, Stats. 1883, page 93, as amended Stats. 1885, pp. 127, 134; 1887, p. 12, 1889, pp. 371, 389; 1891, pp. 21, 28, 54, 55, 114, 233; 1893, p. 299; 1895, pp. 24, 159, 266; 1897, pp. 89, 175, 183, 196, 403; 1899, p. 98; 1901, pp. 12, 18, 70, 269, 293, 656; 1903, pp. 40, 93, 135, 336; 1905, pp. 16, 45, 72, 88, 408; 1907, p. 272; 1909, pp. 148, 420, 937; 1911, p. 842.

On March 2, 1883, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the classification of municipal corporations," Stats. 1883, p. 24; amended Stats. 1897, pp. 218, 421; amended Stats. 1899, p. 141; amended Stats. 1901, p. 94; amended Stats. 1911, pp. 11, 476. By this last mentioned act classification was made according to population as follows:

Class.
1. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 400,000.
1½. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 250,000 and not exceeding 400,000.
2. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000.
2½. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 35,000 and not exceeding 100,000.
3. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 23,000 and not exceeding 35,000.
4. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 20,000 and not exceeding 23,000.
5. Municipal corporations having a population of more than 6,000 and not exceeding 20,000.
6. Municipal corporations having a population not exceeding 6,000.

The municipal incorporation act provides for elections to be held as follows in the various classes of cities:

First Class—First Tuesday after first Monday in November in each even-numbered year.
Second Class—Second Monday in March in each even-numbered year.
Third Class—Second Tuesday in March in each even-numbered year.
Fourth Class—First Tuesday after first Monday in November in each odd-numbered year.
Fifth Class—Second Monday in April every four years beginning with 1908.
Sixth Class—Second Monday in April in each even-numbered year.

The provisions in respect to the first, second, third, and fourth classes do not as a rule apply, for the reason before stated, that such cities are governed by their own charters, which fix the dates for holding of elections, as will appear in the data relating to such cities following.

Under their acts of incorporation city elections are held in Alviso on the first Monday in May of each year; in Gilroy on the first Monday in May of each even-numbered year; in Marysville, the third Monday in March of each even-numbered year; in Nevada City, the first Monday in May, and in Santa Clara, the first Monday in April of each year. These are the only towns or cities in the State now exercising municipal functions incorporated under general or special acts of the Legislature previous to the passage of the "Municipal Incorporation Law" of 1883, and which have not reorganized under that law or a freeholders' charter, but still retain their original form of incorporation.

Figures as to population are given as taken from the census returns of 1910, except in the cases of those cities or towns which were not in existence in that year or received no enumeration as such city or town, the population being taken by townships.

The following towns became cities of the sixth class in 1912: City of Manhattan Beach, Los Angeles County, November 25th; city of El Cajon, San Diego County, November 12th; city of Beaumont, Riverside County, November 15th; city of El Monte, Los Angeles County, November 9th; city of East San Diego, San Diego County, November 2, 1912.

CITY OF ALAMEDA.

Fifth class. Alameda County. Population, 23,383. Originally incorporated as a town under special act of the Legislature in 1854. Again incorporated in 1872 by special act, amended 1874 and 1876. Reincorporated in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1884 as a city of the fifth class. Territory annexed in 1903. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1907. Election, second Monday in April in each odd-numbered year.

Mayor, Wm. H. Noy. E. B. Bullock, President of Trustees.

Councilman	E. B. Bullock	Councilman	John H. Walker
Councilman	Fred L. Krumb	Councilman	A. L. Morgenstern
Councilman	Chas. W. MacRae	City Clerk	Frank E. Browning
Councilman	E. D. Ellis	City Attorney	A. F. St. Sure
Councilman	Wm. Hammond, Jr.	Treas. and Tax Collector	Oswald Lubbock
Councilman	Clark Spence	Chief of Police	John Conrad
Councilman	E. J. Probst	Auditor and Assessor	Fred J. Croll

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

CITY OF ALBANY.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population, 808. Incorporated September 22, 1908, under the name of "Ocean View." Name changed to Albany by election held October 30, 1909.

Frank J. Roberts, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. G. Brown	City Clerk	Rollin Goold
Trustee	R. L. Davis	City Attorney	J. J. Allen
Trustee	R. C. Somersett	City Treasurer	A. F. Baker
Trustee	G. F. Thompson	Marshal	John Glavinovich

Regular meetings of board, every Monday evening.

CITY OF ALHAMBRA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 5,021. Incorporated under general laws in 1903. Territory annexed in 1908.

Geo. W. Cameron, President of Trustees.

Trustee	R. R. Behlow	City Clerk	O. M. Caulk
Trustee	Robt. C. Jordan	City Attorney	Sloan Pitzer
Trustee	J. B. Sexton	City Treasurer	James McLaren
Trustee	William Hall	Marshal	B. F. Parker

Regular meetings of board, every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

TOWN OF ALTURAS.

Sixth class. Modoc County. Population, 916. Original name, "Dorris Bridge." Changed to Alturas in 1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1901. Territory reduced in 1904.

I. W. Gibbins, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. B. Estes	City Clerk	C. A. Ballard
Trustee	B. Lauer	City Attorney	F. M. Jamison
Trustee	F. Sunnafrank	City Treasurer	F. O. Walls
Trustee	E. F. Auble	Marshal	George McGrath

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF ALVISO.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 402. Incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1852.

P. B. Martin, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. F. Robidoux	City Attorney	Louis Oneal
Trustee	J. M. Lords	City Treasurer	F. W. Zanker
Trustee	J. L. Harper	Recorder	M. Hollister
Trustee	J. A. Shields	Marshal	J. L. Mayne
City Clerk	J. A. Shields		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays of each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF ANAHEIM.

Sixth class. Orange County. Population, 2,628. Originally incorporated by special act of Legislature in 1870, repealed in 1872. Reincorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

Max Nebelung, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. W. Hamler	City Clerk	Edward B. Merritt
Trustee	Frank S. Gates	City Attorney	Homer G. Ames
Trustee	John H. Cook	City Treasurer	John Hartung
Trustee	William Stark	Marshal	John Kellenburger

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF ANTIOCH.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Population, 1,124. Incorporated under general laws in 1890.

F. J. Ludinghouse, President of Trustees.

Trustee	William E. Calahan	City Clerk	J. E. McElheney
Trustee	Chas. J. Bullock	City Attorney	B. D. Marx Green
Trustee	Ferdinand Stamm	City Treasurer	D. T. Cleaves
Trustee	Bruce B. Brown	Marshal	T. P. Shine

Regular meetings of board, second Monday in each month.

CITY OF ANGELS.

Sixth class. Calaveras County. Population, 3,000. Incorporated under general laws in 1912.

August May, President of Trustees.

Trustee	James Lagomarsino	City Clerk	George M. Brodie
Trustee	James Snow	City Attorney	Chas. P. Snyder
Trustee	Walter Tryon	City Treasurer	John Cooley
Trustee	Carlton H. Wood	Marshal	John Cosgrave

Regular meetings of board, every Tuesday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF ARCADIA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 875. Incorporated under general law in 1903. Territory annexed in 1904. Territory excluded in 1908.

H. A. Unruh, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. E. Parker	City Clerk	C. M. Pedley
Trustee	H. R. Stocker	City Attorney	Walter F. Dunn
Trustee	A. D. Bowman	City Treasurer	B. F. McCoy
Trustee	J. W. Barnes	Marshal	W. T. Bush

Regular meetings of board, first Saturday in each month at 2 P. M.

CITY OF ARCATA.

Sixth class. Humboldt County. Population, 1,121. Originally incorporated in 1858, by special act of the Legislature, under the name of the town of "Union"; amended 1870 and 1874. Name changed to Arcata in 1874. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

H. S. Seely, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. R. Brown	City Clerk	Henry A. Sorenson
Trustee	George W. Harpst	City Attorney	A. J. Monroe
Trustee	M. P. Roberts	City Treasurer	George Marken
Trustee	J. J. Krohn	Marshal	Len Yocom

Regular meetings of board, first Thursday in each month.

CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE.

Sixth class. San Luis Obispo County. Incorporated July 10, 1911.

F. E. Bennett, President of Trustees.

Trustee	S. Alexander	City Clerk	B. F. Stewart
Trustee	J. W. Gillian	City Attorney	J. M. Emmert
Trustee	George Greib	City Treasurer	John Lynam
Trustee	A. W. Hawkins	Marshal	G. A. John

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

CITY OF AUBURN.

Sixth class. Placer County. Population, 2,376. Originally incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1860, amended in 1860, repealed in 1868. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

F. S. Stevens, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. F. Jacobs	City Clerk	L. F. Morgan
Trustee	M. D. Lininger	City Attorney	W. B. Lardner
Trustee	A. C. Lowell	City Treasurer	P. T. Smith
Trustee	J. T. Walsh	Marshal	A. S. Waldo

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF AZUSA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,477. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

I. D. Roach, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. L. Clark	City Clerk	C. W. Bouldin
Trustee	W. P. Barnes	City Attorney	Geo. E. Glover
Trustee	L. Case	City Treasurer	C. L. Smith
Trustee	J. S. Collins	Marshal	W. C. Granville

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7 : 30 P. M.

CITY OF BAKERSFIELD.

Fifth class. Kern County. Population, 12,727. Incorporated under general laws in 1898. Territory annexed in 1909 (including city of Kern).

W. V. Matlack, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. R. Williams	City Clerk	H. F. Murdock
Trustee	H. S. Dumble	City Attorney	Rollin Laird
Trustee	P. L. Jewett	City Treasurer	A. Weaber
Trustee	F. L. Gribble	Marshal	J. McKamy

Regular meetings of board, each Monday at 8 P. M.

CITY OF BELMONT HEIGHTS.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Consolidated with city of Long Beach at special election held November 9, 1909. (See Long Beach.)

TOWN OF BELVEDERE.

Sixth class. Marin County. Population, 481. Incorporated under general laws in 1896.

Arthur Page, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Neil A. McLean	City Clerk	John E. Hox
Trustee	Walter McCarthy	City Attorney	J. S. Hutchinson
Trustee	J. H. Berghauser	City Treasurer	Frank W. Dickson
Trustee	L. S. Lathrop	Marshal	F. M. Ballard

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month.

CITY OF BENICIA.

Sixth class. Solano County. Population, 2,360. Originally incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1850. Reincorporated in 1851; amended in 1854. Reincorporated in 1859; amended in 1861, 1862, 1868, 1870, 1874. Incorporated under general laws in 1886.

W. L. Crooks, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Charles J. Daly	City Clerk	C. D. Scannell
Trustee	L. W. Kuhland	City Attorney	C. P. Stevens
Trustee	Gustav Gnauck	City Treasurer	John J. McConlogue
Trustee	Alex McKay	Marshal	William J. Harnett

Regular meetings of board, every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

CITY OF BERKELEY.

City of two and one half class. Alameda County. Population, 40,434. Originally incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1878. Territory annexed in 1891, 1892, 1906, and 1908. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1895. Charter amended in 1905. New freeholders' charter establishing commission form of government adopted in 1909.

J. Stitt Wilson, Mayor.

Councilman	John A. Wilson	City Attorney	R. C. Staats
Councilman	C. Hoff	City Treasurer	E. V. Gore
Councilman	E. B. Norton	Auditor	M. L. Hanscom
Councilman	E. Q. Turner	Chief of Police	August Vollmer
City Clerk	W. J. Seaborn		

Regular meetings of council, every Tuesday and Friday mornings. Evening meetings, first Friday in the month.

Election, first Saturday in April, every odd-numbered year.

CITY OF BIGGS.

Sixth class. Butte County. Population, 403. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

Moses La Point, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. E. Walker	City Clerk	C. C. Spence
Trustee	J. M. Hastings	City Treasurer	G. K. Smith
Trustee	W. D. Parker	Marshal	L. H. La Shells
Trustee	W. I. Rickett		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF BISHOP.

Sixth class. Inyo County. Population, 1,190. Incorporated under general laws in 1903. Territory annexed in 1907.

W. W. Watterson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. P. Doyle	City Clerk	W. W. Yandell
Trustee	G. L. Albright	City Attorney	P. W. Forbes
Trustee	F. W. Bedford	City Treasurer	M. Q. Watterson
Trustee	B. E. Johnson	Marshal	Douglas Robinson

Regular meetings of board, second Monday evening of each month.

TOWN OF BLACK DIAMOND.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Annexation of territory June 8, 1909. Name changed to city of Pittsburg March 22, 1911. (See Pittsburg.)

CITY OF BLUE LAKE.

Sixth class. Humboldt County. Population, 507. Incorporated under general laws in 1910.

J. A. McPherson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	K. Greer	City Clerk	William Baishler
Trustee	John Golden	City Treasurer	W. C. Baldwin
Trustee	Frank Wheeler	Chief of Police	Karl Bjornson
Trustee	Louis Schmidt		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:30 P. M.

Election, second Monday of April in even-numbered years.

CITY OF BOULDER CREEK.

Sixth class. Santa Cruz County. Population, 544. Incorporated under general laws in 1902.

J. H. Aram, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. L. Booth	City Clerk	Jas. M. Maddock
Trustee	J. B. Perkins	City Attorney	E. C. Rittenhouse
Trustee	J. K. Hayes	City Treasurer	H. A. Armistead
Trustee	J. C. Mello	Marshal	J. M. Anderson

Regular meetings of board, first Wednesday of each month at 8 P. M.

Election, second Monday of April in even-numbered years.

CITY OF BRAWLEY.

Sixth class. Imperial County. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Population, 881.

W. F. Beal, President of Trustees.

Trustee	T. B. Edgar	City Clerk	T. N. Blais
Trustee	A. W. Applegate	City Attorney	W. I. Wilson
Trustee	S. A. Armstrong	City Treasurer	F. F. Palmerlee
Trustee	O. A. Fitzgerald	Marshal	Geo. E. Krueger

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays of each month.

Election, second Monday in April of even-numbered years.

CITY OF BURBANK.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Incorporated July 12, 1911.

C. J. Forbes, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Thomas Story	City Clerk	F. E. Craig
Trustee	Joseph Kendall	City Attorneys	Watkins & Blodget
Trustee	Charles Kline	City Treasurer	R. O. Church
Trustee	Walter Lovering	Chief of Police	Nathaniel Story

Regular meetings of board, last Saturday in each month.

TOWN OF BURLINGAME.

Sixth class. San Mateo County. Population, 1,565. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Territory annexed January 3, 1911, and February 28, 1911. Name changed to city of Burlingame June 9, 1911.

Gustave J. McGregor, President of Trustees.

Trustee	August Berg	Treasurer	C. E. Dunshee
Trustee	Eric Lange	Marshal and Tax Collector	G. E. Jones
Trustee	Elbridge M. Moores	City Attorney	John F. Davis
Trustee	Ernest N. Smith	Engineer and Supt. of Streets	E. Wold
Clerk and Assessor	J. R. Murphy	Recorder	George N. Anderson

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays at 8 P. M.

CITY OF CALEXICO.

Sixth class. Imperial County. Population, 797. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

C. H. Holmes, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. H. Rockwood	City Attorney	Walker H. Sprague
Trustee	G. W. McCallum	City Treasurer	Walter T. Aitken
Trustee	Sam T. Thing	Supt. of Water Works	Lloyd Prewitt
Trustee	Springer Emerson	Health Officer	Dr. Wm. Fawcett Smith
City Clerk	Robert L. Glasby	Marshal	Lee R. Ferrell

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays.

TOWN OF CALISTOGA.

Sixth class. Napa County. Population, 751. Incorporated under general laws in 1886.

J. R. Rutherford, President of Trustees.

Trustee	R. L. Butler	City Attorney	W. Rutherford
Trustee	A. S. Wright	City Treasurer	C. M. Hoover
Trustee	A. J. Higgins	Marshal	F. S. Crouch
Trustee	Wm. Spiers	Recorder	F. Ashton
City Clerk	I. C. Adams		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month.

CITY OF CHICO.

Fifth class. Butte County. Population, 3,750. Originally incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1872; amended 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1887. Incorporated under general laws in 1895. Territory annexed in 1905 and 1907.

William Robbie, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. G. Eames	City Clerk	B. F. Hudspeth
Trustee	Theodore Schwein	City Attorney	Guy R. Kennedy
Trustee	A. M. Scott	City Treasurer	F. J. Nottelmann
Trustee	J. S. Waterland	Marshal	M. H. Goe

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF CHINO.

Sixth class. San Bernardino County. Population, 1,444. Incorporated under general laws in 1910.

L. Vredenburgh, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. W. Bandy	City Clerk	E. L. P. Wetmore
Trustee	C. M. Craw	City Attorney	J. H. Neely
Trustee	William J. Tebo	City Treasurer	Edwin Rhodes
Trustee	W. S. Ross	Marshal	J. H. Berry

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF CHULA VISTA.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Population (estimated June 30, 1912), 1,000. Incorporated October 17, 1911.

E. T. Smith, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Chas. H. Austin	City Clerk	H. G. Edwards
Trustee	L. B. Barnes	City Attorney	C. N. Andrews
Trustee	Chas. Boltz	City Treasurer	F. G. Smith
Trustee	Greg. Rogers	Chief of Police	C. A. Sumner

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 7 P. M.

CITY OF CLAREMONT.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,114. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

Dr. F. H. Geer, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. A. Bacon	City Clerk	S. H. Rupert
Trustee	F. T. Miner	City Attorney	Russell K. Pitzer
Trustee	M. R. Weineke	City Treasurer	W. N. Beach
Trustee	I. W. Baughman	Marshal	J. A. Johnson

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF CLOVERDALE.

Sixth class. Sonoma County. Population, 823. Originally incorporated in 1872: amended 1872-1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

C. A. Yordi, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. I. Barker	City Clerk	C. B. Beaulieu
Trustee	O. P. Fleckner	City Treasurer	C. L. Sedgley
Trustee	C. E. Humbert	Marshal	F. P. Connor
Trustee	D. W. Dineen		

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday of each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF CLOVIS.

Sixth class. Fresno County. Population, about 1,000. Incorporated February 27, 1912.

L. W. Gibson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. E. D. Scott	City Clerk	L. E. Weldon
Trustee	J. B. Shackleford	City Attorney	M. G. Gallaher
Trustee	P. R. Jackson	City Treasurer	Floyd W. Redford
Trustee	J. S. Boynton	Marshal	J. C. Horschman

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays of each month.

CITY OF COALINGA.

Sixth class. Fresno County. Population, 4,199. Incorporated under general laws in 1906. Annexation of territory April 5, 1910, and change of boundary.

O. D. Loftus, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Guy H. Salisbury	City Clerk	W. R. Odom
Trustee	H. C. Williams	Treasurer	C. A. Martin
Trustee	H. M. Shaffer	Recorder	Purd Evans
Trustee	H. H. Lukins	Marshal	E. J. Burns

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF COLFAX.

Sixth class. Placer County. Incorporated under general laws in 1910.

J. M. Newman, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. J. McCleary	City Clerk	William D. Scanlon
Trustee	N. T. Collins	City Attorney	J. B. Landis
Trustee	W. H. Russell	City Treasurer	F. D. Kuenzly
Trustee	Melvin Russell		

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

TOWN OF COLOMA.

El Dorado County. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1858. Repealed April 19, 1909; (Stats. 1909, page 1001).

CITY OF COLTON.

Sixth class. San Bernardino County. Population, 3,980. Incorporated under general laws in 1887.

P. H. Reed, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. A. Fisher	City Clerk	N. Davenport
Trustee	W. B. Culross	City Attorney	M. O. Hert
Trustee	W. C. Malone	City Treasurer	J. Z. Adamson
Trustee	J. W. Junod	Marshal	F. W. Weaver

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF COLUSA.

Sixth class. Colusa County. Population, 1,582. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1870; amended in 1872 and 1874. Reincorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876; amended in 1878. Reorganized as a city of the sixth class December 7, 1908.

Oscar Robinson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. W. Moore	City Clerk	W. S. Brooks
Trustee	J. H. Sherer	City Attorney	Thomas Rutledge
Trustee	P. B. Arnold	City Treasurer	Frank Fogalsang
Trustee	J. J. O'Rourke	Marshal	J. N. Scoggins

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF COMPTON.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 922. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Exclusion of territory February 5, 1909.

E. E. Elliott, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. R. McKee	City Clerk	F. M. Lee
Trustee	P. R. Mercer	City Attorney	Ed T. Sherer
Trustee	A. C. Bird	City Treasurer	J. V. Shepard
Trustee	H. J. Mayo	Marshal	J. W. Stone

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

TOWN OF CONCORD.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Population, 703. Incorporated under general laws in 1905.

H. H. Elworthy, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. C. Galindo	City Clerk	Paul L. Keller
Trustee	H. W. Bott	City Attorney	M. R. Jones
Trustee	J. F. De Rosa	City Treasurer	F. W. Faskett
Trustee	E. J. Randall	Marshal	Ben V. Soto

Regular meetings of board, second Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF CORAM.

Sixth class. Shasta County. Population, 666. Incorporated under general laws April 16, 1910.

Geo. O'Grady, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. J. Tuttle	City Clerk	M. E. Kenyon
Trustee	John Gotsill	City Attorney	D. J. Hall
Trustee	C. W. Barker	City Treasurer	A. G. Green
Trustee	W. R. Rolls	Marshal	Geo. Thomas

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday after first Monday in each month.

CITY OF CORNING.

Sixth class. Tehama County. Population, 972. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

P. J. Newton, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Wm. Dale	City Clerk	E. L. Randall
Trustee	W. N. Woodson	City Attorney	E. L. Randall
Trustee	Chas. Cramer	City Treasurer	A. L. Fyfe
Trustee	S. Benton	Marshal	J. B. Beaumont

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF CORONA.

Sixth class. Riverside County. Population, 3,540. Incorporated under general laws in 1896. Territory excluded in 1900. Territory excluded May 19, 1911.

H. H. Holmes, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. A. Stobbs	City Clerk	M. Terpening
Trustee	F. J. Mueller	City Attorney	G. W. Freeman
Trustee	A. H. Cross	City Treasurer	John L. Merriam
Trustee	Edward Davis	Marshal	G. C. Alexander

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month.

CITY OF CORONADO.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Population, 1,477. Incorporated under general laws in 1890. Territory annexed July 15, 1912.

Wilmot Griffiss, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. B. Cunningham	City Clerk	W. Tilden Clark
Trustee	H. B. Hakes	City Attorney	J. Clyde Hizar
Trustee	Geo. Holmes	City Treasurer	W. E. Ingelow
Trustee	Earl Cameron	Marshal	P. H. Vondenberg

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

CITY OF COVINA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,652. Incorporated under general laws in 1901.

C. S. Beardsley, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. P. Watts	City Clerk	A. M. Pence
Trustee	J. N. Wilson	City Attorney	A. M. Pence
Trustee	F. H. Fabrick	City Treasurer	J. D. Reed
Trustee	L. H. Harris	Marshal	James J. Saunders

Regular meetings of Board, Tuesday of each week at 7:30 P. M.

CRESCENT CITY.

Sixth class. Del Norte County. Population, 1,114. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1854; amended in 1857 and 1858. Incorporated under general laws in 1885.

J. R. Breen, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Frank Delaney	City Clerk	W. L. Bradley
Trustee	C. J. McLaughlin	City Attorney	G. A. Webb
Trustee	D. W. Rice	City Treasurer	W. W. McLann
Trustee	T. B. Culley	Chief of Police	C. F. Jones

Regular meetings of the board, first Monday in each month.

DALY CITY.

Sixth class. San Mateo County. Population, 3,000. Incorporated March 22, 1911.

B. C. Ross, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Edw. Freyer	City Clerk	Geo. N. Smith
Trustee	Al J. Green	City Attorney	Vincent Surr
Trustee	S. L. Sandini	City Treasurer	T. Sheehan
Trustee	C. L. Biebel	Marshal	Eugene Lucey

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Mondays at 8 P. M.

CITY OF DELANO.

Sxith class. Kern County. City incorporated under general laws in 1910. Present population (estimated), 600.

Lochlin Robertson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Homer A. Bower	City Clerk	R. E. Thorne
Trustee	L. B. Crow	City Attorney	Geo. E. Whittaker
Trustee	Frank Panero	Treasurer	E. H. Ramsay
Trustee	R. M. Wilbur	Marshal	Yancy B. Stokes

CITY OF DINUBA.

Sixth class. Tulare County. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

G. M. Dopkins, President of Trustees.

Trustee	S. E. Burum	City Clerk	Ross Morton
Trustee	W. L. Muncey	City Attorney	Le Roy G. Smith
Trustee	J. W. Woodhouse	City Treasurer	C. C. Threlkeld
Trustee	E. C. Snell	Marshal	R. L. Hill

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at 8 o'clock P. M.

TOWN OF DIXON.

Sixth class. Solano County. Population, 827. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1884.

M. P. Carpenter, President of Trustees.

Trustee	John McDermott	City Clerk	J. F. Agee
Trustee	E. B. N. Lehe	City Attorney	W. U. Goodman
Trustee	R. Moss	City Treasurer	J. D. Johnson
Trustee	W. J. Weyand	Marshal	Chas. L. Apperson

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday of each month.

TOWN OF DORRIS.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 214. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Territory excluded August 15, 1912.

George Otto, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Dr. A. A. Atkinson	City Clerk	Fred Chapman
Trustee	R. L. Oliver	City Treasurer	F. C. Stitser
Trustee	Fred R. Moss	Marshal	Lon Evans
Trustee	O. E. Moore		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF DOWNIEVILLE.

Sixth class. Sierra County. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1863; amended 1864; repealed and superseded by new act in 1866; repealed March 12, 1901. (Stats. 1901, page 276.)

TOWN OF DUNSMUIR.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 1,719. Incorporated under general laws in 1909.

E. Connolly, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. R. Garrett	City Clerk	F. M. Albaugh
Trustee	W. J. Branstetter	City Treasurer	W. T. Tuckwell
Trustee	G. E. Malone	Marshal	G. B. Coon
Trustee	J. W. Hawkins		

Regular meetings of board, first Wednesday in each month.

TOWN OF EAGLE ROCK.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Incorporated March 3, 1911. Population, estimated, 1,000.

H. E. Needham, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. B. Carr	Town Attorney	Hartley Shaw
Trustee	H. S. Bourne	Town Treasurer	Fred E. Beles
Trustee	W. H. Norwood	Town Recorder	J. M. Spangler
Trustee	J. W. Walker	Marshal	James Robinson
Town Clerk	C. W. Young		

Regular meetings of board, every Monday evening.

CITY OF EAST SAN DIEGO.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Incorporated November 7, 1912.

Trustee	Joseph Clegg	Trustee	F. W. Smith
Trustee	C. Q. Quackenbush	City Clerk and ex officio Assessor	W. L. Kirby
Trustee	H. M. Holleman	Treasurer	Thomas B. Ferris
Trustee	E. O. Hobson		

CITY OF EAST SAN JOSE.

Annexed to city of San José at special election held November 2, 1911.

CITY OF EL CENTRO.

Sixth class. Imperial County. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Present population, estimated, 2,000.

John Norton, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. E. Sprouse	City Clerk	Lavina Northcott
Trustee	Wm. Egerer	City Treasurer	D. A. Leonard
Trustee	F. M. Burger	City Attorney	J. S. Laren
Trustee	A. W. Swanson	Marshal	E. E. Cummings

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

CITY OF ELSINORE.

Sixth class. Riverside County. Population, 488. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Territory annexed in 1891; excluded in 1894.

J. A. Hoag, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. S. Merrifield	City Clerk	C. P. Carter
Trustee	A. G. Keck	City Treasurer	R. H. Kirkpatrick
Trustee	O. W. Armsbury	Marshal	W. P. Haworth
Trustee	S. A. Stewart		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays of each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF EMERYVILLE.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population, 2,613. Incorporated under general laws in 1896.

W. H. Christie, President of Trustees.

Trustee	John C. Coburn	City Clerk	F. H. Farr
Trustee	John T. Doyle	City Attorney	T. C. Judkins
Trustee	J. J. Grant	City Treasurer	Frank P. Poulter
Trustee	Fred J. Stoer	Marshal	E. J. Carey

Regular meetings of board, every Monday in month.

CITY OF ESCONDIDO.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Population, 1,334. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

W. N. Bradbury, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. H. Davis	City Clerk	Henry Nulton
Trustee	Chas. S. Libby	City Attorney	J. C. Hizar
Trustee	E. J. Loveless	City Treasurer	Harrold F. Thompson
Trustee	Oliver Oaks	Marshal	M. Luther Culp

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF ETNA.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 518. Original name, "Rough and Ready," changed in 1874. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1904.

E. W. Bathurst, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Fred A. Wagner	City Clerk	R. J. Wallace
Trustee	George Wagner	City Attorney	Tapescott & Coburn
Trustee	S. C. Mathewson	City Treasurer	Charles L. Willard
Trustee	W. H. Haines	Marshal	I. B. Sory

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF EUREKA.

Fifth class. Humboldt County. Population, 11,845. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1856; amended in 1857; repealed in 1859; reincorporated in 1859; amended in 1862. 1864, 1872, 1874, and 1876. Territory annexed in 1891. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1895. Charter amended in 1907; charter amended August 15, 1911; charter amended April 15, 1912.

F. W. Georgeson, Mayor.

Councilman	D. Haloran	City Attorney	P. H. Ryan
Councilman	J. M. Simpson	City Treasurer	J. P. Borg
Councilman	G. M. McDaniel	Chief of Police	F. E. Cloney
Councilman	C. F. Roberts	Superintendent of Schools	C. C. Hughes
Councilman	M. Engles	City Engineer	Robt. L. Thomas
City Clerk	J. P. Wunderlich		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

CITY OF EXETER.

Sixth class. Tulare County. Population (1912), 1,100. Incorporated March 2, 1911.

George E. Waddell, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. F. Dungan	City Clerk	C. R. McEvers
Trustee	W. P. Ballard	City Attorney	N. F. Miller
Trustee	Jas. Kirk	City Treasurer	E. H. Miles
Trustee	W. A. Waterman	Marshal	Chas. E. Mackey

Regular meetings of board, second Wednesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF FAIRFIELD.

Sixth class. Solano County. Population, 834. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

Josiah Wing, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. T. Wells	City Clerk	F. L. Morrill
Trustee	J. S. Lockee	City Attorney	P. C. Harlan
Trustee	John Huck	City Treasurer	R. D. Smith
Trustee	Bart Flatly	Marshal	Wm. Evans

Regular meetings of board, every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

FELTON.

Santa Cruz County. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1878, but is not now exercising municipal functions.

TOWN OF FERNDALE.

Sixth class. Humboldt County. Population, 905. Incorporated under general laws in 1893. Territory excluded in 1898.

Fred Cruickshanks, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. A. Johnson	City Clerk	H. H. Winslow
Trustee	R. H. Edwards	City Attorney	A. W. Blackburn
Trustee	W. F. Kanson	City Treasurer	F. G. Williams
Trustee	Jas. McClosky	Marshal	I. B. Barnes

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF FORT BRAGG.

Sixth class. Mendocino County. Population, 2,408. Incorporated under general laws in 1889.

H. Mulson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Gus Jahnigan	City Clerk	O. L. Johnson
Trustee	E. E. Brown	City Attorney	M. H. Iverson
Trustee	Chas. Mero	City Treasurer	H. W. Little
Trustee	Samuel Shafsky	Marshal	Fred J. Smith

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

TOWN OF FORT JONES.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 316. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1872; incorporated under general laws in 1904.

M. C. Beem, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Felix Kunz	City Clerk	G. G. Rantz
Trustee	H. F. Clark	City Treasurer	J. Bills
Trustee	I. B. Matthews	Marshal	P. H. Luttrell
Trustee	A. A. Milliken		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month.

TOWN OF FORTUNA.

Sixth class. Humboldt County. Population, 883. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

R. R. Smith, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. W. Haight	City Clerk	G. R. Lane
Trustee	C. F. Barcus	City Attorney	Wm. Kehoe
Trustee	G. D. Little	City Treasurer	G. R. Legg
Trustee	H. A. Hanson	Marshal	F. Legg

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF FOWLER.

Sixth class. Fresno County. Population, 674. Incorporated in 1908.

W. T. Gibson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. E. Wells	City Clerk	M. H. Miner
Trustee	C. H. Williams	City Attorney	M. G. Gallaher
Trustee	E. G. Hoag	City Treasurer	C. A. Patton
Trustee	W. S. Ricketts	Marshal	J. W. Ford

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday of each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF FRESNO.

Fifth class. Fresno County. Population, 24,892. Originally incorporated under general laws in 1885 as a city of the fifth class. Territory annexed in 1891 and 1910-1912. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1901. Charter amended in 1905.

Alva E. Snow, Mayor.

Trustee	J. M. Collins	Trustee	Geo. Pickford
Trustee	J. C. Pottle	Trustee	J. C. Ferger
Trustee	T. G. Hart	City Clerk	W. H. Ryan
Trustee	Geo. W. Jones	City Attorney	Ernest Klette
Trustee	H. F. Martin	City Treasurer	J. R. Hickman
Trustee	O. V. Cobb	Chief of Police	Edward Jones

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M. Election, second Monday in April, 1909, and every four years thereafter.

CITY OF FULLERTON.

Sixth class. Orange County. Population, 1,725. Incorporated under general laws in 1904.

E. S. Richman, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. V. Smith	City Clerk	C. A. Giles
Trustee	George C. Welton	City Attorney	E. J. Marks
Trustee	Gustav Stern	City Treasurer	John R. Gardiner
Trustee	R. S. Gregory	Marshal	R. D. Stone

Regular meetings of board, every Monday evening.

CITY OF GILROY.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 2,437. Incorporated under a special charter dated March 12, 1870; later, in 1872, certain sections of said charter were amended.

A. A. Martin, Mayor.

Councilman	P. W. Parmelee	Councilman	James McElroy
Councilman	L. S. Cullen	City Clerk	E. F. Rogers
Councilman	Geo. A. Chappell	City Attorney	Walter G. Fitzgerald
Councilman	D. J. Riley	City Treasurer	Henry Hecker
Councilman	Max J. Crow	Marshal	Henry T. Mayock

Regular meetings of council, first Monday of each month, except in case of legal holiday.

Election, first Monday in May of each even-numbered year.

CITY OF GLENDALE.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 2,746. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

T. W. Watson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Harry P. Coker	City Treasurer	G. B. Hoffman
Trustee	O. A. Lane	Recorder	J. Whomes
Trustee	A. W. Tower	Attorney	W. E. Evans
Trustee	John Robert White, Jr.	Marshal	H. M. Miller
City Clerk	G. B. Woodberry	Health Officer	R. E. Chase

Regular meetings of board, every Monday at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF GLENDORA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Incorporated as city of the sixth class October 31, 1911.

A. E. Engelhardt, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. J. West	City Clerk	T. E. Wallace
Trustee	C. M. Wilhite	City Attorney	R. B. Bidwell
Trustee	S. B. Comstock	Marshal	H. K. Miller
Trustee	A. M. White		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7 P. M.

CITY OF GRASS VALLEY.

Sixth class. Nevada County. Population, 4,520. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1861; amended in 1862, 1864, 1866, 1870, and 1878. Territory annexed in 1893. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1893; amended March 11, 1909.

J. C. Conaway, Mayor.

Trustee	Walter G. Thomas	Trustee	Richard Kitto
Trustee	Josiah Rowe	City Clerk	C. H. Barker
Trustee	J. G. Bennetts, Jr.	City Attorney	L. P. Larue
Trustee	Wm. Provis	City Treasurer	A. H. Mooser
Trustee	W. C. D. Body	Marshal	R. J. Davis
Trustee	J. J. Hosking		

Regular meetings of board, second Friday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF GRIDLEY.

Sixth class. Butte County. Population, 987. Incorporated under general laws in 1905.

T. B. Channon, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Thos. B. Hutchins	City Clerk	Fred G. Moesch
Trustee	C. A. Moore	City Treasurer	E. E. Biggs
Trustee	R. A. Norman	Marshal	C. H. Miller
Trustee	J. A. Deruchie		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF HANFORD.

Sixth class. Kings County. Population, 4,829. Incorporated under general laws in 1891.

Charles H. Coe, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. W. Bass	City Clerk	D. C. Williams
Trustee	J. H. Dawson	City Attorney	F. E. Kilpatrick
Trustee	F. M. Parrish	City Treasurer	F. R. Hight
Trustee	G. Starkweather	Marshal	S. L. Humphreys

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Mondays in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF HAYWARD.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population 2,746. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876; incorporated under general laws in 1892.

Charles W. Heyer, President of Trustee.

Trustee	J. D. Armstrong	City Clerk	W. A. Garretson
Trustee	S. J. Simons	City Attorney	Frank Mitchell, Jr.
Trustee	F. J. Hofling	City Treasurer	Ed. B. Haas
Trustee	A. E. Manter	Marshal	Charles J. Schilling

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

Election, first Monday in April of even-numbered years.

CITY OF HEALDSBURG.

Sixth class. Sonoma County. Population, 2,011. Incorporated under act of 1850; legalized in 1868; amended in 1874 and 1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1883. Reorganized in 1884.

A. F. Stevens, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. H. Brigham	City Clerk	E. D. Eby
Trustee	George Alexander	City Attorney	J. T. Coffman
Trustee	J. A. McMinn	City Treasurer	L. J. Hall
Trustee	Chas. Sherriffs	Marshal	James V. Mason

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF HEMET.

Sixth class. Riverside County. Incorporated under general laws in 1910. Population, 992.

J. M. Frazier, President of Trustees.

Trustee	John M. Clayton	City Clerk	J. Alfred Jacques
Trustee	H. C. Draves	City Attorney	W. H. Ellis
Trustee	John W. Isle	City Treasurer	W. L. Taylor
Trustee	B. W. VanWinkle	Marshal	E. C. Warner

Regular meetings of board, every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.

TOWN OF HERCULES.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Population, 279. Incorporated under general laws in 1900.

Warren H. McBryde, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Charles F. Lehmkuhl	City Clerk	L. E. Hart
Trustee	R. R. Robison	City Treasurer	A. M. Ashenfelter
Trustee	J. A. Varni	Marshal	Henry McCullough
Trustee	C. Ellerhorst		

Regular meetings of board, last Thursday of each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF HERMOSA BEACH.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 679. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

O. Willis, President of Trustees.

Trustee	O. J. Foss	City Clerk	W. R. Andrews
Trustee	P. B. Guernesy	City Attorney	F. L. Perry
Trustee	J. P. Luxford	City Treasurer	E. B. Smith
Trustee	F. J. Kelterer	Chief of Police	Chester Palmer

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month.

CITY OF HILLSBOROUGH.

Sixth class. San Mateo County. Population, 750. Incorporated under general laws in 1910. Territory annexed July 20, 1910.

W. A. Brewer, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Henry T. Scott	City Clerk	John A. Hoey
Trustee	Samuel Knight	City Attorney	Arthur H. Redington
Trustee	Geo. H. Howard	City Treasurer	William H. Crocker
Trustee	Norris K. Davis	Marshal	Gerhard L. Conens

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays at 5 P. M.

CITY OF HOLLISTER.

Sixth class. San Benito County. Population, 2,308. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1874. Territory annexed in 1897. Incorporated under general laws in 1901. Territory annexed in 1910.

Wm. Palmtag, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Len Hutz	City Clerk	S. R. Crosby
Trustee	L. E. Ladd	City Attorney	J. L. Hudner
Trustee	W. A. Dunlap	City Treasurer	C. H. Wagner
Trustee	F. J. Neilson	Chief of Police	I. Archibald

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month.

CITY OF HOLLYWOOD.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Incorporated under general laws in 1903. Consolidated with city of Los Angeles February 7, 1910.

CITY OF HOLTVILLE.

Sixth class. Imperial County. Population, 729. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

F. K. Weeks, President of Trustees.

Trustee	T. C. Potts	City Clerk	L. C. Main
Trustee	J. A. Harvey	City Attorney	W. H. Sprague
Trustee	A. R. McDonald	City Treasurer	R. G. Webster
Trustee	P. A. Rust	Marshal	T. J. Thompson

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

HORNITOS.

Mariposa County. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1861; repealed in 1868. Reincorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1870, but not now exercising municipal functions.

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH.

Sixth class. Orange County. Population, 815. Incorporated under general laws in 1909.

W. D. Seely, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. D. Rosenberger	City Clerk	C. E. Lavering
Trustee	E. E. French	City Attorney	S. M. Davis
Trustee	Ed Manning	City Treasurer	R. E. Graves
Trustee	M. E. Helme	Marshal	E. L. Vincent

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month.

CITY OF HUNTINGTON PARK.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,299. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

G. W. Dudderar, President of Trustees.

Trustee	James H. McCord	City Clerk	W. H. Boss
Trustee	Oscar W. Leonard	City Attorney	F. M. Burbank
Trustee	John C. Tarr	City Treasurer	W. C. Moss
Trustee	Arthur W. Loomis	Marshal	W. E. Ford

Regular meetings of board, every Monday at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF IMPERIAL.

Sixth class. Imperial County. Population, 2,000. Incorporated under general laws in 1904.

D. H. Clark, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. V. Dutcher	City Clerk	Lelia Foster
Trustee	Fred Waters	City Attorney	H. N. Dyke
Trustee	C. W. Fernald	City Treasurer	O. K. Thomas
Trustee	Geo. Donley	Marshal	Dan Southwell

Regular meetings of board, every Wednesday evening.

CITY OF INGLEWOOD.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,536. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Territory excluded March 8, 1909.

W. H. Kelso, President of Trustees.

Trustee	John M. Brewer	City Clerk	James H. Kew
Trustee	L. B. Hardin	City Attorney	Robt. Young
Trustee	John G. Baum	City Treasurer	W. G. Brown
Trustee	N. G. Smith	Marshal	Dan Thomas

Regular meetings of board, every Monday at 7 P. M.

CITY OF JACKSON.

Sixth class. Amador County. Population, 2,035. Incorporated under general laws in 1905.

V. S. Garbarini, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Frank Valvo	City Clerk	C. M. Kelley
Trustee	John Barton	City Attorney	R. C. Bole
Trustee	George Lucot	City Treasurer	C. L. Culbert
Trustee	Harry Leam	Marshal	George Hambric

Regular meetings of board, first Thursday of each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF KELSYVILLE.

Sixth class. Lake County. Incorporated under general laws in 1888 as a town of the sixth class. Disincorporated in 1902.

CITY OF KENNETT.

Sixth class. Shasta County. Population, 1,714. Incorporated at election held March 16, 1911. Date of charter, April 3, 1911.

J. N. Gregg, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. M. Welsh	City Clerk	S. E. Smithson
Trustee	F. E. Moulter	City Attorney	H. H. Donnelly
Trustee	Clyde Smith	City Treasurer	Chester Owen
Trustee	J. W. Rhodes	Marshal	W. W. Middleton

Regular meetings of board, second Monday of each month.

CITY OF KERN.

Sixth class. Kern County. Incorporated under general laws in 1893. Territory annexed in 1902. Consolidated with city of Bakersfield at election held December 21, 1909.

CITY OF KING CITY.

Sixth class. Monterey County. Incorporated February 6, 1911.

J. A. Carlson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	R. R. Diaz	City Clerk and Assessor	A. B. McReynolds
Trustee	A. Goldstine	City Attorney	W. E. Norris
Trustee	G. P. Henry	City Treasurer	Joseph L. Bontadelli
Trustee	P. Morasci	Marshal and Collector	W. G. Curran

Regular meetings of board, first Monday evening in each month.

CITY OF KINGSBURG.

Sixth class. Fresno County. Population, 634. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

L. Wilton, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Andrew Erickson	City Clerk	J. W. McIntyre
Trustee	J. Ed Danielson	City Attorney	Geo. Cosgrove
Trustee	A. R. Gilstrap	City Treasurer	C. F. Draper
Trustee	A. T. Carlson	Marshal	Vern Turner

Regular meetings of board, every Monday night.

CITY OF LA MESA.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Population, 1,100. Incorporated under general laws in 1912.

Dr. Charles Samson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. A. D. Reynolds	City Clerk	E. C. Upp
Trustee	H. C. Park	City Attorney	Lester D. Welch
Trustee	J. A. Parks	City Treasurer	W. B. Magruder
Trustee	S. R. Cannon	Marshal	J. R. Orsborne

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TOWN OF LAKEPORT.

Sixth class. Lake County. Population, 870. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

Joseph A. Levy, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. C. Moore	City Clerk	H. B. Churchill
Trustee	F. A. Greene	City Attorney	H. B. Churchill
Trustee	Dr. W. R. Lane	City Treasurer	J. G. Crump
Trustee	F. H. Boggs	Marshal	J. H. Muller

Regular meetings of board, first Monday evening in each month.

TOWN OF LARKSPUR.

Sixth class. Marin County. Population, 594. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

M. T. Gardiner, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Jean Escalle	City Clerk	E. G. Vocke
Trustee	John Foley	City Attorney	O. F. Melden
Trustee	Thomas Miller	City Treasurer	C. G. White
Trustee	A. E. Woods	Marshal	F. M. Ambrose

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays in each month.

CITY OF LEMOORE.

Sixth class. Kings County. Population, 1,000. Incorporated under general laws in 1900.

J. H. Brothers, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. J. Light	City Clerk	L. L. Follett
Trustee	J. W. Dockstadter	City Attorney	F. B. Graves
Trustee	F. Blakeley	City Treasurer	G. Merz
Trustee	W. J. Bryans	Marshal	H. Dickenson

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

Election, second Monday of April in even-numbered years.

TOWN OF LINCOLN.

Sixth class. Placer County. Population, 1,492. Incorporated under general laws in 1890.

Walter Jansen, President of Board of Trustees.

Trustee	L. E. Brown	City Clerk	A. C. Fleming
Trustee	R. P. Dixone	City Attorney	J. B. Landis
Trustee	H. M. Hansen	City Treasurer	John Goy
Trustee	H. S. Williamson	Marshal	J. Wroten

Regular meetings of board, second Tuesday in each month.

TOWN OF LINDSAY.

Sixth class. Tulare County. Population, 2,250. Incorporated under general laws in 1910.

Allan McGregor, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Basil Prior	City Clerk	E. V. Bogart
Trustee	C. O. Cowles	City Attorney	H. T. Miller
Trustee	C. F. Burr	City Treasurer	G. V. Reed
Trustee	L. A. Sturgeon	Marshal	A. Millinghausen

Regular meetings of board, second Tuesday of each month.

TOWN OF LINDEN.

Sixth class. San Joaquin County. Incorporated under general laws in 1893 as a town of the sixth class, but the vote to incorporate was not upheld by the courts, owing to mistakes made in naming boundaries and distances.

TOWN OF LIVERMORE.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population, 2,030. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1900.

F. Mathiesen, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. C. Lassen	City Clerk	D. A. Smith
Trustee	P. M. O'Donnell	City Treasurer	W. H. Taylor
Trustee	F. A. Schrader	Marshal	C. P. Lefever
Trustee	J. D. Ryan		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF LODI.

Sixth class. San Joaquin County. Population, 2,697. Original name "Mokelumne," changed to Lodi in 1874. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

George E. Lawrence, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. M. Blodgett	City Treasurer	W. H. Lorenz
Trustee	F. O. Hale	Marshal	H. B. Coleman
Trustee	C. A. Rich	Fire Chief	E. H. Stark
Trustee	C. A. Black	Recorder	E. E. Breitenbucher
City Clerk	J. M. McMahan	Health Officer	F. W. Colman
City Attorney	A. E. Percival		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF LOMPOC.

Sixth class. Santa Barbara County. Population, 1,482. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

O. R. McAdam, President of Trustees.

Trustee	John Loynachan	City Clerk	G. W. Meals
Trustee	Tustin Nicoles	City Attorney	J. F. Frick
Trustee	J. C. Long	City Treasurer	G. M. Tucker
Trustee	Geo. W. Harris	Marshal	W. S. Bland

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays of each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF LONG BEACH.

Fifth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 17,809. Originally incorporated under general laws in 1888 as a city of the sixth class. Disincorporated in 1896. Incorporated under general laws in 1897 as a city of the sixth class. Territory annexed in 1905. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1907. Territory annexed in 1908, 1909 (taking in city of Belmont Heights), and 1910.

I. S. Hatch, Mayor. C. A. Bonar, President of Council.

Auditor and Councilman	L. W. Shuman	City Clerk and Councilman	Harry B. Riley
Tax Collector and Councilman	H. L. Pillsbury	City Attorney	Stephen G. Long
		City Treasurer	E. E. Norton
Police Judge and Councilman	J. J. Hart	Chief of Police	A. B. Austin

Regular meetings of City Council, every Tuesday morning.

CITY OF LORDSBURG.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 954. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

Arthur Durward, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Dr. J. E. Hubble	City Clerk	Walter E. Dailey
Trustee	A. J. Morrison	City Attorney	Frank R. Seaver
Trustee	John Stever	City Treasurer	J. L. Miller
Trustee	J. P. Dickery	Chief of Police	J. S. Mills

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

First and one half class. Los Angeles County. Population, 319,198. Originally incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1850; amended Stats. 1851, 1852, 1854, 1862, 1863-4, 1865-6, 1867-8, 1871-2, 1873-4, 1875-6, and 1877-8. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1889. Territory annexed in 1895, 1896, 1899, 1906, 1909, 1910, and 1912. Charter amended in 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911.

Geo. Alexander, Mayor. George Williams, President of Council.

City Auditor	J. S. Meyers	City Clerk	Lorin A. Handley
Assessor	Walter Mallard	City Attorney	John W. Shenk
Tax Collector	C. M. Taggart	City Treasurer	C. H. Hance

Regular meetings of council, Tuesdays at 9 A. M.

Election, first Tuesday in December in each odd-numbered year.

CITY OF LOS BANOS.

Sixth class. Merced County. Population, 745. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

Henry C. M. Reutter, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. V. Torcano	City Clerk	Searcy D. McPhail
Trustee	John Olson	City Attorney	Edward Bickmore
Trustee	E. D. Heron	City Treasurer	B. A. Wilson
Trustee	Angelo Genelly	Marshal	Chas. M. Watkins

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Election, second Monday of April in each even-numbered year.

CITY OF LOS GATOS.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 2,232. Incorporated under general laws in 1887.

R. R. Bell, President of Trustees.

Trustee	R. P. Doolan	City Clerk	E. A. Winning
Trustee	Wm. Sporleder	City Treasurer	Zedd S. Riggs
Trustee	W. C. Short	Marshal	J. Barber
Trustee	George W. Turner		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

TOWN OF LOYALTON.

Sixth class. Sierra County. Population, 983. Incorporated under general laws in 1901.

E. A. Ball, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. L. Coates	City Clerk	Paul J. Meroux
Trustee	A. I. Madearis	City Attorney	H. B. Neville
Trustee	G. M. West	City Treasurer	E. W. Weston
Trustee	B. M. Wheeler	Marshal	J. L. Adams

Regular meetings of board, every Monday.

CITY OF MADERA.

Sixth class. Madera County. Population, 2,404. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

L. A. Danielson, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. F. Belcher	City Clerk	Wm. C. Utter
Trustee	D. R. Hoffman	City Attorney	R. E. Rhodes
Trustee	J. L. Price	City Treasurer	N. L. Borden
Trustee	S. Sledge	Marshal	A. R. Northern

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

CITY OF MARICOPA.

Sixth class. Kern County. Incorporated under general laws in 1911. Amended limits to city December 19, 1912.

H. C. Mosher, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. W. Beatty	City Clerk	E. E. Ballagh
Trustee	H. C. Doll	City Attorney	Lester R. Godward
Trustee	F. W. Train	City Treasurer	W. Y. White
Trustee	James Wallace	Marshal	H. J. Babcock

Regular meetings of board, second Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF MARKLEEVILLE.

Alpine County. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1864, but not now exercising municipal functions.

TOWN OF MARTINEZ.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Population, 2,115. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876. Amended in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1884.

J. J. McNamara, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. W. McClellan	City Clerk	C. E. Daley
Trustee	R. H. Ingraham	City Attorney	Lea F. Tormey
Trustee	C. G. Bacon	City Treasurer	G. H. Lyford
Trustee	C. P. Howard	Marshal	M. M. Taggert

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF MARYSVILLE.

Yuba County. Population, 5,430. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1851; amended in 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854; repealed in 1855. Reincorporated under special act in 1855; supplemented and amended in 1855 and 1856; repealed in 1857. Reincorporated in 1857; amended in 1857, 1859, 1861, 1866, 1868, and 1872; repealed in 1875. Reincorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876; amended in 1878.

H. E. Hyde, Mayor.

Councilman	Matt Arnoldy	City Clerk	J. H. Single
Councilman	S. D. Johnson	City Attorney	Waldo S. Johnson
Councilman	R. E. Bevan	City Treasurer	W. B. Swain
Councilman	J. W. Mock	Chief of Police	C. J. McCoy

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF MAYFIELD.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 1,041. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

Michael Carney, President of Trustees.

Trustee	George O. Call	City Clerk	W. H. Myrick
Trustee	Gus L. Dornberger	City Attorney	W. A. Beasly
Trustee	Anton Anderson	City Treasurer	Charles Ellet
Trustee	George B. Moore	Marshal	Albert J. Bradshaw

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays of each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF MEADOW LAKE.

Nevada County. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1866, but is not now exercising municipal functions.

MENLO PARK.

San Mateo County. Incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1874. Repealed in 1876.

CITY OF MERCED.

Sixth class. Merced County. Population, 3,102. Incorporated under general laws in 1889.

E. R. Alvord, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. W. Atwood	City Clerk	J. D. Wood
Trustee	L. Henderson	City Attorney	T. W. Henderson
Trustee	Walter Casad	City Treasurer	J. B. Hart
Trustee	John Reininghaus	Marshal	R. D. Hannah

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7 P. M.

TOWN OF MILL VALLEY.

Sixth class. Marin County. Population, 2,551. Incorporated under general laws in 1900.

Harvey A. Klyce, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Kent J. C. Seymour	City Clerk	Horace Dorsey
Trustee	John Finn	City Attorney	H. C. Symonds
Trustee	Casper Gardner	City Treasurer	H. Regan
Trustee	J. M. Jones	Marshal	M. Staples

Regular meetings of board, second Tuesday in each month.

CITY OF MODESTO.

Sixth class. Stanislaus County. Population, 4,034. Incorporated under general laws in 1884. Reincorporated in 1911. Territory annexed May 7, 1912. Operating under commission form of government.

G. J. Wren, Mayor.

Councilman	L. T. Moss	City Attorney	E. R. Jones
Councilman	George Perley	City Treasurer	E. B. Maze
Councilman	G. P. Schafer	Chief of Police	R. L. Dallas
City Clerk	W. O. Thompson		

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF MONROVIA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 3,576. Incorporated under general laws in 1887.

C. P. Dorland, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. R. Tifal	City Clerk	C. G. Margetts
Trustee	Worth Mollenkopf	City Attorney	Frederick Baker
Trustee	H. R. Greaves	City Treasurer	W. J. Rockwood
Trustee	F. A. Slick	Marshal	Miles Newman

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

TOWN OF MONTAGUE.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 274. Incorporated under general laws in 1909.

A. H. McClelland, President of Trustees.

Trustee	I. E. Deboy	City Clerk	C. S. Smith
Trustee	J. E. Beandroit	City Attorney	B. K. Collier
Trustee	W. R. Parshall	City Treasurer	W. A. Simon
Trustee	Arthur Simon	Marshal	G. T. Whitsett

Regular meetings of board, first Monday of each month.

CITY OF MONTEREY.

Sixth class. Monterey County. Population, 4,923. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1851; repealed and reënacted in 1851; repealed in 1853. Reincorporated in 1853; amended in 1857, 1862, and 1866; repealed in 1889. Incorporated under general laws in 1889. Incorporated under special charter in 1911. Commission form of government.

Carmel Martin, Mayor.

Councilman	Geo. S. Gould, Jr.	Auditor	F. S. Berry
Councilman	C. F. French	City Attorney	H. G. Jorgensen
Councilman	H. J. Schaufele	City Treasurer	H. W. McMenamin
Councilman	F. A. Lang	Police Judge and Collector	C. E. Barber
City Clerk and Assessor	William Kay	Chief of Police	Aug. Englund

Regular meetings of council, first Tuesday of each month.

TOWN OF MORGAN HILL.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 607. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

M. E. Payne, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. B. Bussing	City Clerk	T. W. Baird
Trustee	G. F. Boutell	City Attorney	G. K. Estes
Trustee	M. R. Beach	City Treasurer	John M. Edwards
Trustee	F. V. Edwards	Marshal	Z. Bagwill

Regular meetings of board, first and third Thursdays in each month.

TOWN OF MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 1,161. Incorporated under general laws in 1902.

Wm. P. Wright, President of Trustees.

Trustee	V. H. McCorkle	City Clerk	S. A. Winneger
Trustee	J. G. Jagles	City Attorney	H. A. Mason
Trustee	Walter A. Clark	City Treasurer	Alvin F. Rogers
Trustee	R. W. McDonald	Marshal	W. J. McComb

Regular meetings of board, first Wednesday after first Monday in each month at 7 P. M.

CITY OF NAPA.

Sixth class. Napa County. Population, 5,791. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature March 23, 1872; amended in 1876 and 1878. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1893. Charter amended in 1903. Territory annexed October 6, 1911.

D. S. Kyser, Mayor.

Trustee	Edw. S. Henry	City Clerk	David C. Scribner
Trustee	E. G. Manasse	City Attorney	Wallace Rutherford
Trustee	C. L. Levansaler	City Treasurer	David C. Scribner
Trustee	E. F. Hogan	Marshal	N. E. Boyd
Trustee	E. J. Drussel		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF NATIONAL CITY.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Population, 1,733. Incorporated under general laws in 1887.

E. Thelen, President of Trustees.

Trustee	R. E. Miner	City Clerk	O. A. Mullen
Trustee	Horace J. Atwater	City Attorney	C. C. Haines
Trustee	Frank Hall	City Treasurer	W. B. Vaughn
Trustee	E. G. Hamilton	Marshal	P. H. Evans

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

TOWN OF NEVADA CITY.

Sixth class. Nevada County. Population, 2,689. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1851; repealed in 1852. Reincorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1856; amended in 1857, 1858, 1860, 1870. Reincorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1878.

C. W. Chapman, President of Trustees.

Trustee	George Calanan	City Attorney	I. C. Lindley
Trustee	F. M. Grissel	City Treasurer	J. M. Foley
Trustee	D. A. Daily	City Assessor	J. D. Fleming
Trustee	W. B. Celio	Marshal	H. D. Shearer
City Clerk	G. H. Calanan		

Regular meetings of board, third Thursday of each month. Election, first Monday in May of each year.

TOWN OF NEWMAN.

Sixth class. Stanislaus County. Population, 892. Incorporated under general laws June 5, 1908.

J. H. Yancey, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. Tinnin	City Clerk	Helen O. Price
Trustee	J. H. Beal	City Attorney	G. A. Whitby
Trustee	C. E. Eddlemon	City Treasurer	W. J. Burris
Trustee	J. N. Stuhr	Marshal	R. S. Kernahan

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH.

Sixth class. Orange County. Population, 445. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

Albert Hermes, President of Trustees.

Trustee	S. L. Collins	City Clerk	L. S. Wilkinson
Trustee	W. K. Parkinson	City Attorney	Clyde Bishop
Trustee	R. J. Stauss	City Treasurer	Lew H. Wallace
Trustee	C. H. Way	Marshal	J. F. Porter

Regular meetings of board, first Monday during months of July, August, September, at 7:30 P. M., and 2 P. M. balance of the year.

CITY OF OAKDALE.

Sixth class. Stanislaus County. Population, 1,035. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

J. B. Stearns, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. C. Crawford	City Clerk	R. L. Aker
Trustee	A. L. Gilbert	City Attorney	F. W. Reeder
Trustee	W. R. Gray	City Treasurer	J. Alban Rydberg
Trustee	W. F. Wheeler	Marshal	George T. Morrison

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF OAKLAND.

Alameda County. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1852. Reincorporated by special act in 1854, and repealing act of 1852; amended Statutes 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1863-4, 1873-4, 1875-6. Territory annexed in 1888 and 1891. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1889. Charter amended in 1895, 1907 and 1909. Territory annexed in 1897 and 1909. Reincorporated under freeholders' charter in 1910—in effect July 1, 1911. Population, 150,500.

Frank K. Mott, Mayor and President of the Council.

Commissioner of Public Affairs	Frank K. Mott	Auditor and Assessor	George E. Gross
Commissioner of Public Works	Harry S. Anderson	City Attorney	Ben F. Woolner
Commissioner of Streets	William J. Baccus	Treasurer and Tax Collector	Edwin Meese
Commissioner of Revenue and Finance	John Forrest	City Engineer and Superintendent of Streets	Perry F. Brown
Commissioner of Public Health and Safety	F. C. Turner	Chief of Police	W. J. Peterson
City Clerk	Frank R. Thompson	Chief of Fire Department	N. A. Ball
		Health Officer	E. N. Ewer
		Superintendent of Electrical Department	George R. Babcock

Board of Education—Dr. A. S. Kelly, F. B. Cook, Calvin M. Orr, Harry L. Boyle, Annie Florence Brown, M. R. Bronner and John Forrest, member of City Council and ex officio member of the Board of Education.

J. W. McClymonds, Secretary of the Board of Education and City Superintendent of Schools.

Civil Service Board—Harrison S. Robinson, President; B. H. Pendleton and L. N. Cobbledick. William S. Cox, Secretary.

Board of Library Directors—Frank M. Parcells, William S. Baxter, James W. Evans, Sam Bell McKee and Cary Howard. Charles S. Greene, Secretary and Librarian.

Board of Playground Directors—Arthur G. Tasheira, Cora Jones, Herman Kower, Ethel Moore and Albert W. Palmer. George E. Dickie, Secretary.

Board of Park Directors—J. P. Edoff, Wilson S. Gould and Walter G. Manuel. Henry Vogt, Secretary.

Council meetings daily at 11 o'clock A. M. except Satudays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Nominating municipal election third Tuesday in April, 1913, and on third Tuesday in April every second year thereafter.

CITY OF OCEAN PARK.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Included in boundaries of the city of Venice by special election held May 31, 1911.

CITY OF OCEANSIDE.

Sixth class. San Diego County. Population, 673. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Territory annexed in 1907.

David Rorick, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. G. Carter	City Clerk	H. D. Brodie
Trustee	F. W. Rieke	City Attorney	John Johnston
Trustee	M. Pieper	City Treasurer	E. S. Payne
Trustee	M. W. Spencer	Marshal	G. D. Love

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at 4 P. M.

CITY OF OCEAN VIEW.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Incorporated under general laws in 1908. Name changed in 1909 to Albany. (See Albany.)

CITY OF ONTARIO.

Sixth class. San Bernardino County. Population, 4,274. Incorporated under general laws in 1891. Territory annexed in 1901.

W. A. Freemire, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. V. Caldwell	City Clerk	R. O. Brackenridge
Trustee	F. C. Crowell	City Attorney	I. Jones
Trustee	J. P. Ensley	City Treasurer	W. F. G. Blaikie
Trustee	C. A. Warmer	Marshal	W. O. Hardy

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF ORANGE.

Sixth class. Orange County. Population, 2,920. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

Adolph Dettmer, President of Trustees.

Trustee	G. G. Richards	City Clerk	C. W. Hallman
Trustee	E. H. Smith	City Attorney	Wm. M. Brown
Trustee	Wm. G. Hagenman	City Treasurer	W. E. Clement
Trustee	C. C. Stoner	Marshal	H. S. Warner

Regular meetings of board, second Monday in each month.

TOWN OF ORLAND.

Sixth class. Glenn County. Population, 836. Incorporated under general laws in 1909.

G. E. Wright, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. F. Schmidt	Town Clerk	J. N. Tibessart
Trustee	Dr. G. E. Rawlins	Town Attorney	R. L. Clifton
Trustee	T. J. Hicks	Town Treasurer	W. E. Scearce
Trustee	G. A. Reager	Marshal	C. M. Harleson

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF OROVILLE.

Fifth class. Butte County. Population, 3,859. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1857; amended in 1858; repealed in 1859. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

G. W. Braden, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. Meyer	City Clerk	E. J. Mitchell
Trustee	C. E. Kusel	City Attorney	Carleton Gray
Trustee	W. J. Sharkey	City Treasurer	H. Jacoby
Trustee	R. C. Tyler	Marshal	W. L. Curran

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF OXNARD.

Sixth class. Ventura County. Population, 2,555. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

Joseph Sailer, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. Milligen	City Clerk	G. R. Bellah
Trustee	H. H. Eastwood	City Attorney	C. F. Blackstock
Trustee	M. V. Carr	City Treasurer	B. S. Virden
Trustee	Leo Stephan	Marshal	W. E. Kelley

Regular meetings of board, every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE.

Sixth class. Monterey County. Population, 2,384. Incorporated under general laws in 1889.

J. P. Pryor, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. E. Bunker	City Clerk	E. S. Johnston
Trustee	Wm. J. Gould	City Attorney	H. G. Jorgensen
Trustee	J. K. Paul	City Treasurer	Martha A. Anderson
Trustee	John Moore	Marshal	Charles E. Tuck

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF PALO ALTO.

Sixth class. Santa Clara County. Population, 4,486. Incorporated under general laws in 1894. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1909.

C. E. Jordan, Mayor.

Councilman	Edward Ackley	Councilman	E. T. Vandervoort
Councilman	H. F. Congdon	Councilman	C. B. Wing
Councilman	T. B. Downing	Councilman	E. A. La Peire
Councilman	E. A. Hettinger	Councilman	R. E. Swain
Councilman	W. F. Henry	City Clerk	Frank Kassan
Councilman	———	City Auditor	C. H. Jordan
Councilman	Geo. W. Mosher	City Attorney	N. E. Malcolm
Councilman	E. C. Thoits	City Treasurer	G. R. Parkinson
Councilman	A. N. Umphreys	Chief of Police	Chester Noble
Councilman	W. E. Vail		

Regular meetings of council, second Monday night in each month.

Election, second Monday in May of each odd-numbered year.

CITY OF PASADENA.

Los Angeles County. Population, 30,291. Originally incorporated under general laws in 1886 as a city of the sixth class. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1901. Territory annexed in 1904 and 1906. Charter amended in 1905, 1909, and 1912.

William Thum, Mayor.

Councilman	J. F. Barnes	Councilman	P. M. Shutt
Councilman	H. G. Chaffee	City Clerk	Heman Dyer
Councilman	W. K. Fogg	City Attorney	Wm. J. Carr
Councilman	W. H. Korstian	City Treasurer	S. M. Munson
Councilman	C. W. Rhodes	Chief of Police	W. H. Wood
Councilman	W. T. Root, Sr.		

Regular meetings of council, every Tuesday at 9 A. M.

CITY OF EL PASO DE ROBLES.

Sixth class. San Luis Obispo County. Population, 1,441. Incorporated under general laws in 1889.

D. Waite, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Lyman Brewer	City Clerk	A. J. Beaty
Trustee	A. J. Fallman	City Attorney	Alex Webster
Trustee	Ernest Nelson	City Treasurer	R. C. Heaton
Trustee	W. C. Henderson	City Marshal	H. M. Bayne

Regular meetings of board, first and third Monday evenings in each month.

CITY OF PERRIS.

Sixth class. Riverside County. Population, 600. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class April 24, 1911.

J. W. Reese, President of Trustees.

Trustee	R. D. Ingraham	City Clerk	H. W. Akin
Trustee	S. V. Gates	City Attorney	H. L. Thompson
Trustee	J. W. Lowery	City Treasurer	W. W. Stewart
Trustee	W. C. Short	City Marshal	P. Pike

Regular meetings of board, first Friday in each month.

CITY OF PETALUMA.

Fifth class. Sonoma County. Population, 5,880. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1858; amended in 1859, 1862, and 1863; repealed in 1868. Reincorporated under special act in 1868; amended in 1872, 1874, and 1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1884. Freeholders' charter adopted 1911.

W. H. Zartman, Mayor.

Councilman	M. Walsh	Councilman	D. J. Healey
Councilman	H. S. Gossage	City Clerk	F. B. Singley
Councilman	M. H. Fredericks	City Attorney	G. P. Hall
Councilman	H. H. Kercheval	City Treasurer	E. Butler
Councilman	W. C. Stradling	Chief of Police	E. A. Husler

Regular meetings of council, first and third Mondays in each month.

CITY OF PIEDMONT.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population, 1,719. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

Hugh Craig, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Martin Monsen	City Clerk	F. J. Staiger
Trustee	Rod W. Church	City Attorney	James A. Ballentine
Trustee	H. St. L. Farr	City Treasurer	A. W. Moore
Trustee	Vernon Waldron	City Marshal	J. P. Rose

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF PINOLE.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Population, 798. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

E. M. Downer, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. A. Lewis	Town Clerk	J. Turner
Trustee	M. P. S. Cabelleira	Town Attorneys	Mason & Locke
Trustee	Geo. Pfeiffer	Town Treasurer	Jos. Piequet
Trustee	Fred Brandt	Town Marshal	J. Chattleton

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

TOWN OF PITTSBURG.

Sixth class. Contra Costa County. Population, 2,700. Incorporated under general laws in 1904. Name changed from "Black Diamond" to Pittsburg March 22, 1911.

D. F. S. Gregory, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. Stenchfield	Town Clerk	James Fitzgerald
Trustee	Joseph McEvoy	Town Attorney	B. D. Marx Greene
Trustee	E. H. Ward	Town Treasurer	George Higgins
Trustee	J. Williamson	Town Marshal	Jas. E. Fahy

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF PLACERVILLE.

Sixth class. El Dorado County. Population, 1,914. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1854; amended in 1859. Reincorporated in 1859; amended in 1860, 1861, and 1862; repealed in 1863. Reincorporated in 1863; amended in 1864, and 1872. Prior to incorporation, in 1903, had been acting for many years under the act of 1885 (Stats. 1885, page 136) through a commission appointed by the Governor. Incorporated under general laws in 1903.

John C. O'Donnell, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Henry K. Marks	City Clerk	Charles H. Weatherwax
Trustee	Seth G. Beach	City Treasurer	Max Mierson
Trustee	Nicholas Fox	City Marshal	Peter J. Hall
Trustee	Warren Crocker		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF PLAINBURG.

Merced County. Incorporated under general laws in 1892. Dissolved by the Supreme Court April 14, 1893.

TOWN OF PLEASANTON.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population, 1,254. Incorporated under general laws in 1894.

Chas. H. Schween, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Crawford Latham	Town Clerk	J. H. Neal
Trustee	Heinrich Reimers	Town Attorney	John R. Palmer
Trustee	Chas. H. Priest	Town Treasurer	Edw. L. Benedict
Trustee	Jos. P. Rosa	Chief of Police	Frank C. Nevis

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF POINT ARENA.

Sixth class. Mendocino County. Population, 497. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

H. B. Scott, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. C. Halliday	City Clerk	N. A. McCallum
Trustee	John Clark	City Treasurer	Conrad Nicks
Trustee	J. W. Kingren	Marshal	J. F. Dixon
Trustee	N. P. Howe		

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday after first Monday in each month.

CITY OF POMONA.

Special charter. Los Angeles County. Population, 10,207. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Charter prepared and proposed by the Board of 15 Freeholders elected November 1, 1910, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8, article XI, of the constitution of the State of California. Charter approved and certified March 11, 1911.

Lee R. Matthews, Mayor.

Councilman	P. J. Tarr	Auditor and City Clerk	T. R. Trotter
Councilman	W. A. Vandegrift	City Attorney	C. W. Guerin
Councilman	F. E. Hansler	City Treasurer	Jos. Mullen
Councilman	Sydney R. Boyd	Chief of Police	H. P. Tracy

Regular meetings of council, first Tuesday in each month.

Election, first Monday in April, 1913, and the first Monday in April every two years thereafter.

CITY OF PORTERVILLE.

Sixth class. Tulare County. Population, 2,696. Incorporated under general laws in 1902. Territory annexed April 18, 1911.

J. E. Tetrault, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Anton Konda	City Clerk	Edward F. Halbert
Trustee	I. L. Halford	City Attorney	E. L. Lindsay
Trustee	O. C. Higgins	City Treasurer	B. J. Sutherland
Trustee	Felix McCabe	Marshal	E. B. Isham

Regular meetings of board, October 1 to April 1 at 7:30 P. M.; April 1 to October 1 at 8 P. M. each Monday.

TOWN OF POTTER VALLEY.

Sixth class. Mendocino County. Population, 576. Incorporated under general laws in 1890. Territory excluded in 1892.

John Gavin, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. R. Bevans	Town Clerk	J. R. Adams
Trustee	C. B. Neil	Town Treasurer	Dr. T. P. Hopkins
Trustee	Dave Burkhart	Marshal	F. C. Mosier
Trustee	James Eddie		

Regular meetings of board, second Saturday in each month at 2 P. M.

CITY OF RED BLUFF.

Sixth class. Tehama County. Population, 3,530. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876; amended in 1878, and 1891. Incorporated under general laws in 1895. Territory annexed in 1905. Name changed from town of Red Bluff to city of Red Bluff December 19, 1911.

C. A. Lange, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. H. Allbright	City Clerk	F. W. Decker
Trustee	T. R. Walton	City Attorney	Jas. T. Matlock, Jr.
Trustee	James Feeley	City Treasurer	W. B. Cahoone
Trustee	H. H. Hammer	Marshal	W. F. Montgomery

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF REDDING.

Sixth class. Shasta County. Population, 3,572. Incorporated under general laws in 1887.

Harry W. Glover, Mayor.

Trustee	George H. Gronwoldt	City Marshal	John Reidy
Trustee	C. A. Craddock	City Recorder	W. E. Herzinger
Trustee	L. F. Morton	Chief of Fire Department	L. D. Poole
Trustee	J. D. Wright	Health Officer	Dr. B. F. Saylor
City Treasurer	R. G. Dunn	City Clerk	H. C. Woodrum
City Attorney	Chas. H. Braynard		

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month, from October to May at 7 P. M., and from May to October at 8 P. M.

CITY OF REDLANDS.

Sixth class. San Bernardino County. Population, 10,449. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Territory excluded in 1904.

C. H. Clock, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. W. H. Williams	City Clerk	R. Warner Thomas
Trustee	F. A. Alexander	City Attorney	F. A. Leonard
Trustee	A. E. Brock	City Treasurer	James F. Wheat
Trustee	M. L. Black	Marshal	J. E. Wallace

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays in each month at 2 P. M.

Election, second Monday in April in even-numbered years.

CITY OF REDONDO BEACH.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 2,935. Incorporated under general laws in 1892.

J. H. Cavanah, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Henry C. Feder	City Clerk	W. A. Anderson
Trustee	Will J. Hess	City Attorney	Frank L. Perry
Trustee	Elmer T. Thompson	City Treasurer	George Cate
Trustee	Oliver N. Tomlinson	Marshal	John Keppel

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Mondays in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF REDWOOD CITY.

Sixth class. San Mateo County. Population, 2,442. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1868; amended in 1870 and 1872; amended and revised in 1894. Incorporated under general laws in 1897. Territory annexed in 1903.

George A. Merrill, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Geo. A. Deleau	City Clerk	G. C. Plump
Trustee	Jos. J. Hahir	City Attorney	Albert Mansfield
Trustee	Chris J. Hynding	City Treasurer	F. K. Towne
Trustee	Edward Sampson	Marshal	J. P. Coleman

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF RIALTO.

Sixth class. San Bernardino County. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class, election October 31, 1911.

J. C. Boyd, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. E. Tibbot	City Clerk	C. H. Bohannon
Trustee	H. I. Van Frank	City Attorney	Raymond E. Hodge
Trustee	A. H. Morgan	City Treasurer	C. M. Huston
Trustee	W. G. Culross	City Marshal	J. M. Showalter

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month.

CITY OF RICHMOND.

Contra Costa County. Population, 6,802. Incorporated under general laws in 1905 as a town of the sixth class. Incorporated under a freeholders' charter in 1909. Territory annexed June 4, 1912.

J. C. Owens, Mayor.

Councilman	G. A. Follett	Councilman	J. J. Dooling
Councilman	E. J. Garrard	Councilman	O. R. Ludewig
Councilman	J. N. Hartnett	City Clerk	I. R. Vaughn
Councilman	Edw. McDuff	City Attorney	Lee D. Windrem
Councilman	H. L. Penry	City Treasurer	L. G. Bonzagni
Councilman	J. B. Willis	Chief of Police	J. P. Arnold

Regular meetings of board, every Monday at 8 P. M.

Election, second Monday in May in odd-numbered years.

TOWN OF RIO VISTA.

Sixth class. Solano County. Population, 884. Name changed from Brazos del Rio in 1861. Incorporated under general laws in 1893.

M. Christensen, President of Trustees.

Trustee	George Thompson	City Clerk	F. J. Kalber
Trustee	M. L. Isham	City Attorney	W. U. Goodman
Trustee	E. J. Fraser	City Treasurer	L. P. Larson
Trustee	W. S. Makemson	Marshal	Hy Bruce

Regular meetings of board, every Thursday.

CITY OF RIVERSIDE.

Riverside County. Population 15,212. Originally incorporated under general laws in 1883. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1907.

William L. Peters, Mayor.

Councilman	Bradford Morse	City Clerk	H. C. McCree
Councilman	Silas Masters	City Attorney	W. G. Irving
Councilman	A. J. Stalder	City Treasurer	P. A. Gunsolus
Councilman	M. M. Strickler	Chief of Police	P. M. Coburn
Councilman	F. M. Brown		

Regular meetings of council, second Tuesday in each month.

TOWN OF ROCKLIN.

Sixth class. Placer County. Population, 1,026. Incorporated under general laws in 1893.

A. O. Wickman, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Colin Hislop	City Clerk	John H. Gregory
Trustee	M. H. Tuttle	City Treasurer	Matt B. Moore
Trustee	William Nicol	Marshal	George C. Williard
Trustee	A. W. Marx		

Regular meetings of board, last Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE.

Sixth class. Placer County. Population, 2,608. Incorporated under general laws in 1909.

Bradford Woodbridge, President of Trustees.

Trustee	William T. Butler	City Clerk	Dr. J. H. Stineman
Trustee	A. H. Broyer	City Attorney	J. B. Gibson
Trustee	Ira Gordon	City Treasurer	G. A. Macpherson
Trustee	——— ———	Marshal	A. C. Johnson

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Wednesdays in each month at 7:30 P. M. from October 1st to April 1st, and 8 P. M. from April 1st to October 1st.

Election, second Tuesday in April of even-numbered years.

TOWN OF ROSS.

Sixth class. Marin County. Population, 556. Incorporated August 20, 1908. Territory annexed September 14, 1911.

H. S. Scott, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. G. Schmiedell	City Clerk	J. B. McCauley
Trustee	C. A. Meussdorffer	City Attorney	A. J. Dibblee
Trustee	Allen I. Kittle	City Treasurer	J. Witt
Trustee	Willis M. Brown	Marshal	H. C. Rodgers

Regular meetings of board, second Thursday in each month.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO.

Sacramento County. Population, 44,696. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1850; repealed in 1851. Reincorporated in 1851; amended in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, and 1858; repealed in 1858 and incorporated as the "City and County of Sacramento"; amended in 1859 and 1861; repealed in 1863. Reincorporated as the "City of Sacramento" in 1863; supplemented in 1864; amended in

1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1878, and 1889. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1893. Charter amended in 1905 and 1909. Commission form of government adopted in 1911; became effective July 1, 1912.

M. J. Burke, President of Commission.

Commissioner Public Health and Safety	C. A. Bliss	Commissioner of Public Works	E. M. Wilder
Commissioner of Finance	J. A. Filcher	City Clerk	M. J. Desmond
Commissioner of Education	Luella B. Johnston	City Attorney	R. T. McKisick
		City Treasurer	D. McDougall
		Chief of Police	Wm. J. Johnson

Regular meetings of commission, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:30 A. M.

Election, first Saturday in May annually.

CITY OF SALINAS.

Monterey County. Population, 3,736. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1874; repealed and reincorporated in 1876. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1903.

F. P. Feliz, Mayor

Councilman	J. W. Tholcke	Councilman	C. C. Rounds
Councilman	F. W. Shroeder	Councilman	H. C. Grother
Councilman	W. A. Anderson	City Clerk	John J. Kelly
Councilman	E. W. Griffin	City Attorney	J. H. Andreson
Councilman	J. A. Skidman	City Treasurer	W. M. Vandenhurst
Councilman	A. E. Worth		

Regular meetings of council, first Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF SAN ANSELMO.

Sixth class. Marin County. Population, 1,531. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

E. W. Schrader President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. J. Crisp	City Clerk	Arthur W. Studley
Trustee	C. R. Gagan	City Attorney	J. E. Manning
Trustee	C. S. Whitaker	City Treasurer	Geo. A. Beanston
Trustee	Henry Salsbury	Marshal	Geo. A. Martin

Regular meetings of board, second Wednesday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO.

San Bernardino County. Population, 12,779. Originally incorporated in 1854; repealed in 1863. Incorporated under general laws in 1886 as a town of the fifth class. Territory annexed in 1891. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1905; charter amended in 1909.

J. S. Bright, Mayor.

Councilman	J. C. Cole	City Clerk	S. G. Batchelor
Councilman	W. E. Irving	City Attorney	Chas. L. Allison
Councilman	Thomas Holmes	City Treasurer	H. R. Heap
Councilman	G. R. Chambers	Chief of Police	A. L. Mespelt
Councilman	C. W. Smith		

Regular meetings of council, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA.

Fifth class. Ventura County. Population, 2,945. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1866. Reincorporated in 1874. Reincorporated and boundaries changed in 1876; amended in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1905. Territory annexed in 1906.

Wm. McGuire, President of Trustees.

Trustee	P. Charlebois	City Clerk	Edwin Isensee
Trustee	Erwin Kellogg	City Attorney	H. F. Orr
Trustee	Nick Periana	City Treasurer	Chas. B. McDonell
Trustee	O. A. Wadleigh	Marshal	John H. Hardy

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

San Diego County. Population, 39,578. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1850; repealed in 1852. Reincorporated in 1872; repealed in 1876. Reincorporated in 1876; amended in 1889. Reorganized in 1886 as a city of the fifth class. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1889. Territory excluded in 1890. Charter amended in 1905, 1909, and 1911. Operating under commission form of government.

James E. Wadham, Mayor.

Councilman	A. E. Dodson	City Clerk	Allen H. Wright
Councilman	John L. Sehon	City Attorney	W. R. Andrews
Councilman	D. K. Adams	City Treasurer	Don M. Stewart
Councilman	Herbert R. Fay	Chief of Police	J. K. Wilson
Councilman	Percival E. Woods		

Regular meetings of council, every Monday at 10 A. M.

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,500. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class August 31, 1911.

J. C. Maclay, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. H. Jenifer	City Clerk	H. C. Caldwell
Trustee	J. O. Jenifer	City Attorney	Frederick Baker
Trustee	A. Van Winkle	City Treasurer	A. C. Wisegarver
Trustee	Geo. E. Waite	Marshal	P. L. Lopez

Regular meetings of board, every Monday evening.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Originally incorporated in 1850; repealed and reincorporated in 1851; repealed and reincorporated in 1855; amended in 1855; repealed in 1856. Consolidated in 1856; amended in 1857, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, and 1878. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1899; charter amended in 1903 and extra session in 1907. (See sections 7, 8, and 8½ of the Constitution of California.) Population, 416,912.

Election, first Tuesday after first Monday in November in each odd-numbered year.

(For officers see San Francisco City and County, pages 113 to 123.)

CITY OF SANGER.

Sixth class. Fresno County. Population, 1,785. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class, election May 9, 1911. Charter dated May 23, 1911.

E. E. Baird, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. J. Sargent	City Clerk	H. B. McLaughlin
Trustee	T. H. Zinn	City Attorney	E. L. Howett
Trustee	G. R. Hawk	City Treasurer	O. J. Hudson
Trustee	F. D. Atkisson	Chief of Police	J. H. Garrison

Regular meetings of board, first and third Thursdays in month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF SAN JACINTO.

Sixth class. Riverside County. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Population, 583.

E. T. Tanner, President of Trustees (to fill vacancy).

Trustee	Charles E. Chambers	City Clerk	George Grover
Trustee	W. A. Sanders	City Attorney	F. M. Sallee
Trustee	Jack Hopkins	City Treasurer	B. I. Inwall
Trustee	L. J. Bentley	Marshal	Thomas Lloyd

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday after first Monday in each month, at 7:30 P. M., October to April; 8 P. M., April to October.

CITY OF SAN JOSE.

Santa Clara County. Population, 28,946. First incorporated in 1850; amended in 1851, 1853, and 1854. Repealed and reincorporated in 1857; amended in 1858. Repealed and reincorporated in 1859; amended in 1860, 1862, and 1864. Repealed and reincorporated in 1866; repealed and reincorporated in 1872; repealed and reincorporated in 1874; amended in 1876, 1878, and 1891. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1897; charter amended in 1901 and 1903. Annexed territory, 1911.

Thomas Monahan, Mayor.

Councilman	Edward Mansfield	City Clerk	Roy E. Walter
Councilman	Joseph Robinson	City Attorney	John W. Sullivan
Councilman	Theodore Brohaska	City Treasurer	J. L. Lightson
Councilman	Walter G. Mathewson	Chief of Police	Frank H. Ross
Councilman	Dr. F. R. Husted	Chief of Fire Department	Ed Haley

Regular meetings of council, every Monday evening.

TOWN OF SAN JUAN.

Sixth class. San Benito County. Population, 326. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1870. Incorporated under general laws in 1896.

F. W. Kemp, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. Taix, Sr.	City Clerk	W. E. Hodge
Trustee	M. G. Rameries	City Treasurer	A. Taix, Jr.
Trustee	F. A. Hodges	Marshal	W. R. Moore
Trustee	George E. Abbe		

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF SAN LEANDRO.

Sixth class. Alameda County. Population, 3,471. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1872; revised in 1874. Incorporated under general laws in 1892.

J. J. Gill, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. S. Rogers	City Clerk	Jos. S. Oakes
Trustee	F. Schmidt	City Attorney	J. N. Frank
Trustee	M. J. Andrade	City Treasurer	Wm. Gannon
Trustee	C. L. Coleman	Marshal	J. F. Peralta

Regular meetings of board, first and third Monday nights of each month.

CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Sixth class. San Luis Obispo County. Population, 5,157. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1856; repealed in 1858. Reincorporated in 1863; amended in 1870. Reincorporated in 1872; amended in 1872 and 1874. Reincorporated in 1876; amended in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1884. Election and new charter ratified September 12, 1910. City operating under commission form of government.

A. McAllister, Mayor.

Commissioner Finance and Revenue	P. A. H. Arata	Commissioner Public Supplies	Geo. Hanson
Commissioner Public Works	A. Luchessa	City Clerk	Carrie G. Miles
Commissioner Public Health and Safety	J. C. Hill	City Attorney	T. A. Norton
		Chief of Police	W. F. Cook

Regular meetings of commission, first and second Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SAN MATEO.

Sixth class. San Mateo County. Population, 4,384. Incorporated under general laws in 1894. Territory annexed in 1910.

M. J. Powers, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Terence Masterson	City Clerk	Elma F. Early
Trustee	Frank E. McCormick	City Attorney	Charles N. Kirkbride
Trustee	G. H. Campbell	City Treasurer	H. W. Hagen
Trustee	J. J. O'Brien	Marshal	M. F. Boland

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

CITY OF SAN PEDRO.

Los Angeles County. Incorporated under general laws in 1888 as a city of the sixth class. Reincorporated in 1905 as a city of the fifth class. Territory annexed in 1899, 1905, 1906, and 1907. Consolidated with city of Los Angeles by election held August 28, 1909.

CITY OF SAN RAFAEL.

Fifth class. Marin County. Population, 5,934. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1874; amended in 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1889.

R. Kinsella, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. Kuittle	City Clerk	Eugene W. Smith
Trustee	E. Bogle	City Attorney	Edward I. Butler
Trustee	E. Lund	City Treasurer	Arthur E. Scott
Trustee	James Begley	Chief of Police	John E. Healy

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF SANTA ANA.

Fifth class. Orange County. Population, 8,429. Originally incorporated under general laws in 1886 as a town of the sixth class. Reorganized under general laws in 1888. Territory annexed in 1888.

Frank Ey, President of Trustees.

Trustee	George McPhee	City Clerk	J. C. Burke
Trustee	W. L. Grubb	City Attorney	W. F. Heathman
Trustee	O. B. Alderman	City Treasurer	H. D. Connel
Trustee	Walter A. Greenleaf	Marshal	Sam Jernigan

Regular meetings of board, first and third Monday evenings in each month.

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA.

Santa Barbara County. Population, 11,659. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1850; supplemented in 1852 and 1858; repealed and reincorporated in 1860; amended in 1860; repealed and reincorporated in 1861; repealed and reincorporated in 1864; amended in 1870 and 1872. Reincorporated in 1874; amended in 1876, 1878, and 1887. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1899. Territory annexed in 1903. Charter amended in 1905 and 1909.

Elmer J. Boeseke, Mayor.

Councilman	Chas. S. Tomlinson	Councilman	William Smith
Councilman	Basil Fox	City Clerk	Alfred Davis
Councilman	John B. Henck	City Attorney	W. P. Butcher
Councilman	H. L. Erwin	City Treasurer	W. R. Kearney
Councilman	W. T. McKnight	Chief of Police	James Ross
Councilman	W. C. Show		

Regular meetings of council, first and third Thursday in each month.

Election, first Tuesday in December in each odd-numbered year.

TOWN OF SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara County. Population, 4,348. Incorporation legalized in 1856. Reincorporated in 1866 and 1872; amended in 1874.

R. B. Roll, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. C. McPherson	City Clerk	G. J. Fenton
Trustee	J. J. Eberhard	City Attorney	C. C. Coolidge
Trustee	F. C. Franck	City Treasurer	A. V. Fatjo
Trustee	H. R. Roth	Marshal	G. P. Fallon

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

Election, first Monday in April in each year.

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz County. Population, 11,146. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1866; amended in 1870; supplemented in 1870 and 1872. Reincorporated in 1876; supplemented in 1878. Territory annexed in 1905. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1907. New charter approved January 31, 1911; charter effective March 11, 1911. Operating under commission form of government.

George W. Stone, Mayor.

Commissioner Revenue and Finance	Duncan McPherson	Commissioner Streets and Parks	Fred R. Cummings
Commissioner Public Health and Safety	Fred R. Howe	City Clerk	J. L. Wright
Commissioner Public Works	J. T. Jones	City Attorney	J. Leslie Johnston
		City Treasurer	S. A. Evans
		Chief of Police	M. C. Jones

Regular meetings of council, every Tuesday at 10 A. M.

CITY OF SANTA MARIA.

Sixth class. Santa Barbara County. Population, 2,260. Incorporated under general laws in 1905.

W. C. Oakley, President of Trustees.

Trustee	George Black	City Clerk	W. S. Jones
Trustee	A. F. Fugler	City Attorney	C. L. Preisker
Trustee	E. H. Gibson	City Treasurer	J. L. Glines
Trustee	C. W. Smith	Marshal	H. H. Bardin

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SANTA MONICA.

Los Angeles County. Population, 7,847. Originally incorporated under general laws in 1886 as a town of the sixth class. Reincorporated in 1902 as a city of the fifth class. Territory annexed in 1905 and 1906. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1907.

R. H. Dow, Mayor. S. L. Berkley, President of Council.

Councilman	J. T. Peasgood	Councilman	R. H. Dow
Councilman	C. C. Ehrenhart	City Clerk	G. A. Murray
Councilman	H. L. Brice	City Attorney	H. W. Taft
Councilman	F. D. Butzer	City Treasurer	M. K. Barretto
Councilman	B. L. Balsley	Chief of Police	E. E. Randall

Regular meetings of board, every Monday evening.

Election, first Tuesday in December in each odd-numbered year.

CITY OF SANTA PAULA.

Sixth class. Ventura County. Population, 2,216. Incorporated under general laws in 1902.

W. M. Reese, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Isaac Culp	City Clerk	R. S. Ramsey
Trustee	H. C. Hall	City Attorney	A. H. Branchard
Trustee	E. D. Goodenough	City Treasurer	A. L. Shively
Trustee	D. W. Mott	Marshal	H. N. Norman

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SANTA ROSA.

Sonoma County. Population, 7,817. Incorporation legalized in 1868. Boundaries changed in 1870. Reincorporated in 1872 as a town; amended in 1874; amended and reincorporated as the "City of Santa Rosa" in 1876. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1905.

John L. Mercier, Mayor.

Councilman	B. F. Hall	Councilman	Geo. Wolfe
Councilman	R. L. Johnston	City Clerk	Herbert B. Snyder
Councilman	L. A. Pressley	City Attorney	James W. Oates
Councilman	C. E. Skaggs	City Treasurer	H. W. Beardin
Councilman	W. T. Spooncer	Chief of Police	John M. Boyes

Regular meetings of council, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Election, first Tuesday in April in even-numbered years.

TOWN OF SAUSALITO.

Sixth class. Marin County. Incorporated under general laws in 1893.

E. V. Baraty, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. G. Coughlin	Town Clerk	J. C. Murphy
Trustee	C. H. Becker	Town Attorney	O. F. Meldon
Trustee	C. M. Gunn	Town Treasurer	J. J. Ross
Trustee	W. Z. Tiffany	Chief of Police	J. A. Hannon

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF SAWTELLE.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 2,143. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

C. H. Wyant, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Geo. H. Austill	City Attorney	W. H. Bowers
Trustee	A. R. Guffin	City Treasurer	W. H. Williams
Trustee	John B. Graham	Recorder	Walter Downs
Trustee	E. P. Ripley	Marshal	M. I. Young
City Clerk	H. M. Meinell		

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

Election, second Monday in April in even-numbered years.

TOWN OF SEBASTOPOL.

Sixth class. Sonoma County. Population, 1,233. Incorporated under general laws in 1902.

T. F. Meagher, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. H. Baitey	Town Clerk	John S. Saunders
Trustee	O. V. Hicks	Town Attorney	Geo. W. Libby
Trustee	J. P. Kelly	Town Treasurer	W. W. Monroe
Trustee	E. F. O'Leary	Marshal	C. C. Stevens

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SELMA.

Sixth class. Fresno County. Population, 1,750. Incorporated under general laws in 1893.

H. J. Lohman, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. Vincent	City Clerk	C. T. Elliott
Trustee	E. P. Todd	City Attorney	M. G. Gallaher
Trustee	Edw. Poulson	City Treasurer	W. C. Freeland
Trustee	J. R. Cain	Marshal	W. O. Ingram

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,303. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

C. W. Jones, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. F. Gray	City Clerk	C. H. Perry
Trustee	W. N. Tarr	City Attorney	C. C. Montgomery
Trustee	J. C. Pegler	City Treasurer	Max W. Wolff
Trustee	L. E. Steinberger	Marshal	A. M. Udell

Regular meetings, of board, second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

TOWN OF SISSON.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 636. Incorporated under general laws in 1905.

J. F. Kuck, President of Trustees.

Trustee	N. Mugler	Town Clerk	E. J. Lawless
Trustee	M. J. Knox	Town Attorney	L. F. Coburn
Trustee	J. C. Johnson	Town Treasurer	Geo. T. Keyser
Trustee	W. N. Gregory	Marshal	J. W. Rinckel

Regular meetings of board, first and third Fridays in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF SONOMA.

Sixth class. Sonoma County. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1850; repealed in 1862. Incorporated under general laws in 1883. Population, 652.

M. E. Cummings, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Leonido Quartaroli	City Clerk	H. W. Gottenberg
Trustee	R. A. McDonell	City Attorney	Robert A. Poppe
Trustee	Charles Dal Poggetto	City Treasurer	Jesse Burris
Trustee	John W. Wagnon	Marshal	James H. Albertson

Regular meetings of board, first Wednesday of each month.

CITY OF SONORA.

Sixth class. Tuolumne County. Population, 2,029. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1851; amended in 1854; repealed and reincorporated in 1855; supplemented in 1857; amended in 1858 and 1860. Reincorporated in 1862; amended in 1863, 1870, and 1876. Repealed and reincorporated in 1878; supplemented in 1878. Boundaries defined in 1861 and 1872. Incorporated under general laws in 1890.

M. L. Scott, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. V. Newman	City Clerk	Frank Mallard
Trustee	H. M. Simpson	City Attorney	J. C. Webster
Trustee	F. F. Ball	City Treasurer	A. E. Elsbree
Trustee	Joseph B. Oneta	Marshal	W. H. Dennis

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 4,649. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Territory annexed in 1889; territory added in 1909.

Ernest V. Sutton, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. Hawgood	City Clerk	Wm. L. Cox
Trustee	Geo. W. Adams	City Attorney	John E. Carson
Trustee	C. W. Wilson	City Treasurer	C. E. Mungor
Trustee	H. J. Vatcher, Sr.	Marshal	W. H. Johnston

Regular meetings of board, second and fourth Mondays in each month.

CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Sixth class. San Mateo County. Population, 1,989. Incorporated under general laws on September 21, 1908.

F. A. Cunningham, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Geo. W. Holston	City Clerk	William J. Smith
Trustee	J. H. Kelley	City Attorney	J. W. Colberd
Trustee	T. L. Hickey	City Treasurer	Chas. Louis Kauffman
Trustee	J. C. McGovern	Marshal	Henry Wm. Kneese

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 8 P. M.

TOWN OF ST. HELENA.

Sixth class. Napa County. Population, 1,603. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876; amended in 1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1887 as a town of the sixth class. Reorganized under general laws in 1888; again reorganized in 1889.

E. P. Bellami, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. A. Bingham	Town Clerk	Otto Behrns
Trustee	A. N. Bell	Town Attorney	C. N. Riggins
Trustee	L. G. Clark	Town Treasurer	W. A. Elgin
Trustee	John C. Maney	Marshal	M. Dockery

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday after second Monday in each month.

CITY OF STOCKTON.

Third class. San Joaquin County. Population, 23,253. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1852; amended in 1853; repealed and reincorporated in 1857; amended in 1857 and 1859; repealed and reincorporated in 1862; amended in 1866 and 1870; repealed and reincorporated in 1870; repealed and reincorporated in 1872; amended in 1874, 1876, and 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1884. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1889. Charter amended in 1905.

R. R. Reibenstein, Mayor.

Councilman	Burrell Armstrong	Councilman	D. J. O'Keefe
Councilman	M. Briscoe	Councilman	Chas. Sutherland
Councilman	J. C. Dewey	City Clerk	L. F. Kuhn
Councilman	J. M. Gall	City Attorney	Dewitt Clary
Councilman	G. H. Heimann	City Treasurer	F. A. Kenyon
Councilman	C. W. Oser	Chief of Police	Frank Braire

Regular meetings of council, second and fourth Monday in each month at 8 P. M. Election, first Tuesday in October (and second election, if necessary, the third Tuesday) following the first Tuesday of October in each even-numbered year.

CITY OF STANTON.

Sixth class. Orange County. Population, 700. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class May 29, 1911.

J. H. Bradford, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. J. Buntain	City Clerk	D. L. Warden
Trustee	Thomas Hill	City Attorney	H. C. Head
Trustee	L. D. Raines	City Treasurer	H. Baker
Trustee	S. D. Winters	Marshal	D. L. Newlin

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF SUISUN.

Sixth class. Solano County. Population, 641. Incorporated under general laws in 1884.

E. D. Holly, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. E. Mayfield	Town Clerk	E. R. Whitby
Trustee	J. T. Cooper	Town Attorney	C. J. Goodell
Trustee	George L. Nelson	Town Treasurer	J. Lenahan
Trustee	H. Bird	Marshal	L. J. Chrisler

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday after first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF SUSANVILLE.

Sixth class. Lassen County. Population, 688. Incorporated under general laws in 1900.

Jules Alexander, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. S. Borrette	Town Clerk	Rollin O. Doyle
Trustee	C. E. Emerson	Town Attorney	Rollin O. Doyle
Trustee	R. M. Rankin	Town Treasurer	J. B. Spalding
Trustee	Jules Alexander	Marshal	Charles Spalding

Regular meetings of board, fourth Monday in each month.

CITY OF TAFT.

Sixth class. Kern County. Population, 3,000. Incorporated under general laws in 1910.

H. E. Smith, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. A. Hopkins	City Clerk	Fred P. Bolstad
Trustee	J. W. Ragsdale	City Attorney	Fred L. Seybolt
Trustee	S. J. Dunlop	City Treasurer	Fred W. O'Brien
Trustee	E. L. Burnham	Marshal	H. A. Skelton

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

TOWN OF TEHACHAPI.

Sixth class. Kern County. Population, 385. Incorporated under general laws in 1909.

John Hickey, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Fred Snyder, Jr.	Town Clerk	A. S. Waterman
Trustee	Phil Marx	Town Attorney	——— ———
Trustee	H. S. Downs	Town Treasurer	C. O. Lee
Trustee	L. B. Kessing	Marshal	Charles V. Barnard

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF TEHAMA.

Sixth class. Tehama County. Population, 221. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

J. L. Small, President of Trustees.

Trustee	M. W. Muller	Town Clerk	G. H. McLane
Trustee	William Coulter	Town Attorney	W. A. Fish
Trustee	George Dunn	Town Treasurer	George C. Simpson
Trustee	William Derr	Marshal	R. C. Wright

Regular meetings of board, first Friday in each month.

CITY OF TRACY.

Sixth class. San Joaquin County. Population, 1,129. Incorporated under general laws in 1883. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class in 1910.

A. Grunauer, President of Trustees.

Trustee	D. R. Payne	City Clerk	A. L. Swarthout
Trustee	J. N. Lamb	City Attorney	F. O. Housken
Trustee	C. Canole	City Treasurer	J. D. Van Ormer
Trustee	William Schmidt	Marshal	E. Gieseke

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF TROPICO.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,700. Incorporated as a city of the sixth class March 14, 1911.

C. A. Bancroft, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Andrew O. Conrad	City Clerk	S. M. Street
Trustee	John Hobbs	City Attorney	Frederick Baker
Trustee	Irving H. Oliver	City Treasurer	Stillman E. Brown
Trustee	Daniel Webster	Marshal	J. W. Gould

Regular meetings of board, every Thursday at 7 P. M.

CITY OF TULARE.

Fifth class. Tulare County. Population, 2,758. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

H. C. Heitzeg, President of Trustees.

Trustee	U. G. Cottle	City Clerk	E. Oakford
Trustee	C. L. Smith	City Attorney	G. F. Gill
Trustee	L. E. Schoenemann	City Treasurer	L. L. Abercrombie
Trustee	Frank W. Goble	Marshal	Court Smith

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF TURLOCK.

Sixth class. Stanislaus County. Population, 1,573. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

H. S. Crane, President of Trustees.

Trustee	E. B. Osborn	City Clerk	A. G. Elmore
Trustee	C. H. Geer	City Attorney	R. R. Fowler
Trustee	J. Samuelson	City Treasurer	John A. Rapp
Trustee	J. R. Quigley	Marshal	W. T. Vary

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF UKIAH.

Sixth class. Mendocino County. Population, 2,136. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1876. Incorporated under general laws in 1885. Reorganized under general laws in 1886. Territory annered in 1890.

T. L. Crothers, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. H. Miller	City Clerk	Lee Cunningham
Trustee	H. B. Smith	City Attorney	C. M. Mannon
Trustee	Thomas Charlton	City Treasurer	T. M. Cleland
Trustee	J. L. Brown	Marshal	C. C. Brewer

Regular meetings of board, every Monday at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF UPLAND.

Sixth class. San Bernardino County. Population, 2,384. Incorporated under general laws in 1906.

C. V. Lambrigger, President.

Trustee	T. R. Woodbridge	City Clerk	Chas. P. Fuller
Trustee	E. H. Hanry	City Attorney	Ralph E. Swing
Trustee	J. C. Mehl	City Treasurer	M. F. Palmer
Trustee	C. E. Grier	Marshal	J. F. Sawyer

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF VACAVILLE.

Sixth class. Solano County. Population, 1,177. Incorporated under general laws in 1892.

Geo. A. Arnold, President of Trustees.

Trustee	George H. Sharp	City Clerk	C. L. Adsit
Trustee	W. L. Strong	City Treasurer	Mary L. Saxton
Trustee	F. B. McKevitt, Jr.	Marshal	M. Cline
Trustee	C. J. Uhl		

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 8 P. M.

CITY OF VALLEJO.

Solano County. Population, 11,340. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1866 as the town of Vallejo; repealed and reincorporated as the city of Vallejo in 1868; repealed and reincorporated in 1872; amended in 1872, 1874, 1876, and 1878. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1899. Charter amended in 1907. Charter for commission form of government adopted and charter approved February 23, 1911.

W. J. Tormey, Mayor.

Commissioner of Public Works	James B. McCauley	City Clerk	Alf E. Edgcombe
		City Attorney	W. T. O'Donnell
Commissioner Public Health and Safety	W. P. Blake	City Treasurer	Jas. V. O'Hara
		Chief of Police	W. T. Stanford

Regular meetings of commission, daily at 10 A. M.

CITY OF VENICE.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 3,219. Incorporated February 17, 1904. City of Ocean Park included in new boundaries May 31, 1911. Annexation of territory August 19, 1911.

C. W. Holbrook, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. S. Lorenz	City Clerk	Chas. S. Thatcher
Trustee	F. K. McCarver	City Attorney	Byron C. Hanna
Trustee	W. O. Stamps	City Treasurer	Jas. W. Lawrence, Jr.
Trustee	Edward A. Gerety	Marshal	George M. Lingo

Regular meetings of board, every Monday at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF VENTURA. See San Buenaventura.

CITY OF VERNON.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 772. Incorporated under general laws in 1905. Territory excluded in 1910.

J. J. Furlong, President of Trustees.

Trustee	P. J. Durbin	City Clerk	T. J. Furlong
Trustee	W. M. Stevens	City Attorney	Gesner Williams
Trustee	J. B. Leonis	City Treasurer	H. Scheider
Trustee	C. O. Scheider	Marshal	T. W. Garr

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays at 2 P. M.

CITY OF VISALIA.

Fifth class. Tulare County. Population, 4,550. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1874; amended in 1876. Territory annexed in 1889. Incorporated under general laws in 1900.

A. R. Cutler, President of Trustees.

Trustee	W. F. Ingwerson	City Clerk	D. S. Lipscomb
Trustee	B. M. Heberling	City Attorney	H. T. Miller
Trustee	A. L. Kyle	City Treasurer	S. Mitchell
Trustee	J. T. Morgan	Marshal	W. F. DeVall

Regular meetings of board, first and third Wesnesdays in each month.

CITY OF WATSONVILLE.

Santa Cruz County. Population, 4,446. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1868; amended in 1874, 1876, and 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1889. Incorporated under freeholders' charter in 1903. Territory annexed in 1907.

James A. Hall, Mayor.

Alderman	J. R. Uren	Alderman	H. D. Freiermuth
Alderman	J. I. King	Alderman	W. F. Palmtag
Alderman	R. A. Callaghan	City Clerk	S. W. Coffman
Alderman	H. P. Kane	City Attorney	A. W. Sans
Alderman	T. J. Horgan	City Treasurer	W. B. Cooper
Alderman	B. A. Osborn	Chief of Police	S. Whitsit

Regular meetings of board, first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M. October 1st to April 1st; 8 P. M. April 1st to October 1st.

CITY OF WATTS.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 1,922. Incorporated under general laws in 1907.

C. H. Dodd, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. G. Belleu	City Clerk	J. T. Alexander
Trustee	H. C. Perkins	City Attorney	George A. Hart
Trustee	Hugh Gove	City Treasurer	Sarah A. Smith
Trustee	David Elcoat	Marshal	William Ray

Regular meetings of board, every Tuesday evening.

TOWN OF WHEATLAND.

Sixth class. Yuba County. Population, 481. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1874; amended in 1876 and 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1891.

A. H. Armstead, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. K. Dam	Town Clerk	W. H. Neimeyer
Trustee	H. R. Cripps	Town Attorney	W. P. Rich
Trustee	A. Rechers	Town Treasurer	E. E. Roddan
Trustee	C. R. Beilby	Marshal	J. H. Schonton

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

CITY OF WHITTIER.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Population, 4,550. Incorporated under general laws in 1898. Territory excluded in 1901 and annexed in 1907.

O. W. Maulsby, President of Trustees.

Trustee	Edw. S. Cobb	City Clerk	Clarence A. Trueblood
Trustee	Louis Williams	City Attorney	C. R. Holton
Trustee	William Volkman	City Treasurer	C. R. Dixon
Trustee	G. H. Flanders	Marshal	L. E. Wade

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

TOWN OF WILLITS.

Sixth class. Mendocino County. Population, 1,153. Incorporated under general laws in 1888. Territory excluded in 1906.

E. H. Roth, President of Trustees.

Trustee	J. Mensor	Town Clerk	J. C. Duffield
Trustee	L. S. Baechtel	Town Attorney	Con H. Golberg
Trustee	William Lewis	Town Treasurer	W. H. Baechtel
Trustee	William Williams	Marshal	E. P. Livingston

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month.

TOWN OF WILLOWS.

Sixth class. Glenn County. Population, 1,139. Incorporated under general laws in 1886. Territory annexed in April and July, 1910.

A. D. Pieper, President of Trustees.

Trustee	F. X. Tremblay	Town Clerk	Ella Collins
Trustee	O. E. Schnurbusch	Town Attorney	Frank Freeman
Trustee	Joseph Rainville	Town Treasurer	T. H. Kinkade
Trustee	L. P. Klemmer	Marshal	Thomas H. Kinkade

Regular meetings of board, first Monday evening in each month.

CITY OF WILMINGTON.

Sixth class. Los Angeles County. Name changed from "New San Pedro" in 1863. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1872; amended in 1872; repealed in 1887. Incorporated under general laws in 1905. Became a part of the city of Los Angeles by consolidation at election held August 28, 1909.

TOWN OF WINTERS.

Sixth class. Yolo County. Population, 910. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

T. H. Fenley, President of Trustees.

Trustee	A. Ritchie	Town Clerk	T. H. Brock
Trustee	G. L. Barnes	Town Attorney	P. Bruton
Trustee	R. Morrison	Town Treasurer	N. A. McArthur
Trustee	J. G. Young	Marshal	J. H. Wolfskill

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays in each month at 7:30 P. M.

CITY OF WOODLAND.

Fifth class. Yolo County. Population, 3,187. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1884; amended in 1876 and 1878. Incorporated under general laws in 1890.

J. O. Maxwell, President of Trustees.

Trustee	C. T. Bidwell	City Clerk	G. E. Whitney
Trustee	J. J. Kinkake	City Attorney	G. E. Whitney
Trustee	H. M. Miller	City Treasurer	Lawrence Stephens
Trustee	J. R. Mitchell	Chief of Police	Peter Scott

Regular meetings of board, first and third Mondays in each month.

TOWN OF YREKA.

Sixth class. Siskiyou County. Population, 1,134. Originally incorporated under special act of the Legislature in 1857; amended in 1860. Incorporated under general laws in 1888.

W. W. Barham, President of Trustees.

Trustee	John Muller	Town Clerk	U. F. Brown
Trustee	F. J. McNulty	Town Attorney	J. D. Fairchild
Trustee	Allen Newton	Town Treasurer	F. E. Wadsworth
Trustee	W. D. Doggett	Marshal	C. D. Doggett

Regular meetings of board, first and third Tuesdays in each month at 8 P. M.

YUBA CITY.

Sixth class. Sutter County. Population, 1,160. Incorporated under general laws in 1908.

Richard Walton, President of Trustees.

Trustee	H. H. Wolfskill	Clerk	C. M. Sheldon
Trustee	F. W. Cooper	Attorney	L. Schillig
Trustee	George R. Gallitin	Treasurer	C. R. Boyd
Trustee	Rollin Williams	Marshal	B. B. Manford

Regular meetings of board, first Monday in each month at 8 P. M.

View from Mount Tamalpais, Marin County.

One of the most varied panoramas in the world. From the summit of this mountain one can look down into nine counties bordering on the bay of San Francisco, and westward far out over the Pacific Ocean.

PART IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

AND

STATE POLITICAL HISTORY.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Salary, $7,500 and mileage.

Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
George C. Perkins (R.)	Oakland	March, 1915
John D. Works (R.)	Los Angeles	March, 1917

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

District.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
First	John E. Raker (D.)	Alturas	March, 1913
Second	William Kent (R.)	Kentfield	March, 1913
Third	Joseph R. Knowland (R.)	Alameda	March, 1913
Fourth	Julius Kahn (R.)	San Francisco	March, 1913
Fifth	E. A. Hayes (R.)	San Jose	March, 1913
Sixth	James C. Needham (R.)	Modesto	March, 1913
Seventh	William D. Stephens (R.)	Los Angeles	March, 1913
Eighth	S. C. Smith (R.)	Bakersfield	March, 1913

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of California convenes in regular session, in the State Capitol at Sacramento, on the first Monday after the first day of January, in the odd-numbered years. It is divided into two houses, called the Senate and the Assembly. Senators are elected for four years—those from the even-numbered districts and those from the odd-numbered districts being elected alternately every two years. Members of the Assembly are elected every two years.

The Senate is composed of forty members, presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, who is ex officio President of the Senate. A President *pro tempore* is elected by the members.

The Assembly is composed of eighty members, presided over by a Speaker, elected from their own number. A speaker *pro tem.* is also elected.

Section two hundred and sixty-six of the Political Code of the State of California as amended January 11, 1909 (Stats. 1909, P. 1), reads as follows:

266. Members of the Legislature shall receive the sum of one thousand dollars as compensation for services during each regular session, payable as follows: Ten dollars per day payable weekly during such regular session until one thousand dollars is paid. In the event of final adjournment before the said one thousand dol-

lars is paid, then the balance shall be immediately payable. For each special or extraordinary session they shall receive ten dollars per day for a term not exceeding thirty days, payable weekly. Members shall receive for each regular, special or extraordinary session ten cents per mile for each mile of travel to and from their residences and the place of holding the session.

See, also Constitution of California, Art. IV, § 23.

In addition members are allowed for contingent expenses not exceeding $25 at each session.

Following is a list of Senators and Assemblymen for the thirty-ninth session of the Legislature convened January 2, 1911, and adjourned March 27, 1911, also the statutory officers of the same session:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Thirty-ninth Session, 1911.

District.	Name.	Party.	Address.
30	Avey, J. L.*	Republican	Redlands
24	Beban, D. J.*	Republican	1243 Broadway st., San Francisco
36	Bell, C. W.*	Republican	Pasadena
7	Bills, Chas. B.	Republican	2609 M st., Sacramento
3	Birdsall, E. S.	Republican	Auburn
28	Black, Marshall*	Republican	Palo Alto
6	Boynton, A. E.*	Republican	Oroville
20	Bryant, E. F.*	Republican	305 North ave., San Francisco
25	Burnett, Lester G.	Republican	206 Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco
10	Caminetti, A.*	Democrat	Jackson
31	Campbell, A. E.	Democrat	San Luis Obispo
26	Cartwright, Geo. W.*	Democrat	Fresno
22	Cassidy, John J.*	Republican	135 Seventh ave., San Francisco
12	Curtin, J. B.*	Democrat	Sonora
1	Cutten, Charles P.	Republican	Eureka
39	Estudillo, Miguel	Republican	Riverside
17	Finn, Thos. F.	R. & U. L.	961 Howard st., San Francisco
34	Gates, Lee C.*	Republican	961 Manhattan Place, Los Angeles
14	Hans, George J.*	Republican	Fruitvale
23	Hare, John P.	D. & U. L.	38 Sheridan st., San Francisco
38	Hewitt, Leslie R.*	Republican	1212 S. Alvarado st., Los Angeles
29	Holohan, James B.	Democrat	Watsonville
37	Hurd, H. M.	Republican	Los Angeles
8	Juilliard, L. W.*	Democrat	Santa Rosa
32	Larkins, E. O.*	Republican	Visalia
11	Lewis, John T.	Republican	Stockton
9	Martinelli, E. B.	Republican	San Rafael
18	Regan, D. P.*	Republican	1213 Market st., San Francisco
33	Roseberry, Louis H.	Republican	Santa Barbara
5	Rush, Benj. F.	Republican	Suisun
4	Sanford, J. B.*	Democrat	Ukiah
2	Shanahan, T. W. H.*	Democrat	Redding
15	Stetson, John W.	Republican	Oakland
13	Strobridge, Ed K.	Republican	Hayward
35	Thompson, Newton W.	Republican	Alhambra
16	Tyrrell, Edward J.*	Republican	961 Kirkham st., Oakland
27	Walker, Geo. S.	Republican	East San Jose
19	Welch, Richard J.	R. & U. L.	1017 Shotwell st., San Francisco
21	Wolfe, Edward I.	R. & U. L.	793 Ashbury st., San Francisco
40	Wright, Leroy A.*	Republican	San Diego

*Holdover.

Republicans	28
Republican and Union Labor	4
Democrats	8

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF HOLDOVER SENATORS.

District.	Name.	Politics.	Address.
30	Avey, J. L.	Republican	Redlands
24	Beban, D. J.	Republican	1243 Broadway st., San Francisco
36	Bell, C. W.	Republican	Pasadena
28	Black, Marshall	Republican	Palo Alto
6	Boynton, A. E.	Republican	Oroville
20	Bryant, E. F.	Republican	305 North Avenue, San Francisco
10	Caminetti, A.	Democrat	Jackson
26	Cartwright, Geo. W.	Democrat	Fresno
22	Cassidy, John J.	Republican	135 Seventh ave., San Francisco
12	Curtin, J. B.	Democrat	Sonora
34	Gates, Lee C.	Republican	961 Manhattan place, Los Angeles
14	Hans, George J.	Republican	Fruitvale
38	Hewitt, Leslie R.	Republican	1212 S. Alvarado st., Los Angeles
8	Juilliard, L. W.	Democrat	Santa Rosa
32	Larkins, E. O.	Republican	Visalia
18	Regan, D. P.	Republican	1213 Market st., San Francisco
4	Sanford, J. B.	Democrat	Ukiah
2	Shanahan, T. W. H.	Democrat	Redding
16	Tyrrell, Edward J.	Republican	961 Kirkham st., Oakland
40	Wright, Leroy A.	Republican	San Diego

Republicans	14
Democrats	6

OFFICERS AND ATTACHES OF THE SENATE.

Thirty-ninth Session, 1911.

Name.	Position.	Per diem.
Carrie A. Garrison	Assistant Journal Clerk	$5 00
L. H. Walker	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	6 00
William R. Byrne	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	5 00
Miss M. A. Hubbard	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	5 00
Miss E. Silvia	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	5 00
Miss R. Alexander	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	5 00
E. Moran	Assistant Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	5 00
Albert Turner	History Clerk	6 00
J. F. R. Arrellanes	Assistant History Clerk	5 00

Other Appointments.—Two bill filers; 2 legislative experts; 16 stenographers; 2 press mailing clerks; 21 committee clerks; 5 pages; 4 post mistresses; 2 mail carriers; 11 file clerks; 2 watchmen; 1 doorkeeper; 5 gatekeepers; 5 porters; 8 assistant sergeant-at-arms; 3 assistant minute clerks; 3 assistant journal clerks; 5 assistant engrossing and enrolling clerks; 1 assistant history clerk.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 1911.

District.	Name.	Party.	Address.
36	Beatty, H. N.	Republican	414 Fourteenth st., San Francisco
63	Beckett, John F.	Republican	Arroyo Grande
72	Benedict, H. S.	Republican	1739 Church ave., Los Angeles
76	Bennink, C. G. H.	Republican	Ontario
77	Bishop, Clyde	Republican	Santa Ana
17	Bliss, Charles A.	Republican	1111 H st., Sacramento
56	Bohnett, L. D.	Republican	San Jose
53	Brown, Henry Ward	Republican	Colma
70	Butler, E. M.	Republican	1198 W. Thirty-fifth st., Los Angeles
48	Callaghan, R. J.	Republican	1111 Eighth st., Oakland
67	Cattell, H. G.	Republican	Pasadena
60	Chandler, W. F.	Republican	Fresno
50	Clark, William C.	Republican	61 Montecito ave., Oakland
41	Coghlan, Nathan C.	Republican	853 North Point st., San Francisco
68	Cogswell, Prescott F.	Republican	El Monte
20	Cronin, John R.	Republican	Benicia
47	Crosby, Sumner	Republican	1252 Hawthorne st., Alameda
28	Cunningham, A.	Republican	221 Harrison st., San Francisco
45	Denegri, D. M.	Republican	776 Green st., San Francisco
71	Farwell, Lyman	Republican	2908 S. Figueroa st., Los Angeles
34	Feeley, T. J.	Republican	4047 Eighteenth st., San Francisco
49	Fitzgerald, George	Republican	1424 Fourteenth st., Oakland
58	Flint, W. R.	Republican	Hollister, San Benito County
78	Freeman, George R.	Republican	Corona
10	Gaylord, E. C.	Republican	East Auburn
35	Gerdes, F. C.	Republican	2273 Mission st., San Francisco
25	Griffin, Thos. F.	Democrat	Modesto
15	Griffiths, W. B.	Republican	Monticello, Napa County
7	Guill, Jr., J. H.	Democrat	Chico
66	Hall, Fred H.	Democrat	Bakersfield
13	Hamilton, James W.	Republican	Petaluma
21	Harlan, George H.	Republican	Sausalito
57	Hayes, D. R.	Republican	San Jose
6	Held, W. D. L.	Republican	Ukiah
8	Hewitt, A. H.	Republican	Yuba City
79	Hinkle, E. C.	Republican	San Diego
69	Hinshaw, W. E.	Republican	Long Beach
3	Jasper, Gustavus A.	Republican	Fortuna
22	Jones, M. R.	Republican	Martinez
42	Joel, A.	Republican	Mills Building, San Francisco
80	Judson, Fred E.	Republican	R. F. D. No. 1, Escondido
2	Kehoe, William	Republican	Eureka
32	Kennedy, W. P.	Republican	963 Vermont st., San Francisco
75	Lamb, W. A.	Republican	1929 Ocean View ave., Los Angeles
19	Lynch, Edward J.	Republican	Walsh Station, Sacramento County
73	Lyon, Henry H.	Republican	732 Crocker st., Los Angeles
39	Lyon, W. T.	Democrat	320 Sixth ave., San Francisco
54	Maher, J. B.	Democrat	Santa Cruz
1	Malone, Geo. E.	Republican	Dunsmuir
18	March, John C.	Republican	2526 M st., Sacramento
31	McDonald, W. A.	Republican	503 Minnesota st., San Francisco
23	McGowen, E. H.	Republican	520 E. Channel st., Stockton
12	Mendenhall, John L.	Democrat	Williams
65	Mott, D. W.	Republican	Santa Paula
30	Mullally, J. E.	Republican	64a Sheridan st., San Francisco
38	Nolan, E. J. D.	Republican	1590 Eddy st., San Francisco
5	Polsley, Harry	Democrat	Red Bluff
64	Preisker, C. L.	Republican	Santa Maria
74	Randall, C. H.	Republican	200 West avenue 56, Los Angeles
29	Rimlinger, D.	Republican	195 Third st., San Francisco
43	Rodgers, F. N.	Republican	502 Jones st., San Francisco
46	Rogers, A. A.	Republican	San Leandro
59	Rosendale, Chas. B.	Republican	Salinas
9	Rutherford, F. M.	Republican	Truckee
33	Ryan, J. J.	Republican	3252 Harrison st., San Francisco
44	Sbragia, V. A.	Republican	650 California st., San Francisco
40	Schmitt, Milton L.	Republican	1920 California st., San Francisco
14	Slater, H. W.	Democrat	Santa Rosa
51	Smith, Frank M.	Republican	1459 Twenty-fourth ave., Oakland

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 1911—Continued.

District.	Name.	Party.	Address.
11	Stevenot, F. G.	Republican	Carson Hill, Calaveras County
24	Stuckenbruck, J. W.	Democrat	Acampo
61	Sutherland, W. A.	Republican	Fresno
55	Telfer, Robert L.	Republican	San Jose
4	Tibbits, J. H.	Republican	Redding
62	Walker, Frank J.	Republican	Lemoore
37	Walsh, Edward P.	Democrat	19 Beulah st., San Francisco
26	Williams, Dan E.	Republican	Chinese Camp
16	Wilson, L. H.	Democrat	Winters
27	Wyllie, G. W.	Republican	Dinuba
52	Young, C. C.	Republican	2729 Derby st., Berkeley

Republicans	69
Democrats	11

OFFICERS AND ATTACHES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Thirty-ninth Session, 1911.

A. H. Hewitt — Speaker

H. G. Cattell — Speaker pro tem.

No extra pay. Salary same as member of Assembly, $1,000 for session.

Rev. Frank K. Baker, of Sacramento — Chaplain

Name.	Position.	Per diem.
L. B. Mallory	Chief Clerk	$8 00
T. G. Walker	Assistant Chief Clerk	6 00
H. A. Harper	Minute Clerk	6 00
A. S. Moore	Journal Clerk	6 00
Frank J. Waters	Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk	6 00
W. B. Coombs	History Clerk	6 00
W. C. Guirey	File Clerk	6 00
A. Dunbar	Mailing Clerk	5 00
W. R. Mackrille	Chief Stenographer	5 00
S. D. Bromley	Bill Clerk	4 00
E. H. Whyte	Sergeant-at-arms	6 00
Victor Almon	Assistant Sergeant-at-arms	5 00
T. F. Melvin	Clerk to Sergeant-at-arms	5 00
Ed E. Reese	Bookkeeper to Sergeant-at-arms	5 00
Mrs. Addie Peaslee	Postmistress	4 00

Additional Employees.—One clerk to speaker; 3 assistant chief clerks; 2 assistant minute clerks; 1 assistant journal clerk; 5 assistant engrossing and enrolling clerks; 1 assistant history clerk; 3 assistant filing clerks; 3 assistant mailing clerks; 30 committee clerks; 3 assistant bill clerks; 11 bill filers; 7 assistant sergeants-at-arms; 1 bookkeeper to committee on ways and means; 1 assistant post mistress; 2 doorkeepers; 3 gate keepers; 12 stenographers; 1 mail carrier, and 11 porters.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE SENATE

From First to Thirty-ninth Sessions.

Sess.	President pro tem.	Secretary.	Sergeant-at-Arms.
1	E. Kirby Chamberlain	James F. Howe	Thomas J. Austin
2	Elcan Heydenfeldt (W.), (a)	James F. Howe	Clark Burnham
3	Benj. F. Keene (D.)	A. C. Bradford	Clark Burnham
4	Benj. F. Keene (D.)	A. C. Bradford	G. W. Tenbrook
5	Benj. F. Keene (D.), (b)	John Y. Lind	W. H. Harvey
6	Royal T. Sprague (D.)	Wm. A. Cornwall (c)	John T. Knox
7	Delos R. Ashley (Am.)	William Bausman	J. W. Ross
8	Samuel H. Dosh (D.)	George S. Evans	Alex. Hunter
9	Samuel A. Merritt (D.)	Thomas N. Cazneau	James W. Hawkins
10	W. B. Dickinson (D.)	Edwin C. Palmer	James W. Hawkins
11	Isaac N. Quinn (D.), (d)	Joseph R. Beard	W. H. Bell
12	Richard Irwin (Doug. D.) (e)	C. W. Tozer	Wm. F. Williamson
13	James McM. Shafter (Rep.)	Thomas Hill	Archibald G. Turner
14	A. M. Crane (Union)	John White	George I. Lytle
15	R. Burnell (Union)	Chas. Westmoreland	John Helmsley
16	S. P. Wright (Union)	John White	John H. Morgan
17	Lansing B. Mizner (Union)	John White	F. S. Lardner
18	Edward J. Lewis (D.)	Joseph Roberts, Jr.	Nat Boyce
19	James T. Farley (D.)	Robert Ferral	James W. Hawkins
20	William Irwin (D.)	T. J. Shackelford	James W. Hawkins
21	Benj. F. Tuttle (D.)	T. J. Shackelford	James W. Hawkins
22	Edward J. Lewis (D.)	Rufus Shoemaker	William H. Bell
23	George F. Baker (R.)	Marcus D. Boruck	Andrew Wasson
24	William Johnston (R.)	Marcus D. Boruck	Andrew Wasson
25	R. F. Del Valle (D.)	Edwin F. Smith	I. G. Messec
26	Benj. Knight, Jr. (D.)	Edwin F. Smith	I. G. Messec
27	Stephen M. White (D.)	Edw. H. Hamilton	John W. Wilcox
28	Stephen M. White (D.)	George W. Peckham	George W. Taylor
29	Thomas Fraser (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	Thomas Rogers
30	R. B. Carpenter (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	Thomas Rogers
31	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	L. B. Blackburn
32	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	L. B. Blackburn
33	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	J. Louis Martin
34	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	J. Louis Martin
35	Thomas Flint, Jr. (R.)	Frank J. Brandon	J. Louis Martin
36	Edward I. Wolfe (R.)	Lewis A. Hilborn	J. Louis Martin
37	Edward I. Wolfe (R.)	Lewis A. Hilborn	J. Louis Martin
38	Edward I. Wolfe (R.)	Lewis A. Hilborn	J. Louis Martin
39	A. E. Boynton (R.)	Walter N. Parrish	Jos. L. Coughlin

(a) David C. Broderick was elected President of the Senate January 9, 1851, when McDougal was inaugurated Governor; and on the 24th, Heydenfeldt was elected President pro tem. (b) Elected January 10, 1853. (c) Removed March 22, 1855, and Charles Dickinson elected Secretary. (d) Became acting Lieutenant-Governor on the resignation of Governor Latham, having been elected President of the Senate January 20, 1860, and Charles J. Lansing was elected President pro tem. (e) Pablo de la Guerra was elected President of the Senate and acting Lieutenant-Governor, and Irwin President pro tem.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSEMBLIES

From First to Thirty-ninth Sessions.

Sess.	Speaker.	Speaker pro tem.	Clerk.	Sergeant-at-Arms.
1	Thomas J. White (a) John Bigler	Geo. B. Tingley (b)	E. H. Tharp (c) John Nugent	Samuel N. Houston
2	John Bigler (D.)		Geo. O. McMullin	William W. Gift
3	Richard P. Hammond (D.)		Blanton McAlpin	C. C. Hornsby
4	Isaac B. Wall (D.)	Patrick Canney (d)	Blanton McAlpin (e)	G. W. Coffey
5	Chas. S. Fairfax (D.)	James W. Mandeville (f)	Blanton McAlpin	George H. Blake
6	Wm. W. Stow (Whig)		J. M. Anderson	Blanton McAlpin
7	Jas. T. Farley (Am.)		J. M. Anderson	E. Gates
8	Elwood T. Beatty (D.)	James O'Neil (g)	Wm. Campbell	Silas Brown
9	N. E. Whiteside (D.)		Joseph W. Scoby	James F. Quinn
10	Wm. C. Stratton (D.)		Caleb Gilman	James H. Moore
11	Philip Moore (D.)	E. A. Stevenson (h)	J. M. Anderson	Charles S. Tozer
12	R. Burnell (Doug. D.)	Daniel Showalter (i)	J. M. Anderson	M. Gray
13	George Barstow (R.)		John Sedgwick	H. J. Clayton
14	Tim N. Machin (Union)	James Collins	H. G. Worthington	Thomas Eager
15	Wm. H. Sears (Union)	J. J. Owen	Osgood C. Wheeler	W. M. Rider
16	John Yule (Union)	John W. Wilcox	Marcus D. Boruck	Benjamin Dore
17	Caias T. Ryland (D.)	J. J. O'Malley	John A. Eagon	John K. Luttrell
18	Geo. H. Rogers (D.)	Charles Gildea	Robert Ferral	W. Dana Perkins
19	Thos. B. Shannon (R.)	Peter J. Hopper	Marcus D. Boruck	A. J. Rhodes
20	Morris M. Estee (Ind.)	Robert Howe	D. T. Loafborrow	Wm. M. Crutcher
21	G. J. Carpenter (D.)	Jas. E. Murphy	Robert Ferral	W. Dana Perkins
22	Campbell P. Berry (D.)	Jas. E. Murphy	Robert C. Page	J. M. Farrelly
23	Jabez F. Cowdery (R.)	Thomas Fraser	C. E. Gunn	Robert W. Parker
24	William H. Parks (R.)	Thomas Fraser	Geo. E. McStay	E. Walters
25	Hugh M. La Rue (D.)	John F. Campbell	M. C. Haley	J. M. Farrelly
26	William H. Parks (R.)	J. H. G. Weaver	Frank D. Ryan	Jerome Porter
27	Wm. H. Jordan (R.)	John R. Brierly	Frank D. Ryan	P. R. Klein
28	Robert Howe (D.)	T. W. H. Shanahan	Edward E. Leake	J. J. Driscoll
29	Frank L. Coombs (R.)	Nestor A. Young	H. A. Mason	H. J. McKusick
30	F. H. Gould (D.)	Wm. P. Mathews	George W. Peckham	Thomas E. Healy
31	John C. Lynch (R.)	E. V. Spencer	S. J. Duckworth	Geo. C. Parkinson
32	Frank L. Coombs (R.)	Brewster C. Kenyon	S. J. Duckworth	William O. Banks
33	Howard E. Wright (R.) (j) Alden Anderson (R.)	Alden Anderson (k) F. E. Dunlap	C. W. Kyle	William O. Banks
34	Cornelius W. Pendleton (R.)	Wm. C. Ralston	Clio Lloyd	William O. Banks
35	Arthur G. Fisk (R.)	Henry E. Carter	Clio Lloyd	John T. Stafford
36	Frank C. Prescott (R.)	T. E. Atkinson (l)	Clio Lloyd	John T. Stafford
37	R. L. Beardslee (R.)	J. P. Transue	Clio Lloyd	John T. Stafford
38	P. A. Stanton (R.)	Geo. M. Perine	Clio Lloyd	John T. Stafford
39	A. H. Hewitt (R.)	H. G. Cattell	L. B. Mallory	E. H. Whyte

(a) Resigned February 6, 1850, when Bigler was elected. (b) Elected March 25, 1850. (c) Resigned February 21, 1850, when Nugent was elected. (d) Elected April 2, 1853. (e) Resigned February 15, 1853, when J. G. Stebbins was elected. (f) Elected January 11, 1854. (g) Elected January 9, 1857. (h) Elected February 13, 1860. (i) Elected April 12, 1861. (j) Resigned January 31, 1899, when Anderson was elected. (k) Anderson elected Speaker January 31, 1899, when Dunlap was elected Speaker pro tem. (l) Thomas E. Atkinson acting Speaker extra session 1906.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—FORTIETH SESSION, 1913.

Name.	Politics.	District.	County.	Address.
Anderson, John N.	R.	39th	Orange	Santa Ana
Avey, J. L.*	R.	30th	San Bernardino	Redlands
Beban, D. J.*	R.	24th	San Francisco	1243 Broadway
Benson, Frank H.	R.	27th	Santa Clara	San José
Birdsall, E. S.	R.	3d	Placer	East Auburn
Boynton, A. E.*	R.	28th	Butte	Oroville
Breed, A. H.	R.	15th	Alameda	3125 Webster st., Oakland
Brown, William E.	R.	37th	Los Angeles	745 Whittier street
Bryant, E. F.*	R.	20th	San Francisco	305 North avenue
Butler, Edwin M.	R.	31st	Los Angeles	5300 Figueroa street
Caminetti, A.*	D.	10th	Amador	Jackson
Campbell, A. E.	D.	17th	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo
Carr, William J.[1]	R.	36th	Los Angeles	Pasadena
Cartwright, George W.*	D.	26th	Fresno	Fresno
Cassidy, John J.*	R.	22d	San Francisco	135 Seventh avenue
Cogswell, Prescott F.	R.	33d	Los Angeles	El Monte
Cohn, P. C.	D.	7th	Sacramento	Folsom
Curtin, J. B.*	D.	12th	Tuolumne	Sonora
Finn, Thomas F.	R.	23d	San Francisco	925 Howard street
Flint, William R.	R.	11th	San Benito	Hollister
Gates, Lee. C.*	R.	34th	Los Angeles	201 New High street
Gerdes, Fred C.	R.	21st	San Francisco	2273 Mission street
Grant, Edwin E.	D.	19th	San Francisco	2504 Clay street
Hans, George J.*	R.	14th	Alameda	Fruitvale
Hewitt, Leslie R.*	R.	38th	Los Angeles	1212 South Alvarado street
Jones, Herbert L.[2]	R.	28th	Santa Clara	San José
Juilliard, L. W.*	D.	8th	Sonoma	Santa Rosa
Kehoe, William	R.	1st	Humboldt	Eureka
Larkins, E. O.*	R.	32d	Tulare	Visalia
Lyon, Henry H.	R.	29th	Los Angeles	826 East Seventh street
Mott, D. W.	R.	25th	Ventura	Santa Paula
Owens, James C.	D.	9th	Contra Costa	Richmond
Regan, D. P.*	R.	18th	San Francisco	1213 Market street
Rush, Benjamin F.	R.	5th	Solano	Suisun
Sanford, J. B.*	D.	4th	Mendocino	Ukiah
Shanahan, T. W. H.*	D.	2d	Shasta	Redding
Strobridge, Ed. K.	R.	13th	Alameda	Hayward
Thompson, Newton W.	R.	35th	Los Angeles	Alhambra
Tyrrell, Edward J.*	R.	16th	Alameda	961 Kirkham st., Oakland
Wright, Leroy A.*	R.	40th	San Diego	San Diego

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*Holdover.

[1] Elected to fill unexpired term of Congressman Chas. W. Bell.

[2] Elected to fill unexpired term of Marshall Black, recalled.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—FORTIETH SESSION, 1913.

Name.	Politics.	District.	County.	Address.
Alexander, John K.	D.	48th	Monterey	Salinas
Ambrose, Thomas L.	R.	66th	Los Angeles	1814 Pennsylvania avenue
Bagby, Henry C.	D.	59th	Santa Barbara	Santa Maria
Beck, George	D.	34th	Alameda	Livermore
Benedict, Henry S.	R.	63d	Los Angeles	1739 Kingsley drive
Bloodgood, F. H.	R.	62d	Los Angeles	Inglewood
Bohnett, L. D.	R.	44th	Santa Clara	San José
Bowman, D. D.	R.	43d	Santa Cruz	Ben Lomond
Bradford, Hugh B.	D.	15th	Sacramento	Sacramento
Brown, Henry Ward	R.	42d	San Mateo	Colma
Bush, William B.	R.	26th	San Francisco	33 Diamond street
Byrnes, Charles W.	R.	17th	Marin	San Rafael
Canepa, Victor J.	R.	33d	San Francisco	454 Union street
Cary, L. B.	R.	52d	Fresno	Reedley
Chandler, W. F.	R.	50th	Fresno	Fresno
Clark, William C.	R.	37th	Alameda	53 Montecito st., Oakland
Clarke, George A.	R.	47th	Inyo	Bishop
Collins, William M.	R.	24th	San Francisco	268 Day street
Cram, James E.	R.	58th	San Bernardino	Highland
Dower, Will A.	D.	16th	Calaveras	San Andreas
Ellis, William H.	R.	77th	Riverside	Riverside
Emmons, Elijah A.	R.	71st	Los Angeles	5863 Denver avenue
Farwell, Lyman	R.	75th	Los Angeles	2908 Figueroa street
Ferguson, Daniel	R.	38th	Alameda	65 Seventh street, Oakland
Finnegan, George B.	D.	9th	Nevada	Nevada City
Fish, Howard J.	R.	67th	Los Angeles	Pasadena
Fitzgerald, George	R.	39th	Alameda	1432 14th street, Oakland
Ford, John J., Jr.	D.	22d	San Francisco	801 Mendell street
Gabbert, Thomas G.	R.	60th	Ventura	Ventura
Gates, Egbert J.	R.	69th	Los Angeles	South Pasadena
Gelder, George	R.	40th	Alameda	Berkeley
Green, A. B.	R.	53d	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo
Griffin, J. J.	D.	49th	Merced	Merced
Guiberson, J. W.	D.	54th	Kings	Corcoran
Guill, John H., Jr.	D.	7th	Butte	Chico
Hayes, D. R.	R.	45th	Santa Clara	San José
Hinkle, E. C.	R.	79th	San Diego	San Diego
Inman, J. M.	R.	14th	Sacramento	Sacramento
Johnson, George H.	R.	57th	San Bernardino	San Bernardino
Johnston, T. D.	R.	18th	Contra Costa	Richmond
Johnstone, W. A.	R.	68th	Los Angeles	San Dimas
Judson, Fred E.	R.	80th	San Diego	Escondido
Killingsworth, W. S., Sr.	D.	10th	Solano	Vacaville
Kingsley, C. W.	S.	65th	Los Angeles	407 Daly street
Kuck, Arthur G.	R.	72d	Los Angeles	2662 Vermont avenue
Libby, G. W.	D.	12th	Sonoma	Sebastopol
McCarthy, William C.	D.	25th	San Francisco	2897 Folsom street
McDonald, Walter A.	R.	21st	San Francisco	503 Minnesota street
Moorhouse, H. W.	R.	78th	Imperial	Heber
Morgenstern, Alfred	R.	35th	Alameda	Alameda
Mouser, Frank H.	R.	74th	Los Angeles	771 Maple avenue
Murray, J. A.	R.	8th	Yolo	Woodland
Nelson, H. C.	R.	2d	Humboldt	Eureka
Nolan, Edward J. D.	R.	30th	San Francisco	1338 McAllister street
Palmer, James M.	D.	11th	Napa	Napa
Peairs, Howard A.	R.	73d	Los Angeles	165 East Thirty-sixth place
Polsley, Harry	D.	5th	Tehama	Red Bluff
Richardson, I. A.	D.	29th	San Francisco	3634 Seventeenth avenue
Roberts, W. A.	R.	61st	Los Angeles	5327 Monte Vista street
Ryan, James J.	R.	23d	San Francisco	3252 Harrison street
Schmitt, Milton L.	R.	31st	San Francisco	460 Montgomery street
Scott, William S.	R.	28th	San Francisco	427 Ninth avenue
Shannon, Arthur L.	D.	32d	San Francisco	615 Post street

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

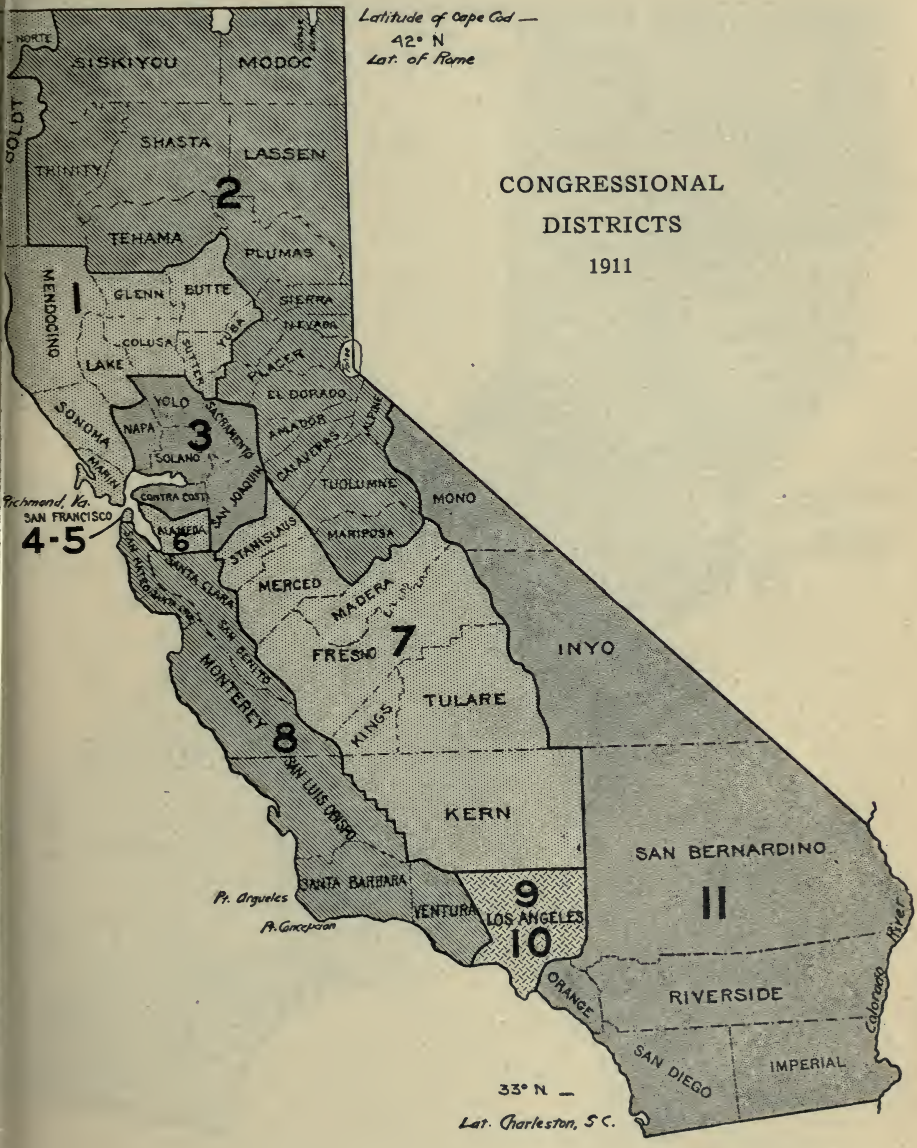
Name.	Politics.	District.	County.	Address.
Shartel, A. F.	R.	4th	Modoc	Alturas
Shearer, William B.	D.	1st	Siskiyou	Yreka
Simpson, William E.	D.	56th	Kern	Bakersfield
Slater, H. W.	D.	13th	Sonoma	Santa Rosa
Smith, Frank M.	R.	36th	Alameda	1929 24th avenue, Oakland
Strine, John H.	R.	70th	Los Angeles	Downey
Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D.	19th	San Joaquin	Acampo
Sutherland, W. A.	R.	51st	Fresno	Fresno
Tulloch, David W.	D.	46th	Stanislaus	Oakdale
Wall, W. C.	D.	20th	San Joaquin	Stockton
Walsh, Edward P.	D.	27th	San Francisco	19 Beulah street
Weisel, Hans V.	R.	76th	Orange	Anaheim
Weldon, T. J.	D.	6th	Mendocino	Ukiah
White, C. William	R.	3d	Trinity	Weaverville
Woodley, Frank E.	R.	64th	Los Angeles	470 Hartford avenue
Wyllie, G. W.	R.	55th	Tulare	Dinuba
Young, C. C.	R.	41st	Alameda	Berkeley

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

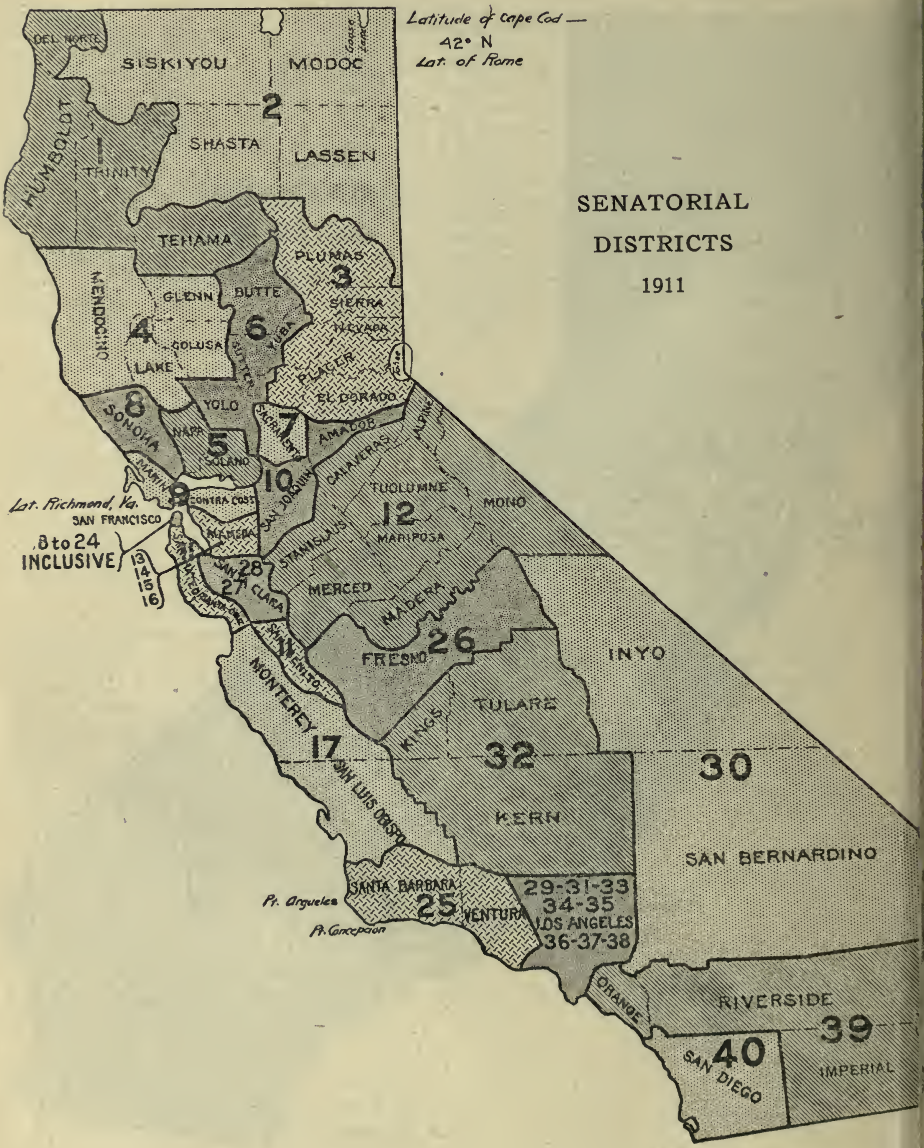
George C. Perkins	Oakland, Cal.
John D. Works	Los Angeles, Cal.

CONGRESSMEN.

Name.	District.	Address.
John E. Raker	1st	Alturas, Modoc County, Cal.
William Kent	2d	Kentfield, Marin County, Cal.
C. F. Curry	3d	1515 I street, Sacramento, Cal.
Julius Kahn	4th	2712 Webster street, San Francisco, Cal.
John I. Nolan	5th	1402 Guerrero street, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph R. Knowland	6th	1543 Everett street, Alameda, Cal.
Denver S. Church	7th	1338 N street, Fresno, Cal.
Everis A. Hayes	8th	Edenvale, Santa Clara County, Cal.
Charles W. Bell	9th	726 St. John avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
Wm. D. Stephens	10th	1108 W. Twenty-seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.
William Kettner	11th	2965 Union street, San Diego, Cal.



CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS
1911



SENATORIAL

DISTRICTS

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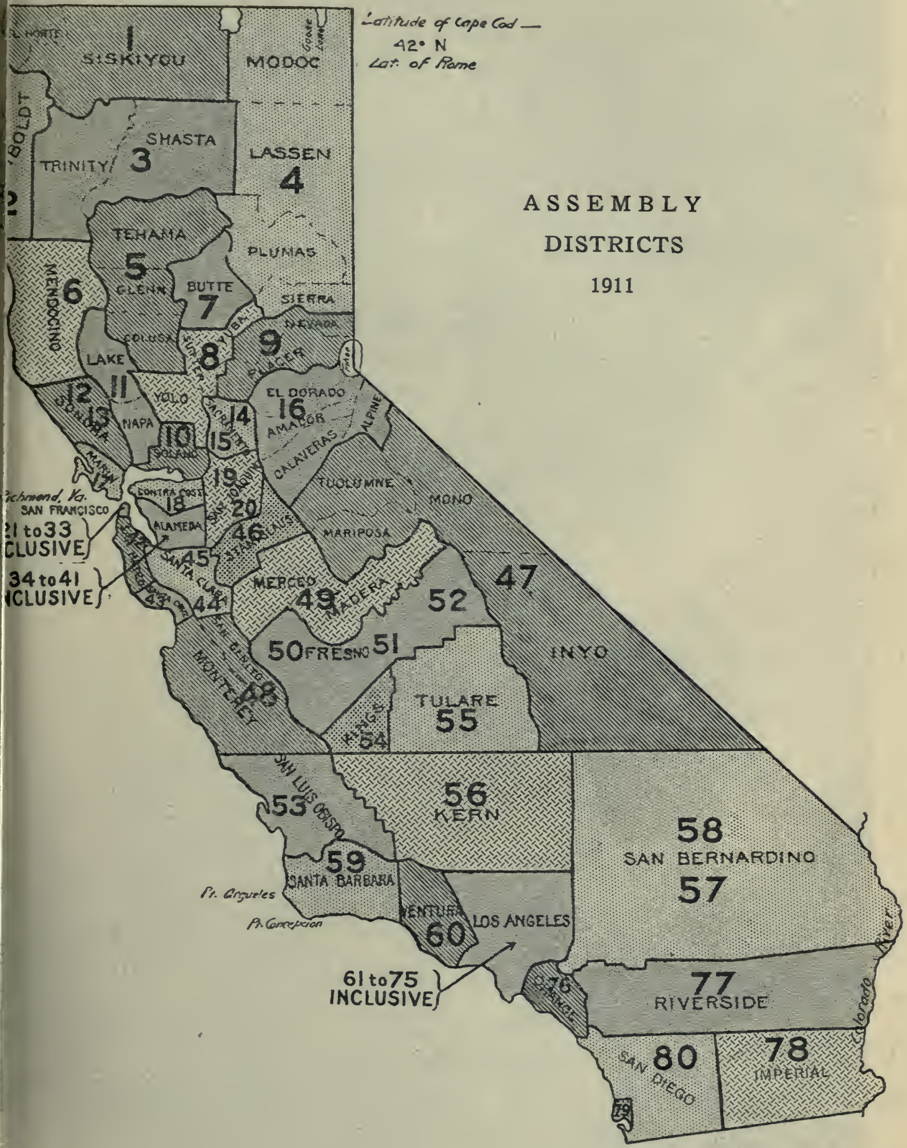

ASSEMBLY

DISTRICTS

1911

STATE POLITICAL HISTORY.

STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

The sessions of the State Legislature have been held at the following times and places:

FIRST SESSION—Met at the Pueblo de San José December 15, 1849; adjourned April 22, 1850.

SECOND SESSION—Met at San José January 6th; adjourned May 1, 1851.

THIRD SESSION—Met at Vallejo January 5th; removed to Sacramento January 12th; adjourned May 4, 1852.

FOURTH SESSION—Met at Vallejo January 3d; removed to Benicia February 4th; adjourned May 19, 1853.

FIFTH SESSION—Met at Benicia January 2d; removed to Sacramento March 1st; adjourned May 15, 1854.

SIXTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 1st; adjourned May 7, 1855.

SEVENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 7th; adjourned April 21, 1856.

EIGHTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 5th; adjourned April 29, 1857.

NINTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 4th; adjourned April 26, 1858.

TENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 3d; adjourned April 19, 1859.

ELEVENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 2d; adjourned April 30, 1860.

TWELFTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 7th; adjourned May 20, 1861.

THIRTEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 6th; removed to San Francisco January 24th; adjourned May 15, 1862.

FOURTEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 5th; adjourned April 26, 1863.

FIFTEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 7, 1863; adjourned April 4, 1864.

SIXTEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 4, 1865; adjourned April 2, 1866.

SEVENTEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 2, 1867; adjourned March 30, 1868.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 6, 1869; adjourned April 4, 1870.

NINETEENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 4, 1871; adjourned April 1, 1872.

TWENTIETH SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 1, 1873; adjourned March 30, 1874.

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 6, 1875; adjourned April 3, 1876.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION—Met at Sacramento December 3, 1877; adjourned April 1, 1878.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 5th; adjourned April 16, 1880.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 3d; adjourned March 4, 1881. Extra session met April 4th; adjourned May 13, 1881.

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 8th; adjourned March 13, 1883. Extra session met March 24th; adjourned May 13, 1884.

TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 5th; adjourned March 11, 1885. Extra session met July 20, 1886; adjourned by proclamation of Governor Stoneman August 20th to September 7, 1886; reconvened September 7th; adjourned September 11, 1886.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—Met at Sacramento January 3d; adjourned March 12, 1887.

Twenty-eighth Session—Met at Sacramento January 7th; adjourned March 16, 1889.

Twenty-ninth Session—Met at Sacramento January 5th; adjourned March 26, 1891.

Thirtieth Session—Met at Sacramento January 2d; adjourned March 14, 1893.

Thirty-first Session—Met at Sacramento January 7th; adjourned March 16, 1895.

Thirty-second Session—Met at Sacramento January 4th; adjourned March 20, 1897.

Thirty-third Session—Met at Sacramento January 2d; adjourned March 19, 1899. Extra session met January 29th; adjourned February 10, 1900.

Thirty-fourth Session—Met at Sacramento January 7th; adjourned March 16, 1901.

Thirty-fifth Session—Met at Sacramento January 5th; adjourned March 14, 1903.

Thirty-sixth Session—Met at Sacramento January 2d; adjourned March 10, 1905. Extra session met June 2d; adjourned June 12, 1906.

Thirty-seventh Session—Met at Sacramento January 7th; adjourned March 12, 1907. First extra session met November 19th; adjourned at 12 o'clock noon November 23, 1907. Second extra session met at 1 o'clock p. m. November 23, 1907; adjourned at 2:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

Thirty-eighth Session—Met at Sacramento January 4th; adjourned March 24, 1909. First extra session met September 6, 1910; adjourned September 9, 1910. Second extra session met October 3, 1910; adjourned October 5, 1910.

Thirty-ninth Session—Met at Sacramento January 2, 1911; adjourned March 27, 1911. First extra session met November 27, 1911; adjourned December 24, 1911. Second extra session met December 24th, 12:05 p. m.; adjourned December 24, 1911.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

First Session, 1849-50—*Senate,* 16 members; *Assembly,* 36. Non-partisan.

Second Session, 1851—*Senate:* Democrats, 10; Whigs, 4; Independents, 2; total, 16. *Assembly:* Democrats, 17; Whigs, 18; Independent, 1; total, 36.

Third Session, 1852—*Senate:* Democrats, 26; Whigs, 2; total, 28. The Apportionment Act of May 1, 1851, provided for 27 Senators. For explanation of the increase to 28, see note to Joseph E. N. Lewis in list of State Senators. *Assembly:* Democrats, 41; Whigs, 21; Independent, 1; total, 63.

Fourth Session, 1853—*Senate:* Democrats, 20; Whigs, 7; total 27. *Assembly:* Democrats, 41; Whigs, 22; total, 63.

Fifth Session, 1854—*Senate:* Democrats, 26; Whigs, 8; total, 34. *Assembly:* Democrats, 68; Whigs, 12; total, 80.

Sixth Session, 1855—*Senate:* Democrats, 26; Whigs, 7; total, 33. *Assembly:* Democrats, 42; Whigs, 36; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Seventh Session, 1856—*Senate:* Democrats, 16; Americans, 16; Whig, 1; total, 33. *Assembly:* Democrats, 23; Americans, 56; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Eighth Session, 1857—*Senate:* Democrats, 19; Americans, 11; Republicans, 3; total, 33. *Assembly:* Democrats, 61; Americans, 8; Republicans, 11; total, 80.

Ninth Session, 1858—*Senate:* Democrats, 27; Republicans, 5; Americans, 3; total, 35. *Assembly:* Democrats, 66; Republicans, 9; Americans, 4; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Tenth Session, 1859—*Senate:* Lecompton Democrats, 25; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4; Independent, 1; total 35. *Assembly:* Lecompton Democrats, 56; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 16; Republicans, 8; total, 80.

Eleventh Session, 1860—*Senate:* Lecompton Democrats, 28; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 5; Republicans, 2; total, 35. *Assembly:* Lecompton Democrats, 70; Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 8; Republicans, 2; total, 80.

Twelfth Session, 1861—*Senate:* Douglas Democrats, 20; Breckinridge Democrats, 10; Republicans, 5; total, 35. *Assembly:* Douglas Democrats, 37; Breckinridge Democrats, 23; Republicans, 19; Bell and Everett, 1; total, 80.

Thirteenth Session, 1862—*Senate:* Republicans, 17; Union Democrats, 16; Breckinridge Democrats, 7; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 39; Union Democrats, 32; Breckinridge Democrats, 9; total, 80.

Fourteenth Session, 1863—*Senate:* Union, 31; Union Democrats, 5; Breckinridge Democrats, 4; total, 40. *Assembly:* Union, 63; Union Democrats, 10; Breckinridge Democrats, 7; total, 80.

Fifteenth Session, 1863-64—*Senate:* Union, 35; Democrats, 5; total, 40. *Assembly:* Union, 70; Democrats, 10; total, 80.

Sixteenth Session, 1865-66—*Senate:* Union, 31; Democrats, 9; total, 40. *Assembly:* Union, 61; Democrats, 19; total, 80.

Seventeenth Session, 1867-68—*Senate:* Union, 21; Democrats, 19; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 52; Union, 28; total, 80.

Eighteenth Session, 1869-70—*Senate:* Democrats, 26; Republicans, 12; Independents, 2; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 67; Republicans, 10; Independents, 3; total, 80.

Nineteenth Session, 1871-72—*Senate:* Democrats, 22; Republicans, 17; Independent, 1; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 54; Democrats, 25; Independent 1; total, 80.

Twentieth Session, 1873-74—*Senate:* Republicans, 18; Democrats, 14; Independents, 8; total, 40. *Assembly:* Independents, 34; Democrats, 27; Republicans, 19; total 80.

Twenty-first Session, 1875-76—*Senate:* Democrats, 20; Independents, 11; Republicans, 6; Independent Democrats, 3; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 64; Republicans, 12; Independents, 4; total, 80.

Twenty-second Session, 1877-78—*Senate:* Democrats, 27; Republicans, 10; Independents, 2; Workingmen, 1; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 55; Republicans, 24; Workingmen, 1; total, 80.

Twenty-third Session, 1880—*Senate:* Republicans, 23; Workingmen, 10; Democrats, 7; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 46; Democrats, 18; Workingmen, 16; total, 80.

Twenty-fourth Session, 1881—*Senate:* Same as twenty-third session. *Assembly:* Republicans, 42; Democrats, 33; Workingmen, 4; Greenback, 1; total, 80.

Twenty-fifth Session, 1883—*Senate:* Democrats, 32; Republicans, 8; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 61; Republicans, 19; total, 80.

Twenty-sixth Session, 1885—*Senate:* Republicans, 20; Democrats, 20; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 60; Democrats, 20; total, 80.

Twenty-seventh Session, 1887—*Senate:* Democrats, 26; Republicans, 14; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 41; Democrats, 39; total, 80.

Twenty-eighth Session, 1889—*Senate:* Democrats, 22; Republicans, 18; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 42; Republicans, 38; total, 80.

Twenty-ninth Session, 1891—*Senate:* Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 60; Democrats, 19; American, 1; total 80.

Thirtieth Session, 1893—*Senate:* Republicans, 22; Democrats, 18; total, 40. *Assembly:* Democrats, 45; Republicans, 31; People's Party, 2; Independents, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-first Session, 1895—*Senate:* Republicans, 25; Democrats, 15; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 64; Democrats, 14; People's Party, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-second Session, 1897—*Senate:* Republicans, 28; Democrats, 12; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 47; Fusion, 16; Democrats, 8; Democrat and People's Party, 7; People's Party, 2; total, 80.

Thirty-third Session, 1899—*Senate:* Republicans, 26; Democrats, 14; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 59; Democrats, 20; Independent, 1; total, 80.

Thirty-fourth Session, 1901—*Senate:* Republicans 34; Democrats, 6; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 60; Democrats, 20; total, 80.

THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1903—*Senate:* Republicans, 33; Democrats, 5; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Independent Republican, 1; total 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 60; Democrats, 13; Democrat and Union Labor, 6; Union Labor, 1; total, 80.

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION, 1905—*Senate*: Republicans, 33; Republican and Union Labor, 3; Democrats, 3; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 71; Republican and Union Labor, 4; Democrats, 4; total, 79. J. H. Krimminger (R.) elected from the Seventy-fifth District, but died before qualifying.

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1907—*Senate*: Republicans 27; Republican, Democrat, and Union Labor, 1; Republican and Union Labor, 5; Democrats, 6; Non-partisan and Democrat, 1; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 56; Republican, Democrat, and Union Labor, 3; Republican and Union Labor, 12; Republican and Democrat, 2; Democrats, 5; Democrat and Independence League, 1; Independence League, 1; total, 80.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1909—*Senate:* Republicans, 24; Republican, Democrat, and Union Labor, 1; Republican and Union Labor, 5; Democrats, 7; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; Democrat and Independence League, 1; Non-Partisan and Democrat, 1; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 46; Republican and Union Labor, 12; Republican and Independence League, 2; Democrats, 17; Democrat, Union Labor, and Independence League, 2; Democrat and Union Labor, 1; total, 80.

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION, 1911—*Senate:* Republicans, 28; Republican and Union Labor, 4; Democrats, 8; total, 40. *Assembly:* Republicans, 69; Democrats, 11; total, 80.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Abbott, J. P.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	27th	
Abell, Alexander G.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Adams, Alonzo W.	D.	Butte, Shasta	2d	
Allen, Isaac	D.	Yuba	9th	
———	A. L. D.	Sutter, Yuba	10th	
Anderson, Alexander	D.	Tuolumne	3d	Resigned April 3, 1852. Justice of Supreme Court, 1852-53.
Anderson, Francis	Union	Sierra	14th	Assemblyman, 5th session.
Anderson, James	D.	Placer	9th, 10th, 11th	
Anderson, John	R.	Riverside, Orange	36th, 37th	
Anderson, William L.	D.	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	23d, 24th	
Andross, Moses C.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th, 20th	
Androus, S. N.	R.	Los Angeles	31st, 32d	Assemblyman, 30th session.
Angney, W. Z.	Ind. D.	Santa Clara	21st, 22d	Assemblyman, 17th session; appointed Member State Board of Equalization, July 11, 1870.
Anthony, Marc	R., D., U.L.	San Francisco	37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 36th session.
Aram, Eugene	R.	Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	31st, 32d	
Arms, Charles S.	D.	San Francisco	30th, 31st	Assemblyman. 29th session.
Ashe, R. Porter	D.	San Francisco	33d, 34th	
Ashley, Delos R.	American	Monterey, Santa Cruz	7th, 8th	Assemblyman, 5th and 6th sessions. President pro tem. 7th Senate, 1856. State Treasurer, 1862-63; Representative in Congress from Nevada, 1865-69.
Avey, J. L.	R.	Inyo	39th	
Bailey, W. C.	R.	Santa Clara	29th, 30th	
Baird, John H.	Whig	San Francisco	4th	Appointed Harbor Commissioner, December 1, 1868.
Baker, George F.	R.	Santa Clara	23d, 24th	President pro tem. 23d Senate, 1880.
Baker, Jehiel H.	D.	Placer	9th, 10th	
Baker, Thomas	D.	Fresno, Tulare	13th, 14th	Assemblyman, 6th session.
Baldwin, Franklin T.	D.	Amador, San Joaquin	25th, 26th	Director Stockton State Hospital, 1876-80; Superior Judge San Joaquin County, 1886-88; Code Commissioner, 1895-97; Trustee State Library, 1894-97.
Ballou, S. A.	A. L. D.	Butte, Plumas	10th, 11th	Assemblyman, 5th and 9th sessions.
Banks, James A.	R.	San Francisco	13th	Elected vice Burbank, resigned. Assemblyman, 9th, 10th, 12th, and 14th sessions.
Banks, W. O.	R.	San Francisco	28th, 29th	
Banning, Phineas	Union	Los Angeles	16th, 17th	
Banvard, Edgar M.	D.	Placer	18th, 19th	County Treasurer Placer County, 1861.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Bartlett, Washington	Ind.	San Francisco	20th, 21st	Harbor Commissioner, appointed June 17, 1870. Mayor of San Francisco, 1883-85; Governor, 1887.
Bassham, W. R.		San Jose	1st	
Bates, J. Clem	R.	Alameda	37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 35th and 36th sessions.
Bauer, Hamilton A.	R.	San Francisco	35th, 36th	Assemblyman, 34th session.
Beach, Horace	Union	Yuba	17th	
———	R.	Yuba	18th	
Beard, John L.	R.	Alameda	31st, 32d	Regent State University, 1878-91.
Beauvias, A. B.	R.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	26th	
Beazell, James	D.	Alameda	21st, 22d	
Beban, D. J.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Beck, Thomas	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	19th, 20th	Secretary of State, 1875-80.
Belden, David	Union	Nevada	16th, 17th	Judge 20th Judicial District, 1872-80; Superior Judge of Santa Clara County, 1880-88.
Bell, Charles W.	N.P., D.	Los Angeles	37th, 38th, 39th	
Bell, Samuel B.	R.	Alameda, Santa Clara	8th, 9th	Assemblyman, 13th session.
Belshaw, Charles M.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 31st, 32d, and 33d sessions. Appointed member Board of Prison Directors, October 29, 1906; resigned April 24, 1907.
Bennett, Nathaniel		San Francisco district	1st	Resigned December 24, 1849. Justice of the Supreme Court, 1849-51.
Benton, John E.	Union	Sacramento	15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 13th session. Postmaster Oakland.
Berry, George S.	D.	Inyo, Kern, Tulare	29th	Assemblyman, 28th session.
———	D.	Inyo, Tulare	30th	
Berry, Jehu	D.	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	9th, 10th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Bert, Eugene F.	R.	San Francisco	31st, 32d	Assemblyman, 29th session.
Betge, Robert J.	D.	San Francisco	18th, 19th	
Bettman, Sigmund M.	R.	San Francisco	33d, 34th	Assemblyman, 31st and 32d sessions.
Bidwell, John		Sacramento district	1st	Representative in Congress, 1865-67; Regent State University, 1880; Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1889-96; nominee for Governor, 1875, 1890; nominee for President, 1892.
Biggy, William J.	D.	San Francisco	30th, 31st	Registrar of Voters, San Francisco, 1890-99; Chief of Police, San Francisco, 1907-08.
Bills, Charles B.	R.	Sacramento	38th, 39th	
Birdsall, E. S.	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 37th session.
Birdseye, John C.	Union	Nevada	14th	

Black, Marshall	R.	Santa Clara	37th, 38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 35th session.
Bogart, J. C.	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	13th, 14th	
Boggs, John	D.	Colusa, Tehama	19th, 20th, 27th, 28th	Director Napa State Hospital, 1876-80; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1880-99; State Prison Director, 1883-87; Penology Commissioner, appointed October 26, 1885.
———	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	33d	
Bones, John W.	Work.	Alameda	22d	Elected January 22, 1878, and qualified on the 30th, vice Porter, deceased.
Boone, John L.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Booth, Newton	Union	Sacramento	14th	Governor, 1871-75; United States Senator, 1875-81.
Boring, Samuel W.	Ind.	Santa Clara	22d	Elected February 19, 1878, vice Angney, deceased, and qualified on the 27th. Assemblyman, 7th session.
Boucher, David	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	19th	
Bowers, W. W.	R.	San Bernardino, San Diego	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 20th session; Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, 1889-91; Representative in Congress, 1891-97.
Boyce, J. J.	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	32d, 33d	United States District Attorney for Alaska, appointed 1903.
Boynton, A. E.	R.	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	37th, 38th, 39th	
Boyston, John S.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Bradley, B. T.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	10th, 11th	
Bradley, E. L.	Union	Placer	16th, 17th	
Braunhart, Samuel	D.	San Francisco	32d, 33d	Assemblyman, 23d session; Port Warden, San Francisco, 1895-99. Resigned as Senator, June 28, 1900.
Briceland, John M.	D.	Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 21st and 25th sessions; Member State Board of Health, 1884-91.
Britt, James E.	D.	San Francisco	28th, 29th	Assemblyman, 27th session.
Broderick, David C.		San Francisco district	1st	Elected January 8, 1850, and qualified on the 24th, vice Bennett, resigned.
———	D.	San Francisco	2d, 3d	President 2d Senate, 1851; Acting Lieutenant Governor, 1851-52; United States Senator, 1857-59.
Broderick, John T.	R.	San Francisco	29th, 30th	
Brooks, J. Marion	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura	25th	Successfully contested seat of Steele, and qualified February 23, 1883; Assemblyman, 27th session; Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, appointed May 15, 1896.
Broughton, Howard A.	R.	Los Angeles	36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 34th session.
Brown, Frank M.	R.	Amador, San Joaquin	22d	
Brown, William H.	R.	Alpine, El Dorado	22d, 23d, 24th	United States Surveyor General, 1883-86; State Harbor Commissioner, 1889-95.
Bryan, Charles H.	D.	Yuba	5th	Justice of the Supreme Court, 1854-55.
Bryant, E. F.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Buck, Leonard W.	D.	Solano	25th	Successfully contested seat of Dudley, and qualified February 16, 1883; Member State Board of Horticulture, 1889-95.
Buckley, John P.	Union	San Francisco	15th	

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Bulla, Robert N.	R.	Los Angeles	32d, 33d	Assemblyman, 30th and 31st sessions; Commissioner under Torrens Land Transfer Act, appointed June 5, 1893; Code Commissioner, 1897-99.
Bunkers, Harry	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th, 36th	Expelled from Senate, February 27, 1905.
Burbank, Caleb	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th	Resigned July 30, 1861. Judge 4th Judicial District, 1859-62; Assemblyman, 9th session.
Burch, John C.	D.	Humboldt, Trinity	9th, 10th	Assemblyman, 8th session; Representative in Congress, 1859-61; Code Commissioner, appointed May 4, 1870.
Burke, Bart	D.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	30th, 31st	Commissioner under Torrens Land Transfer Act, appointed June 5, 1893.
Burnell, R.	Union D.	Amador	13th	Speaker 12th Assembly, 1861; President pro tem. 15th Senate, 1863-64; Assemblyman, 12th session.
———	Union	Amador	14th, 15th	
Burnett, F. W.	R.	San Francisco	33d, 34th	
Burnett, Lester G.	R.	San Francisco	38th, 39th	
Burnett, William	D.	Sonoma	18th	
Burnett, Wellington C.	American	Yuba	7th, 8th	
Burt, Samuel B.	R.	Placer	23d, 24th	Assemblyman, 20th session; Member second Constitutional Convention.
Burton, Edward F.	Whig	Nevada	6th, 7th	Assemblyman, 5th session; State Controller, 1857.
———	American	Nevada	9th	
———	Ind.	Nevada	10th	
Bush, C. W.	Ind.	Los Angeles	20th, 21st	
Bynum, Sarshel	American	Napa, Solano, Yolo	7th, 8th	
Byrnes, James D.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	23d, 24th	Elected at a special election, March 30, 1880, and qualified April 6, vice Desty, who had been elected, but who was not a citizen. Assemblyman, 20th session.
———	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	27th, 28th, 29th, 34th, 35th	
Caldwell, Albert A.	R.	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino.	34th	
———	R.	Orange, Riverside	35th	
Caminetti, A.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 25th, 32d, and 33d sessions. Commissioner Marshall Monument, 1887; Representative in Congress, 1891-95; Code Commissioner, 1897-99.
———	D.	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono	37th, 38th, 39th	
Campbell, A. E.	D.	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo.	38th, 39th	
Campbell, George J.	R.	Solano	28th, 29th	
Campbell, R. H.	R.	Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity	29th	Assemblyman, 27th session.
———	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	30th	

Carluck, A. B.	R.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	23d, 24th	
Carpenter, G. J.	D.	El Dorado	8th, 9th	Assemblyman and Speaker, 21st session, 1875-76; Supreme Court Reporter, 1878-80; Railroad Commissioner, 1883-87.
Carpenter, R. B.	R.	Los Angeles	29th, 30th	President pro tem. 30th Senate, 1893.
Carter, Henry E.	R.	Los Angeles	36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 34th and 35th sessions.
Cartwright, George W.	D.	Fresno	37th, 38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 32d session. County Clerk Fresno County, 189-- to ----.
Cassidy, John J.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Catlin, Amos P.	Whig	Sacramento	4th, 5th	Assemblyman, 8th session; Member State Board of Equalization, appointed March 21, 1872; Superior Judge of Sacramento County, 1891-97.
Cavis, Joseph M.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th	Judge 5th Judicial District, 1864-70; candidate for Lieutenant Governor, 1875.
Chamberlain, Charles H.	R.	San Joaquin	13th	Assemblyman, 16th session.
———	Union	San Joaquin	14th	
Chamberlain, E. Kirby		Los Angeles, San Diego district	1st	President pro tem. 1st Senate, 1849-50.
Chandler, Augustus L.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	25th, 26th, 27th	Assemblyman, 20th, 23d, and 24th sessions.
Chapman, E. W.	D.	El Dorado, Placer	32d, 33d	Commissioner Yosemite Valley, 1884-88.
Chappell, James N.	Union	Shasta, Trinity	17th	Assemblyman, 14th, 15th, and 16th sessions.
———	R.	Shasta, Trinity	18th	
Chase, Samuel H.	D.	Nevada	8th, 9th	
———	A. L. D.	Nevada	11th	
———	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th	
Chase, Warren	Work.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.	23d, 24th	
Cheney, William A.	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	23d, 24th	Superior Judge of Los Angeles County, 1885-89.
Clark, George W.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Clark, Robert C.	A. L. D.	Sacramento	11th	Assemblyman, 8th session; Superior Judge of Sacramento County, 1880-83.
———	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th	
Clunie, Thomas J.	D.	San Francisco	27th	Assemblyman, 21st session; Representative in Congress, 1889-91.
Coffroth, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	4th, 5th	Assemblyman, 3d session; Trustee State Library, 1870-72.
———	American	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	7th, 8th	
Coggins, Clifford	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou	35th, 36th	Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1899—.
Colby, Gilbert W.	D.	Sacramento	5th, 6th	Assemblyman, 3d session; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1880-81.
Coleman, John C.	D.	Nevada	22d	
Comte, A., Jr.	D.	Sacramento	18th, 19th	Assemblyman, 17th session.
Conger, Charles C.	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	
Conklin, E. B.	R.	Santa Clara	27th, 28th	
Conly, John	Union	Butte, Plumas, Lassen	17th	
———	R.	Butte, Plumas, Lassen	18th	
Conn, William Alexander	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	17th, 18th	Assemblyman, 11th session.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Cooke, Martin E.	D.	Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Mendocino, Yolo, Colusa, Trinity.	2d	
———	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	3d	
Corlett, Robert	R.	Lake, Napa	34th, 35th	
Cosby, John D.	American	Humboldt, Klamath, Siskiyou, Trinity.	7th, 8th	
Cot, Juan Y.	Union	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	15th	Assemblyman, 13th session.
Coulter, John	D.	Butte, Plumas	9th	
Cox, Frederick	D.	Sacramento	25th, 26th	Trustee State Library, 1878-82; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1887-1903.
Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	San Joaquin	4th	Assemblyman, 3d session.
———	Whig	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	5th	
Craig, Joseph	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	Prison Director, 1889-91.
Crandall, A. W.	R.	Santa Clara	27th, 28th, 29th	
Crandall, Dwight	D.	Amador, Calaveras	7th, 8th	
Crane, A. M.	R.	Alameda	13th	President pro tem. 14th Senate, 1863; Superior Judge of Alameda County, 1880-85.
———	Union	Alameda	14th	
Crane, L. T.	R.	Yuba	19th, 20th	
Crane, W. H.	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	22d	
Crane, W. W., Jr.	Union	Alameda	15th	Presidential Elector, 1864; Trustee State Library, 1882-83.
Creighton, Daniel J.	D.	San Francisco	26th	
Crenshaw, John T.	D.	Nevada	5th, 6th	Assemblyman, 4th session.
Crimmins, P. J.	R.	San Francisco	27th	
Crittenden, R. D.	D.	El Dorado	11th	
———	Breck. D.	El Dorado	12th	
Cronan, William	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Crosby, Elisha O.		Sacramento district	1st	Member first Constitutional Convention.
———	D.	Sutter, Yuba	2d	
Cross, Charles W.	D.	Nevada	25th, 26th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Cunningham, Lewis	Union	Yuba	14th, 15th, 16th	Harbor Commissioner, appointed February 25, 1873.
Currier, A. T.	R.	Los Angeles	33d, 34th	
Curtin, John B.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne.	33d, 34th	Commissioner on Revenue and Taxation, 1905—.
———	D.	Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	35th, 36th 37th, 38th, 39th	

Curtis, N. Greene	D.	Sacramento	17th, 18th, 22d	Assemblyman, 12th session; Regent State University, 1880-83.
Cutten, Charles P.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity.	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 37th session. Appointed Attorney Lunacy Commission, 1911.
Cutter, William M.	R.	Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	33d, 34th	Assemblyman, 25th, 31st, and 32d sessions.
Dargie, William E.	R.	Alameda	28th, 29th	
Davis, Edwin A.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	23d, 24th	Superior Judge of Sutter and Yuba counties, 1891-1903.
Davis, John F.	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono.	33d, 34th	Superior Judge of Amador County, 1892-95; Code Commissioner, 1903-07.
Day, Sherman	D.	Alameda, Santa Clara	6th, 7th	
Days, John M.	R.	San Francisco	26th	Assemblyman, 17th and 19th sessions.
Dean, Peter	R.	San Francisco	22d	
De Haven, John J.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 18th session; Superior Judge of Humboldt County, 1885-89; Member of Congress, 1889-91; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1891-94; U. S. District Judge, appointed June 8, 1897.
De la Guerra, Antonio M.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	3d, 4th	
De la Guerra, Pablo		San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara district.	1st	Resigned May 1, 1851.
———	Whig	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	2d	
———	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th	Member first Constitutional Convention; President 12th Senate, and acting Lieutenant Governor, 1861; Judge 1st Judicial District, 1864-73.
———	Douglas D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	12th	
De Long, Charles E.	Douglas D.	Yuba	12th	
———	Union D.	Yuba	13th	Assemblyman, 9th and 10th sessions; U. S. Minister to Japan, appointed September, 1869.
De Long, F. C.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	26th, 28th, 29th	Director State Board of Agriculture, 1889-97.
Del Valle, R. F.	D.	Los Angeles	25th, 26th	Assemblyman, 23d and 24th sessions; President pro tem. 25th Senate, 1883; Presidential Elector, 1880; nominee for Lieutenant Governor, 1890.
Denison, Eli S.	R.	Alameda	29th, 30th, 31st, 32d	
Dent. George W.	D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	10th, 11th	
Denver, A. St. Clair	D.	El Dorado	10th, 11th	
———	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
———	Union D.	El Dorado	13th	
Denver. James W.	D.	Klamath, Trinity	3d, 4th	Qualified March 30, 1852, vice Harper; resigned February 21, 1853; Secretary of State, 1853-55; Representative in Congress, 1855-57; Commissioner of Indian War Debt, appointed June 29, 1861; Governor of Kansas, 1857-58; Brigadier General U. S. Army, 1861-63.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Desty, Robert		San Francisco, San Mateo	23d	
Devlin, Robert T.	R.	Sacramento	34th, 35th	State Prison Director, 1884—; Penology Commissioner, appointed October 26, 1885; U. S. District Attorney for Northern District of California, 1905—.
Dickinson, John H.	R.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	
———	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	32d, 33d	Enlisted in Company B, First Infantry, N. G. C., April 1, 1877; Captain, 1877-91; Brigadier General, 1891-95; placed on retired list as Brigadier General, May 24, 1895; appointed Major General, February 12, 1898; placed on retired list as Major General, February 14, 1905.
Dickinson, William B.	D.	El Dorado	9th, 10th, 11th	Assemblyman, 1st session; President pro tem. 10th Senate, 1859.
———	Breck. D.	El Dorado	12th	
Diggs, Marshall	D.	Butte, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	35th, 36th	
Dixon, M. W.	D.	Alameda	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 21st and 22d sessions.
Dodge, Henry L.	Union	San Francisco	15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 14th session.
Doll, J. Granville	Union D.	Colusa, Tehama	13th, 14th	
Donovan, M. J.	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	
Dosh, Samuel H.	D.	Colusa, Shasta	7th	President pro tem. 8th Senate, 1857.
———	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	8th	
Doty, Gillis	D.	Sacramento	32d, 33d	Assemblyman, 25th and 29th sessions; Member Auditing Board to Commissioner of Public Works, 1897-1902.
Dougherty, John T.	D.	San Francisco	25th, 26th	
Douglass, David F.		San Joaquin district	1st	Assemblyman, 6th session; Secretary of State, 1856-58; Brigadier General State Militia, elected by the Legislature, 1850; U. S. Marshal, appointed 1851.
———	Whig	Calaveras	2d	
Dray, Findley R.	R.	Sacramento	27th, 28th, 29th	
Drum, Edward F.	D.	San Francisco	26th	
Dudley, Jonathan M.	R.	Solano	25th	Seat successfully contested by Buck, who qualified February 16, 1883; Member second Constitutional Convention; Assemblyman, 13th and 14th sessions.
Duffy, James A.	R.	Sacramento	19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 18th session.
Dunn, William J.	D.	San Francisco	30th, 31st	Assemblyman, 29th session.
Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	32d, 33d	Assemblyman, 31st session.
Dyer, Barlow	R.	Calaveras	19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 15th session.
Eagon, John A.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	11th	Assemblyman. 10th and 19th sessions; Member second Constitutional Convention.
———	Breck. D.	Amador, Calaveras	12th	

Eakin, W. A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th, 21st	
Earl, Guy C.	R.	Alameda	30th, 31st	Regent State University, 1903—.
Edgerton, Henry	A. L. D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	11th	Member of second Constitutional Convention; Presidential Elector, 1880–1884; Trustee of State Library, 1882–84.
———	Douglas D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	12th	
———	Ind.	Sacramento	20th, 21st	
Emmons, E. J.	D.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	35th, 36th	Assemblyman, 32d session. Expelled from Senate February 27, 1905.
English, Warren B.	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	25th	Representative in Congress, 1894–95.
Enos, John S.	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	Labor Commissioner, 1883–87.
Estell, James M.	D.	Napa, Solano	3d, 4th	Assemblyman, 8th session.
Estudillo, Miguel	R.	Orange, Riverside	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 36th and 37th sessions.
Evans, George S.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th, 16th	Secretary of 8th Senate, 1857; Adjutant General, 1864–65, 1866–68; Harbor Commissioner, appointed January 16, 1880.
———	R.	San Joaquin	19th, 20th, 21st, 22d	
Everett, Daniel H.	R.	San Francisco	29th, 30th	
Ewer, Seneca	Union	Butte	16th, 17th	Assemblyman, 5th session.
Fair, William D.		San Joaquin district	1st	Elected March 2, 1850, and qualified on the 18th, vice Taylor.
Farley, James T.	D.	Alpine, Amador	18th, 19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 6th and 7th sessions; Speaker 7th Assembly, 1856; President pro tem. 19th Senate, 1871–72; United States Senator, 1879–85.
———	D.	Amador, San Joaquin	21st	
Fay, John	D.	San Francisco	30th, 31st	
Feeney, John	D.	San Francisco	32d, 33d	
Ferguson, William I.	American	Sacramento	7th	Presidential Elector, Illinois, 1848.
———	D.	Sacramento	8th, 9th	
Ferguson, William T.	American	Sierra	8th	Assemblyman, 6th session.
———	D.	Sierra	9th	
Filcher, Joseph A.	D.	Placer	25th, 26th	Member second Constitutional Convention; State Prison Director, 1887–88; Presidential Elector, 1892; State Commissioner from California, Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, 1895; Member of Hamburg Exposition Commission, appointed 1897; Member State Commission, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; Member Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, St. Louis, 1904; Commissioner to Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, 1905; Commissioner to Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909; Secretary State Agricultural Society, 1906–11.
Finn, Thomas F.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 35th session; Sheriff San Francisco City and County, 1910–12.
Finney, Seldon J.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 18th session.
Fiske, Henry M.	American	El Dorado	7th, 8th	
Flint, Thomas	R.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz.	21st, 22d	Trustee State Library, 1898–1905; Member State Dairy Bureau, 1895–1905.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Flint, Thomas, Jr.	R.	Monterey, San Benito	28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th	President pro tem. of 33d, 34th, 35th Senate, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903; Trustee Sutter's Fort, 1893–1903.
Flint, Wilson	D.	San Francisco	6th	
——	American	San Francisco	7th	
Ford, Tirey L.	R.	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra	30th, 31st	Attorney General, 1899–1902; State Prison Director, 1904—.
Foster, Charles F.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	25th, 26th	
Foster, Stephen C.	D.	Los Angeles	2d, 3d, 4th	Qualified February 26, 1851, vice Hope; Member first Constitutional Convention.
Foulke, L. M.	Union	Siskiyou	15th	
Fowler, Thomas	D.	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	18th, 19th	
——	D.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare.	22d	
Franck, Frederick C.	R.	Santa Clara	31st, 32d	Assemblyman, 19th and 20th sessions.
Franklin, J. J.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	11th	
——	Breck. D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	12th	
Fraser, Thomas	R.	El Dorado	20th	Assemblyman, 15th, 23d, and 24th sessions; Speaker pro tem. 23d and 24th Assembly, 1880, 1881; President pro tem. 29th Senate, 1901.
——	R.	Alpine, El Dorado	21st, 25th	
——	R.	El Dorado, Placer	28th. 29th	
Freeman, J. W.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 14th session.
——	D.	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	17th	
French, Alfred	D.	El Dorado	6th, 7th	
French, Frank	R.	San Francisco	35th, 36th	Assemblyman, 26th session. Expelled from Senate, February 27, 1905.
Frye, Jacob	D.	Placer	3d	
Gallagher, P. A.	Douglas D.	Amador, Calaveras	12th	Assemblyman, 11th session.
——	Union D.	Calaveras	13th	
Gardiner, James H.	D.	Sierra	5th	Assemblyman, 3d and 4th sessions.
Garratt, W. T.	R.	San Francisco	19th, 20th	Trustee State Mining Bureau, 1889–90.
Garter, E.	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	9th, 10th	Judge 9th Judicial District, 1864–70.
Gaskill, R. C.	R.	Butte	13th	
——	Union	Butte	14th, 15th	
Gates, Lee C.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
George, William	R.	Nevada, Sierra	23d, 24th	
Gesford, Henry C.	D.	Napa, Yolo	27th	Commissioner Marshall Monument, 1887–88; Insurance Commissioner, 1895–97. Superior Judge of Napa County, 1903—.
——	D.	Lake, Napa	30th, 31st	
Gibbons, Edward	Ind.	Alameda	20th, 21st	

Gillett, J. N.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt	32d, 33d	Representative in Congress, 1903-06; Governor, 1907-11.
Glascock, Benjamin B.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	23d, 24th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Gleaves, James M.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	31st, 32d	U. S. Surveyor General for California.
Goad, J. W.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	33d, 34th	Elected, vice Boggs, deceased, and qualified March 17, 1899.
Goodale, David	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	19th, 20th	
Goodwin, Jesse O.	American	Sutter, Yuba	8th, 9th	Presidential Elector, 1872. Died at Vallejo, July 15, 1879.
———	R.	Sutter, Yuba	22d	
Gorman, Joseph C.	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Secretary State Board of Examiners, 1898-99.
Goucher, George G.	D.	Alpine, Fresno, Mariposa, Mono	27th, 28th, 29th	Assemblyman, 26th session; Commissioner Yosemite Valley, 1887-89.
———	D.	Fresno	30th	
Gove, A. S.	D.	Sacramento	6th, 7th	
Grant, Gilbert A.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	9th, 10th	
Graves, William J.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.	20th, 21st	Assemblyman, 6th and 8th sessions; Member second Constitutional Convention.
Greely, F. H.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	28th	Elected vice Chandler, deceased; Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1891-97.
Green, James J.	Union	Contra Costa, Marin	17th	Assemblyman, 12th session; State Controller, 1871-75; Trustee State Library, 1874-78.
———	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	18th	
Green, Thomas J.		Sacramento district	1st	Major General State Militia, elected by the Legislature, 1850.
———	D.	El Dorado	2d	
Greenwell, Charles B.	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 33d session.
Gregory, D. S.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	9th, 10th	Superior Judge of San Luis Obispo County, 1883-89.
Grewell, Jacob	Whig	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	4th	
———	Whig	Alameda, Santa Clara	5th	
Griffith, Humphrey	D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	9th	Assemblyman, 5th session.
———	A. L. D.	Napa, Solano, Yolo	10th	
Gwin, William M., Jr.	D.	Calaveras	18th, 19th	
———	D.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	22d	
Hager, John S.	D.	San Francisco	4th, 5th, 16th, 17th, 18th	Elected November 25, 1865, vice Redington, resigned; Judge 4th Judicial District, 1855-59; United States Senator, 1873-75; Member second Constitutional Convention; Regent State University, 1868-90.
Hahn, Benjamin W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th	
Hale, James E.	Union	Placer	15th, 16th	Supreme Court Reporter, 1867-70; Presidential Elector, 1872; Member second Constitutional Convention; Assemblyman, 24th session.
Hall, A. P.	R.	El Dorado, Placer	27th	Assemblyman, 31st session.
Hall, Gaven D.	D.	El Dorado	5th, 6th	Assemblyman, 2d and 8th sessions.
Hall, John T.	Union	Solano, Yolo	15th	

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Hall, Sydney	D.	San Francisco	32d, 33d	Assemblyman, 25th session.
Hamill, John E.	D.	San Francisco	28th, 29th	
Hamilton, Henry	D.	Los Angeles	15th	
Hamm, S. F.	D.	El Dorado	9th, 10th	Assemblyman, 8th session.
Hans, George J.	R.	Alameda	39th	
Hardy, Thomas	Union	Calaveras	16th, 17th	
Hare, John P.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	38th, 39th	Member Board of Election Commissioners of San Francisco, 1910—.
Harlan, Joseph H.	D.	Solano, Yolo	23d, 24th	
Harp, T. D.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	29th	
—	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne.	30th	
Harper, John H.	D.	Klamath, Trinity	3d	Unseated on contest, February 27, 1852.
Harrigan, John J.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Harriman, William D.	R.	Placer	13th	Assemblyman, 12th session; Clerk of Supreme Court, 1863-67.
—	Union	Placer	14th	
Hart, A. S.	D.	Butte, Plumas	9th	
—	A. L. D.	Butte, Plumas	10th	
Hart, E. C.	R.	Sacramento	30th, 31st	Assemblyman, 28th session; Superior Judge of Sacramento County, 1897-1906; Justice District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, 1907—.
Hartman, Gus	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 36th session.
Harston, Chancellor	Union	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 14th, 23d, and 24th sessions.
Harvey, Obed	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	Assemblyman, 19th session; Director Stockton State Hospital, 1872-94.
—	Union D.	El Dorado	13th	
—	Union	El Dorado	14th	
Haskins, J. W.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th	
Haskins, Philip J.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
Haswell, Charles S.	Union	Sutter, Yuba	15th	Assemblyman, 14th session.
Hathaway, B. W.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	13th	
—	Union	San Francisco, San Mateo	14th	
Hawes, Horace	Union	San Francisco, San Mateo	15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 7th session.
Hawks, William W.	Whig	San Francisco	6th	
—	American	San Francisco	7th	
Hawthorne, J. C.	Whig	Placer	6th	
—	American	Placer	7th	
Haymond, Creed	Ind.	Sacramento	21st, 22d	Tide Land Commissioner, appointed April 11, 1868; Code Commissioner, appointed May 4, 1870.

Haynes, John P.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	11th	Judge 8th Judicial District, 1859-64, 1868-80; Superior Judge of Humboldt County, 1880-85.
——	Douglas D.	Del Norte, Klamath, Siskiyou	12th	
——	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt	27th	
Heacock, E. H.	R.	Sacramento	12th, 13th	Superior Judge of Santa Barbara County, 1881.
——	Union	Sacramento	15th, 16th, 17th	
——	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.	28th, 29th	
Heintzleman, H. P.	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	6th, 7th	
Henderson, Percy L.	D.	San Francisco	31st, 32d	
Hendricks, William C.	D.	Butte	20th	State Prison Director, 1883-87; Penology Commissioner, appointed October 26, 1885; Secretary of State, 1887-91.
——	D.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	21st	
Henry, A. C.	Union	El Dorado	15th	
Hewitt, Leslie R.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Heydenfeldt, Elcan		San Francisco district	1st	Elected February 2, 1850; qualified on the 7th, vice Post, resigned. President pro tem. 2d Senate, 1851; Assemblyman, 4th session; Judge 7th Judicial District, 1851-53.
——	Whig	San Francisco	2d	
Higby, William	Union	Calaveras	14th	Representative in Congress, 1863-69.
Higgins, Felix B.	Union	Placer	14th	
Hilborn, Samuel G.	R.	Solano	21st, 22d	Member second Constitutional Convention: Representative in Congress, 1893-99.
Hill, John H.	Douglas D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	12th	
——	Union D.	Sonoma	13th	
Hill, William J.	Work.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz.	23d, 24th	
Hill, William McP.	D.	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	21st, 22d	Member State Board of Horticulture, appointed March 28, 1883.
Hinshaw, E. C.	D.	Sonoma	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 19th, 21st, 22d, and 24th sessions.
Hittell, Theodore H.	R.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	
Hoey, John A.	R.	San Francisco	33d, 34th	
Holden, William	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	9th, 10th	Assemblyman, 8th, 16th, and 24th sessions; Lieutenant Governor, 1867-71.
——	D.	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	13th, 14th	
Holohan, James B.	D.	Santa Cruz, San Mateo	38th, 39th	
Holloway, J. C.	R.	Sonoma	31st, 32d	
Hook, George W.	D.	El Dorado	5th, 6th, 7th	Receiver U. S. Land Office, Humboldt, appointed 1857.
Hope, Alexander W.		Los Angeles, San Diego district	1st	Resigned January 11, 1851.
——	Whig	Los Angeles	2d	
Hopkins, Rienza	R.	Calaveras	20th	
——	R.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	21st	
Howe, Robert	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	Assemblyman, 10th, 11th, 20th, and 28th sessions; Speaker pro tem. 20th Assembly, 1873-74; Speaker 28th Assembly, 1889; Trustee State Hospital at Napa, 1893-96.
Hoyt, J. B.	R.	Solano	30th, 31st	

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Hubbell, Orrin Z.	R.	Inyo, San Bernardino	35th	
Hubbs, Paul K.	D.	Tuolumne	3d, 4th	Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1854-57.
Hudson, A. T.	R.	Amador, San Joaquin	23d, 24th	
Hudspeth, James M.	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	4th, 5th	Assemblyman, 3d session.
Hunter, George W.	D.	El Dorado	17th, 18th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Hurd, H. M.	R.	Los Angeles	38th, 39th	
Hurlburt, B. G.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino.	26th	Assemblyman, 20th session.
Hutchings, Samuel C.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	18th, 19th	
Irish, John P.	R.	Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 34th session.
Irwin, Richard	Douglas D.	Butte, Plumas	12th	Assemblyman. 4th, 5th, and 8th sessions; President pro tem. 12th Senate, 1861.
———	Union D.	Butte, Plumas	13th	
Irwin, William	D.	Siskiyou	18th, 19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 13th and 14th sessions; President pro tem. 20th Senate, 1873-74; acting Lieutenant Governor, 1875; Governor, 1875-80; Harbor Commissioner, 1883-86.
Johnson, A. P.	R.	San Bernardino, San Diego	26th	
Johnson, George A.	D.	Sonoma	25th, 26th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Attorney General, 1887-91.
Johnson, Grove L.	R.	Sacramento	23d, 24th	Assemblyman, 22d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, and 38th sessions. Member of Congress, 1895-97; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1899-1904.
Johnson, James	D.	El Dorado	16th, 17th	
Johnson, Josiah	D.	Sacramento	8th, 9th	
Johnson, Samuel M.	D.	El Dorado	8th, 9th	
Johnston, William	R.	Sacramento	23d, 24th	Resigned April 1, 1882. Assemblyman, 19th session; President pro tem. 24th Senate, 1881; Member State Board of Equalization. 1882-83; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1903-05.
Jones, Albert F.	D.	Butte	27th, 28th	
Jones, John P.	Union	Shasta, Trinity	15th, 16th	United States Senator from Nevada, 1873-1903.
Jones, T. J.	R.	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino.	32d, 33d	
Juilliard, L. W.	D.	Sonoma	39th	County Clerk Sonoma County, —— to ——.
Kane, Thomas	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	
Keane, George B.	R.	San Francisco	36th, 37th	
Keating, Edward	D.	San Francisco	25th	Assemblyman, 24th session.
Keene, Benjamin F.	D.	El Dorado	3d, 4th, 5th, 6th	President pro tem. 3d, 4th, and 5th Senates, 1852, 1853, 1854.
Kelley, K. E.	D.	Solano, Yolo	25th	

Kellogg, William W.	D.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	25th, 26th	Assemblyman, 24th session.
Kelly, Martin	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	
———	D.	San Francisco	25th, 26th	
Kendall, Thomas	D.	Tuolumne	5th	
———	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	6th	
Kennedy, T. J.	D.	San Francisco	37th, 38th	
Kent, Charles	R.	Nevada	19th, 20th	
Ketcham, Lewis N.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	9th, 10th	
Keyes, Thomas J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 6th and 14th sessions.
Keyser, Philip W.	D.	Sutter	3d	Judge 10th Judicial District, 1870-80; Superior Judge of Sutter and Yuba counties, 1880-91.
Kimball, William	R.	Sierra	13th	Elected, vice Thornton, resigned.
Kincaid, Harvey	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	17th, 18th	
Kirkpatrick, M.	D.	Sierra	10th, 11th	
Knight, Benjamin, Jr.	D.	Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz.	25th, 26th	President pro tem. 26th Senate, 1885.
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Alameda	35th	Assemblyman, 33d and 34th sessions. Resigned September 28, 1904. Member of Congress, 1904—.
Knox, William J.	Union	Santa Clara	16th	Assemblyman, 6th session.
Kurtz, D. B.	Whig	San Diego	4th	Assemblyman, 12th and 16th sessions.
———	Whig	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	5th	
Kutz, Joseph	R.	Nevada	13th	
———	Union	Nevada	14th, 15th, 16th	
Laine, Thomas H.	Ind.	Santa Clara	20th, 21st	Member second Constitutional Convention; Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1887-90.
Laird, James T.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	33d, 34th	
Lambert, John	D.	Solano, Yolo	22d	Assemblyman, 11th and 18th sessions.
Lampson, Royal M.	R.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	23d, 24th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Langford, Benjamin F.	D.	San Joaquin	23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d	
Lansing, C. J.	D.	Nevada	10th, 11th	President pro tem. 11th Senate, 1860.
Lardner, William B.	R.	El Dorado, Placer	34th, 35th	Assemblyman, 33d session.
Larkin, Henry	D.	El Dorado	18th, 19th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Larkins, E. O.	R.	Tulare, Kern, Kings	39th	
La Rue, C. L.	D.	Lake, Napa	32d, 33d	
Lawrence, James H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	17th, 18th	

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Leake, Charles A.	D.	Calaveras	5th	Assemblyman, 4th session.
———	D.	Amador, Calaveras	6th	
Leavitt, Frank W.	R.	Alameda	33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 32d session. Director Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, 1900–05. Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1899–1903.
Leeke, William T.	R.	San Bernardino, Inyo	37th	
Leet, Samuel T.	D.	Placer	11th	
———	Douglas D.	Placer	12th	
Lenahan, John	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Lent, William M.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Leonard, William H.	Union	Calaveras	15th, 16th	
Lewis, Edward J.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	17th, 18th, 21st, 22d	Assemblyman, 7th and 9th sessions; President pro tem. 18th and 22d Senates, 1869–70, 1877–78; Superior Judge of Tehama County, 1880–81.
Lewis, John T.	R.	San Joaquin	38th, 39th	
Lewis, Joseph E. N.	D.	Butte, Shasta	3d	The apportionment of May 1, 1851, provided for 27 Senators, and did not contemplate for a hold-over Senator in place of Adams, resigned. The Governor, in the election proclamation of July 28, 1851, directed that Butte and Shasta should elect a Senator, vice Adams, in addition to one from each of those counties. Lewis was elected and his claim to a seat was referred to a committee of the Senate, January 6, 1852, the committee reported that he was entitled to a seat, vice Adams, and he qualified, thus increasing the membership of the Senate from 27 to 28.
Lewis, William T.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	9th	Elected December 5, 1857, vice Norman, resigned.
———	Union D.	Calaveras	13th, 14th	
Lind, John Y.	D.	Calaveras, Amador	3d, 4th	Assemblyman, 2d session.
Linder, R.	R.	Inyo, Kings, Tulare	31st, 32d	
Lindsey, Tipton	Ind.	Fresno, Kern, Tulare	20th	
———	Ind.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare.	21st	
Lippincott, Benjamin S.		San Joaquin district	1st	Member first Constitutional Convention; Assemblyman, 7th and 12th sessions.
———	Ind.	Tuolumne	2d	
Lippincott, Charles E.	D.	Yuba	6th, 7th	
Livermore, H. G.	D.	El Dorado	5th	
Logan, Jonathan	D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	11th	
———	Douglas D.	Colusa, Shasta, Tehama	12th	
Lott, Charles F.	D.	Butte	3d, 4th	Judge 2d Judicial District, 1870–76.

Lovett, William E.	Union	Monterey, Santa Cruz	15th, 16th	
Lowe, James R.	R.	Santa Clara	26th	Assemblyman, 28th and 29th sessions; Trustee Whittier State School, 1889-93.
Luchsinger, John J.	R.	Solano	32d, 33d, 34th, 35th	
Lukens, George R.	R.	Alameda	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	
Lynch, Jeremiah	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	25th, 26th	
Lynch, Henry W.	R.	San Luis Obispo, Monterey, San Benito.	36th, 37th	
Lyons, William H.	D.	Nevada	4th, 5th	Assemblyman, 3d session.
Maclay, Charles	D.	Santa Clara	17th, 18th, 19th	Elected January 2, 1868, and qualified on the 9th, vice Knox, deceased; Assemblyman, 13th session; Presidential Elector, 1864.
Maddox, C. H.	D.	Santa Clara	25th	Trustee Agnews State Hospital, 1885-89.
Maddox, F. L.	Union	El Dorado	15th, 16th	
Maggard, W. F.	R.	Butte, Tehama	33d, 34th	Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1897-1900.
Maher, Thomas C.	R.	San Francisco	29th, 30th	Assemblyman, 28th session.
Mahler, Henry	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	26th	Assemblyman, 27th and 28th sessions.
Mahoney, David	D.	San Francisco	5th, 6th	Elected December 19, 1853, vice Samuel Brannan, who had been elected at the general election of 1853, but who declined to serve.
Mahoney, Jeremiah H.	R.	San Francisco	29th, 30th, 31st, 32d	
Mandeville, James W.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	6th, 7th, 8th	Resigned July 24, 1857.
———	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th, 18th	Resigned April 15, 1870. Assemblyman, 4th and 5th sessions; Speaker pro tem. 5th Assembly, 1854; elected State Controller, September 2, 1857, but did not qualify; State Controller, 1875-76; U. S. Surveyor General, 1857-61.
Markey, Frank A.	R.	San Francisco	36th, 37th	
Martin, Noble	Ind.	Placer	20th, 21st	Assemblyman, 29th session.
———	D.	El Dorado, Placer	30th, 31st	
Martinelli, E. B.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	38th, 39th	
Mathews, John R.	D.	Los Angeles	30th, 31st	Assemblyman, 29th session; resigned January 25, 1896: Trustee Preston School of Industry, 1902.
Mattos, John G., Jr.	R.	Alameda	36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 34th and 35th sessions. Appointed U. S. Appraiser of Merchandise, taking office September 24, 1907.
May, William B.	D.	Humboldt, Klamath, Siskiyou, Trinity.	5th, 6th	
McAllister, Elliott	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	30th, 31st	Commissioner under Torrens Land Transfer Act, appointed June 5, 1893
McCallum, John G.	American	El Dorado	7th, 8th	Presidential Elector, 1864; Member second Constitutional Convention.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
McCarthy, D. J.	D.	San Francisco	27th	
McCarthy, Timothy	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d, 25th	
McCartney, H. S. G.	R.	Los Angeles	37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 35th and 36th sessions.
McClure, David	R.	San Francisco	25th, 26th	Assemblyman, 24th session.
McComas, J. E.	R.	Los Angeles	28th	Nominee for Governor, 1898.
———	R.	Los Angeles, Orange	29th	
McCoppin, Frank	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	Mayor of San Francisco, 1867-69; Harbor Commissioner, 1879-1887.
McCoun, W. H.	Whig	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	6th	
———	American	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	7th	
McCoy, James	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	19th, 20th	
McCudden, James	D.	Solano	27th	
McCullough, John G.	Union	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	14th	Assemblyman, 13th session; Attorney General, 1863-67; member of Vermont Senate, 1898; Governor of Vermont, 1903-06.
McCune, H. E.	Ind.	Solano, Yolo	20th, 21st	State Library Trustee, 1890-98.
McDonald, James M.	D.	Sacramento	10th, 11th	
McDonald, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 25th and 26th sessions.
McDougall, F. A.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	17th, 18th	
McFarland, J. P.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	5th, 6th	Assemblyman, 4th session.
McGarry, Edward	Whig	Napa, Solano, Yolo	5th, 6th	Assemblyman, 4th session.
McGarvey, Robert	Ind.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	21st	Superior Judge of Mendocino County, 1880-97.
———	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino	22d	
McGee, John B.	American	Butte, Plumas	7th	Assemblyman 5th session.
———	D.	Butte, Plumas	8th	
McGowan, Frank	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt	28th, 29th, 30th, 31st	Presidential Elector, 1900.
McKee, J. A.	R.	Sacramento	36th, 37th	
McKibben, Joseph C.	D.	Yuba	3d	Representative in Congress, 1857-59.
———	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th	
McKusick, H. J.	R.	El Dorado	19th, 20th	
McMurray, John	D.	Shasta, Trinity	19th, 20th	Assemblyman, 18th and 24th sessions.
McMurtry, W. S.	Union	Santa Clara	15th	
McNabb, James H.	Union	Sonoma	14th	
McNeill, A.	D.	Mariposa, Tulare	6th	
———	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	7th	
Mead, M. H.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	28th, 29th	
Meany, A. J.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne	27th, 28th	Commissioner Yosemite Valley, 1880-84.

Meloney, Aaron R.	D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	8th, 9th	Resigned April 24, 1858. Assemblyman, 7th session; State Controller, 1858-60.
Merritt, Samuel A.	D.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare.	8th, 9th, 10th, 11th	President pro tem. 9th Senate, 1858; Assemblyman, 2d and 3d sessions; Delegate to Congress from Idaho, 1871.
——	Breck. D.	Fresno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare.	12th	
——	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	13th	
Mesick, Richard S.	American	Yuba	8th, 9th	Resigned March 30, 1858.
Meyers, Samuel	Union	San Joaquin	15th, 16th	Assemblyman. 13th, 14th, 20th, and 22d sessions.
Miller, E. O.	D.	Kern, Kings, Tulare	37th, 38th	
Miller, James	D.	Mariposa	2d, 3d	Resigned May 5, 1852.
Minis, William	D.	Solano, Yolo	18th, 19th	Assemblyman, 9th session; Sheriff of Yolo County, 1866-69; Surveyor General, 1875-80.
Mitchell, T. F.	D.	San Francisco	30th, 31st	
Mizner, Lansing B.	Union	Solano, Yolo	16th, 17th	Collector of the Port of Benicia, 1852: Private Secretary to Governor Bigler, 1852-55; President pro tem. 17th Senate, 1867-68; Presidential Elector, 1888; U. S. Minister to Central American States, 1889-90.
Moffitt, Frank J.	D.	Alameda	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 26th session; Member State Board of Forestry, 1889.
Montgomery, John M.	Ind.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	21st	
——	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	22d	
Montgomery, Warren S.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	15th, 16th	
Moore, Elliott J.	D.	San Francisco	5th, 6th	
Morehouse, H. V.	R.	Santa Clara	32d, 33d	Trustee Agnews State Hospital, 1892-95.
Moreland, W. W.	D.	Sonoma	23d, 24th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Private Secretary to Governor Stoneman, 1883-87; Bank Commissioner, 1886-90.
Morrill, D. L.	D.	Calaveras	17th, 18th	
Moyle, J. W.	Union	Sierra	15th	
Muenter, August E.	R.	San Joaquin	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	Assemblyman, 33d session. Appointed U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for the First District of California, taking office October 1, 1907.
Murch, L. H.	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	17th	Assemblyman, 16th session.
——	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	18th	
Murphy, Bernard D.	D.	Santa Clara	22d, 25th	Assemblyman, 18th session. Trustee Agnews State Hospital, 1889-93. Bank Commissioner, 1890-1902.
Murphy, John C.	D.	San Francisco	22d	Assemblyman, 21st session.
Murphy, P. J.	D.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	
Murphy, Patrick W.	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	16th, 17th	Assemblyman, 24th session.
——	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.	22d	
Neff, Jacob H.	R.	Placer	19th, 20th	State Prison Director, 1880-83; 1891-96; Trustee State Library, 1898-99; Lieutenant Governor, 1899-1903.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Nelson, John H.	R.	San Francisco	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	
Nelson, Thorwald K.	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
——	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Neuman, Paul	R.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	Harbor Commissioner, elected November 12, 1878.
Nixon, Alexander B.	R.	Sacramento	13th	
——	Union	Sacramento	14th	
Norman, William B.	D.	Amador, Calaveras	6th, 7th, 8th	Resigned November 6, 1857.
Norton, William C.	R.	Placer	22d	Assemblyman, 20th session.
Nunan, Edward	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	
Nutt, A. E.	R.	San Diego	33d, 34th	
Nye, Stephen G.	R.	Alameda	23d, 24th	
O'Connor, Miles P.	D.	Nevada	18th, 19th, 20th, 21st	Assemblyman, 11th session.
O'Farrell, Jasper	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	10th, 11th	Harbor Commissioner, 1870–73.
Oneal, Louis	R.	Santa Clara	34th, 35th	
Orr, N. M.	R.	San Joaquin	18th	Elected November 2, 1868, vice Perley, deceased. Assemblyman, 13th and 14th sessions.
Orr, Orestes	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	30th, 31st	
Ostrom, Daniel A.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	29th	Assemblyman, 21st, 22d, and 28th sessions.
——	D.	Sutter, Yuba, Yolo	30th	
Oulton, George	R.	Siskiyou	13th	State Controller, 1863–67.
——	Union	Siskiyou	14th	
——	R.	San Francisco	19th, 20th	
Pace, H. L.	D.	Inyo, Kings, Tulare	33d, 34th	
Pacheco, Romualdo	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	9th, 10th	Resigned October 6, 1871. State Treasurer, 1863–67; Lieutenant Governor, 1871–75; Governor, 1875; Representative in Congress, 1877–83; Minister to Central American States, appointed December, 1890.
——	Union D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	13th, 14th	
——	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	18th	
Palmieri, Egisto C.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Pardee, E. H.	R.	Alameda	23d, 24th	Assemblyman, 19th session.
Parker, Samuel H.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	10th, 11th	
Parker, William Boyd	R.	Solano, Yolo	26th	
Parkinson, George C.	R.	San Francisco	26th	

Parks, William H.	D.	Yuba	10th, 11th	Assemblyman, 24th and 26th sessions, and Speaker, 1881, 1885.
———	Douglas D.	Yuba	12th	
———	Union D.	Sutter, Yuba	13th	
———	Union	Sutter, Yuba	14th	
Patterson, W. H.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra	27th	
Peachy, Archibald C.	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	11th	Elected December 10, 1859, vice Williams, resigned. Assemblyman, 3d session.
Pearce, George	D.	Sonoma	15th, 16th, 17th	
Peck, Elisha T.	Whig	Butte	5th	
———	Whig	Butte, Plumas	6th	
Pedlar, A. J.	R.	Fresno, Madera	31st, 32d	
Pendegast, William Wirt	D.	Lake, Mendocino, Napa	17th, 18th, 19th, 20th	
Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th	Assemblyman, 30th, 31st, and 34th sessions; Speaker, 34th Assembly, 1901.
Perkins, George C.	R.	Butte	18th, 19th	Elected vice Boucher, deceased. Governor, 1880–83; United States Senator, 1893—.
———	R.	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	20th	
Perkins, Richard F.	R.	San Francisco	13th	
———	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Perley, James E.	Union	San Joaquin	17th	Assemblyman, 15th session.
Perry, George H.	R.	San Francisco	25th, 26th	
Phelps, Timothy Guy	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	9th, 10th, 11th, 12th	Assemblyman. 8th and 31st sessions; Representative in Congress, 1861-63; nominee for Governor, 1875; Regent State University, 1880–99.
Pico, Andres	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	11th	Assemblyman, 2d, 3d, 9th, and 10th sessions; Presidential Elector, 1852; Receiver U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, appointed 1853.
———	Breck. D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	12th	
Pierson, William M.	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	
Pinder, Thomas J.	D.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 24th session.
Plunkett, Joseph M.	D.	San Francisco	34th, 35th	
Pool, David M.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	23d, 24th	Assemblyman, 18th session.
Porter, Charles B.	Union	Contra Costa, Marin	14th, 15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 12th and 13th sessions.
Porter, George K.	R.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	13th	
———	Union	Monterey, Santa Cruz	14th	
Porter, Nathan	R.	Alameda	22d	
Post, G. B.		San Francisco district	1st	Resigned January 21, 1850.
Powers, O. B.	R.	Solano, Yolo	13th	
———	Union	Solano, Yolo	14th	
Pratt, Leonidas E.	Union	Sierra	16th, 17th	Judge 17th Judicial District, 1862–68.
Preston, E. M.	R.	Nevada	28th, 29th	Trustee Preston School of Industry, 1893–1902.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Price, Johnson	D.	Sacramento	10th	Elected November 6, 1858, vice Ferguson, deceased. Secretary of State, 1860–62.
Price, W. F.	R.	Sonoma	37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 31st and 32d sessions.
Prisk, W. F.	D.	Nevada, Plumas, Sierra	32d, 33d	
Quinn, Isaac N.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	10th, 11th	Assemblyman, 6th session; President pro tem. 11th Senate, 1860; acting Lieutenant Governor, 1860–61.
Quint, Leander	Union D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th, 14th	Seat declared vacant March 28, 1863.
Ragsdale, James W.	R.	Sonoma	29th, 30th	Assemblyman, 28th session. United States Consul General at Tientsin, China.
Ralston, James H.	D.	Sacramento	3d, 4th	
Ralston, William C.	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono.	35th, 36th	Assemblyman (Speaker pro tem.), 34th session. Trustee State Mining Bureau, 1902–03. U. S. Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, 1907—.
Rambo, Samuel H.	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	36th, 37th	
Ream, Daniel	D.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	22d	
Reddy, Patrick	D.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare.	25th, 26th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Prison Director, 1890–91.
Redington, J. H.	Union	San Francisco	15th	Resigned August, 1865.
Redman, R. A.	D.	Alameda, Santa Clara	10th, 11th	Trustee Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, 1883–87.
Regan, D. P.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Reily, D. J.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th, 38th	
Reynolds, Charles D.	D.	Calaveras, Tuolumne	25th	
Rhodes, Augustus L.	R.	Alameda, Santa Clara	12th	Justice of Supreme Court, 1864–80; Regent State University, 1880–88; Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1892–95; Superior Judge of Santa Clara County, 1899–1907.
———	R.	Santa Clara	13th	
Roach, Philip A.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	3d, 4th	
———	D.	San Francisco	20th, 21st	
Roberts, Edmund W.	Union	Nevada	16th, 17th	
———	R.	Nevada	18th	
Robinson, Henry	Union	Alameda	16th, 17th	Assemblyman, 14th session.
Robinson, Henry E.		Sacramento district	1st	
———	D.	Sacramento	2d, 3d	
Rogers, George H.	D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	9th	Assemblyman, 8th and 18th sessions; Speaker 18th Assembly, 1869–70.
———	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	21st, 22d	
Rolley, George T.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity.	37th	Assemblyman, 35th and 36th sessions.

Rose, A. H.	D.	Alpine, Amador	16th, 17th	George W. Seaton, elected at general election, was killed October 13, 1865, by explosion of steamer Yosemite. Rose elected at special election December 23, 1865, and qualified January 17, 1866. Commissioner of Public Works, 1893–95.
Rose, L. J.	D.	Los Angeles	27th	Director State Board of Agriculture, 1880–88; Member State Board of Viticulture, 1880–92; World's Fair Commissioner, appointed April 4, 1891.
Roseberry, L. H.	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	38th, 39th	
Roth, John	D.	Inyo, Kern, Tulare	27th, 28th	
Routier, Joseph	R.	Sacramento	25th, 26th	Assemblyman, 22d session; Fish Commissioner, 1887–89.
Rowell, Chester	R.	Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Mono, Tulare.	23d, 24th	Member State Board of Health, 1880–84; Presidential Elector, 1884; Regent State University, 1891–1911.
——	R.	Fresno, Madera	33d, 34th	
——	R.	Fresno	35th, 36th	
Rush, Benjamin F.	R.	Napa, Solano	36th, 37th, 38th, 39th	Director State Board of Agriculture, 1901—.
Rush, John A.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	15th, 16th	
Rust, P. C.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	6th, 7th	
Ryan, James T.	D.	Humboldt, Trinity	11th	Commissioner of Indian War Debt, appointed January 10, 1862.
——	Douglas D.	Humboldt, Trinity	12th	
Ryan, Pierce H.	Work.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino.	23d, 24th	
——	D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino.	25th	
Sanford, John B.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino	35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 31st, 32d, and 33d sessions. Trustee State Normal School, San Jose.
Sargent, B. V.	D.	Monterey, San Benito	27th	
Satterwhite, John W.	Ind. D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	21st	Assemblyman, 16th and 18th sessions.
——	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	22d, 23d, 24th	
Saunders, John H.	D.	San Francisco	17th, 18th	Assemblyman, 4th session.
Savage, William H.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th, 37th, 38th	Assemblyman, 34th session.
Sawyer, E. D.	Whig	Calaveras	5th	Judge 4th Judicial District, 1864–70.
Saxe, A. W.	R.	Santa Clara	26th	
Saxton, A. H.	Union	El Dorado	14th	
Scellan, John D.	Whig	Sierra	6th	
——	American	Sierra	7th	
Searles, Niles	D.	Nevada, Sierra	22d	District Attorney of Nevada County, 1852–55; Judge 14th Judicial District, 1856–62; Supreme Court Commissioner, 1885–87, 1893–97; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, 1887–88.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Sears, William H.	R.	Contra Costa, Marin	23d, 24th	Assemblyman, 13th, 14th, and 15th sessions; Speaker 15th Assembly, 1863-64.
Seawell, J. H.	D.	Lake, Mendocino	29th	Assemblyman, 28th session; Director Mendocino State Hospital, 1891-1900.
——	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Mendocino	30th, 31st, 32d	
Selvage, Thomas H.	R.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Tehama, Trinity.	34th, 35th, 36th	Resigned. Postmaster at Eureka.
Seymour, E. C.	R.	Orange, San Bernardino	30th	
——	R.	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino.	31st	
Shafter, James McM.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th	President pro tem. 13th Senate, 1862; Member second Constitutional Convention; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1881-89; Superior Judge of San Francisco, 1890-91.
——	R.	San Francisco	13th	
——	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Shanahan, T. W. H.	D.	Modoc, Lassen, Siskiyou, Shasta.	39th	See also "Record of Members of Assembly."
Shannon, Thomas B.	Union	Butte, Plumas	14th	Assemblyman, 10th, 11th, 13th, 19th sessions; Speaker 19th Assembly, 1871-72; Representative in Congress, 1863-65; Collector Port of San Francisco.
Sharp, Sol A.	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	11th	Assemblyman, 7th session.
——	Douglas D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	12th	
Shaw. William J.	D.	San Francisco	7th, 16th, 17th	
——	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th	
Shepard, Joseph	Union	Calaveras	15th	
Shine, J. H.	R.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne.	31st, 32d	United States Marshal Northern District of California, appointed May 20, 1902.
Shippee, W. A.	R.	Butte	29th	Charles L. Pond, elected at general election, died November 30, 1890; Shippee elected January 17, 1891, to succeed him.
——	R.	Butte, Tehama	30th, 31st, 32d	
Shirley, Paul	Ind. D.	Contra Costa, Marin	21st	Warden State Prison at San Quentin, 1884-87.
——	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	22d	
Shortridge, Charles M.	R.	Santa Clara	33d, 34th	Commissioner Building and Loan Associations, 1901-07.
——	Ind. R.	Santa Clara	35th, 36th	
Shurtleff, Benjamin	Union D.	Shasta, Trinity	13th, 14th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Director Napa State Hospital, 1880-96.
Simpson, C. M.	R.	Los Angeles	31st, 32d, 33d, 34th	Assemblyman, 30th session.
Simpson, M. W.	R.	Alameda	36th	
Simpson, William	R.	Alameda	29th, 30th	Assemblyman, 28th session.

Sims, J. C.	D.	Sonoma	33d, 34th	Assemblyman, 30th session.
Smith, F. M.	Union	Butte, Plumas	15th	Assemblyman, 14th session.
——	Union	Butte, Lassen, Plumas	16th	
Smith, Frederick M.	R.	Los Angeles	34th, 35th	
Smith, George H.	D.	Los Angeles	22d	Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, 1887–90.
Smith, S. C.	R.	Kern, San Luis Obispo	31st, 32d, 33d, 34th	Trustee Polytechnic School, 1902–07; Representative in Congress from 8th District, 1905—.
Smith, Samuel B.	Whig	Sutter	4th	Commissioner of Indian War Debt, appointed June 29, 1861.
——	Whig	Sutter, Yuba	5th	
Snyder, Jacob R.	D.	San Francisco	3d, 4th	Member of first Constitutional Convention; U. S. Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, appointed 1854.
Soule, Frank	Whig	San Francisco	3d	U. S. Revenue Collector at San Francisco, 1868.
Soule, Samuel	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th, 9th	Harbor Commissioner, appointed March 5, 1873.
——	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Spect, Jonas		Sonoma district	1st	Unseated on contest, December 24, 1849.
Spellacy, John	D.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	
Spencer, Dennis	D.	Lake, Napa, Sonoma	25th, 26th	Attorney State Board of Health, 1895–96.
Spencer, John D.	D.	Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus	25th, 26th	Assemblyman, 23d session; Clerk of Supreme Court, 1886–91.
Spencer, Stephen	R.	Sutter, Yuba	20th, 21st	
Sprague, Frank S.	R.	Napa, Yolo	28th, 29th	
Sprague, Royal T.	D.	Shasta	3d	President pro tem. 6th Senate, 1855; Justice of Supreme Court, 1868–72.
——	D.	Shasta, Siskiyou	4th	
——	D.	Colusa, Shasta	5th, 6th	
Stebbins, James G.	D.	Yuba	5th, 6th	
Steele, George	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.	25th	Seat successfully contested by Brooks, who qualified February 23, 1883. Member second Constitutional Convention.
——	R.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura.	26th, 27th	
Stetson, John W.	R.	Alameda	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 37th session.
Stratton, F. S.	R.	Alameda	32d, 33d	Collector of Customs at San Francisco, 1900—.
Streeter, H. M.	R.	San Bernardino, San Diego	29th	Assemblyman, 23d and 24th sessions; Presidential Elector, 1888.
——	R.	San Diego	30th	
Strobridge, Ed K.	R.	Alameda	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 36th and 37th sessions.
Sullivan, Eugene L.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th, 9th	Park Commissioner, San Francisco, 1876–82.
Sullivan, Frank J.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Sullivan, J. J.	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Taliaferro, Alfred W.	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Sonoma	8th, 9th	Assemblyman, 3d session.
Taylor, Clay W.	D.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	25th, 26th	
Taylor, E. K.	R.	Alameda	33d, 34th	
Taylor, Nelson		San Joaquin district	1st	Left the State, and seat declared vacant. February 18, 1850.
Teegarden, Eli	Union	Sutter, Yuba	16th, 17th	Assemblyman, 13th session.

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Thom, Cameron E.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	9th, 10th	
Thomas, Philip W.	Douglas D.	Placer	12th	
———	Union D.	Placer	13th	
Thompson, N. W.	R.	Los Angeles	38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 36th and 37th sessions.
Thornton, Harry I.	Breck. D.	Sierra	12th	Resigned June 19, 1861.
Tilford, Frank	D.	San Francisco	7th	Resigned February 5, 1857. U. S. Naval Officer at San Francisco, 1857–61.
———	D.	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th	
Tingley, George B.	Whig	Contra Costa, Santa Clara	2d, 3d	Assemblyman. 1st session; Speaker pro tem. 1st Assembly, 1849–50; Register U. S. Land Office at San Francisco, appointed 1861.
Tinnin, Wiley J.	D.	Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity.	21st	Elected, vice Irwin, resigned. Assemblyman, 19th and 20th sessions; Member second Constitutional Convention.
Titus, Isaac S.	D.	El Dorado	10th, 11th	
Tompkins, Edward	Ind.	Alameda	18th, 19th	
Toner, Hugh	D.	San Francisco	31st, 32d	Assemblyman, 27th session.
Traylor, William W.	R.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	Fish Commissioner, 1882–83.
Trout, D. H.	R.	San Mateo, Santa Cruz	32d, 33d	
Tubbs, A. L.	Union	San Francisco	16th, 17th	
Turner, Henry K.	R.	Sierra	18th, 19th, 20th	Member second Constitutional Convention. Assemblyman, 28th session.
———	R.	Nevada, Sierra	21st	
Tuttle, Benjamin F.	D.	Sonoma	19th, 20th, 21st	Elected September 6, 1871, vice Burnett, deceased; President pro tem. 21st Senate, 1875–76; Assemblyman, 22d session; Commissioner of Transportation, 1878–80.
Tuttle, Charles A.	D.	Placer	5th, 6th	Presidential Elector, 1860; Assemblyman, 17th session; Code Commissioner, appointed April 4, 1872, resigned July 15, 1872; Reporter Decisions of Supreme Court, 1863–67, 1871–78.
Tuttle, M. C.	Union	San Bernardino, San Diego	15th, 16th	
Tweed, Charles A.	Union	Placer	17th	U. S. Circuit Judge, Arizona, 1870–78.
———	R.	Placer	18th	
Tyrrell, Edward J.	R.	Alameda	39th	
Tyrrell, John G.	R.	San Francisco	34th, 35th	
Tyrrell, John R.	R.	Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra	34th, 35th	
Vallejo, Mariano G.	------	Sonoma district	1st	Qualified December 27, 1849, vice Spect. Member first Constitutional Convention; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1883–89.

Van Buren, Thomas B.	D.	San Joaquin	2d, 3d	
Vance, James M.	D.	Butte, Plumas	11th	
———	Breck. D.	Butte, Plumas	12th	
Van Dyke, Walter	Union D.	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	13th	District Attorney of Klamath County, 1851; District Attorney of Humboldt County, 1855; Assemblyman, 4th session; Member second Constitutional Convention; Superior Judge of Los Angeles County, 1889–98; Justice of Supreme Court, 1899–1905.
———	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	14th	
Van Ness, James	D.	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara.	19th	Elected November 25, 1871, vice Pacheco, resigned. Mayor of San Francisco, 1855–56.
Vermeule, Thomas L.		San Joaquin district	1st	Resigned April 10, 1850. Member first Constitutional Convention.
Vineyard, James R.	D.	Los Angeles	13th, 14th	Assemblyman, 6th session; U. S. Indian Agent, appointed 1853.
Voorheis, E. C.	R.	Amador, Calaveras	29th	
———	R.	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Mono.	30th, 31st, 32d	
Vrooman, Henry	R.	Alameda	25th, 26th, 27th	
Wade, James H.	Whig	Mariposa, Tulare	4th, 5th	
Wadsworth, E.	Union	Siskiyou	16th, 17th	
Waite, Edwin G.	American	Nevada	7th, 8th	Assemblyman, 6th session; Secretary of State, 1891–94.
Walker, George S.	R.	Santa Clara	37th, 38th, 39th	Assemblyman, 34th and 35th sessions. Appointed Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations, 1911.
Walkup, Joseph	D.	Placer	4th, 5th, 8th	Resigned July 27, 1857. Lieutenant Governor, 1858–60.
Wallis, Hiram W.	R.	Nevada, Sierra	25th, 26th	
Wallis, Joseph S.	Union	Santa Clara	14th	
Walrath, Austin	R.	Nevada	27th	Assemblyman, 25th and 26th sessions.
Walsh, James	D.	Nevada	3d	
Walton, John	D.	El Dorado	3d, 4th	
Wand, Thomas N.	D.	San Francisco	18th, 19th	Assemblyman, 17th session.
Ward, Martin L.	R.	San Diego	35th, 36th	
Warmcastle, F. M.	Breck. D.	Contra Costa, San Joaquin	12th	Assemblyman, 5th and 9th sessions; Superior Judge of Contra Costa County, 1886.
———	D.	Contra Costa, Marin	13th	
Warner, Jonathan J.	D.	San Diego	2d, 3d	Assemblyman, 11th session.
Watkins, Henry P.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	11th	
———	Douglas D.	Sutter, Yuba	12th	
Watson, B. J.	R.	Nevada	23d, 24th	Resigned May 26, 1881. Port Warden at San Francisco, 1891–95.
Watson, John H.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	11th	Collector of Port of Monterey, appointed 1855.
———	Douglas D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	12th	
Watt, William	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th	
———	Union D.	Nevada	13th	
Weed, Abner	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Siskiyou	37th, 38th	
Welch, J. W.	D.	San Francisco	28th, 29th	

RECORD OF STATE SENATORS—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Welch, Richard J.	R.	San Francisco	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	
——	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th, 39th	
Wendell, Joseph F.	R.	Solano	23d, 24th	
West, John P.	Work.	Los Angeles	23d, 24th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Westmoreland, Charles	American	Placer	7th	Assemblyman, 17th session; Presidential Elector, 1868.
——	D.	Placer	8th	
Wheeler, E. D.	A. L. D.	Yuba	10th, 11th	Judge 19th Judicial District, 1872–80.
White, Stephen M.	D.	Los Angeles	27th, 28th	President pro tem. 27th and 28th Senates, 1887, 1889; acting Lieutenant Governor, 1887–91; United States Senator, 1893–99; Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, 1887–93; Regent State University, 1899–1901.
Whitehurst, L. A.	D.	Santa Clara	30th, 31st	Assemblyman, 28th session.
Whiting, B. C.	D.	Monterey, Santa Cruz	5th, 6th	U. S. District Attorney, Southern District of California, appointed 1861; U. S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, appointed 1868.
Whiting, M. S.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Whitney, A. P.	R.	Sonoma	22d	State Prison Director, 1880–84.
Whitney, George E.	R.	Alameda	25th, 26th	Trustee Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, 1887–88.
Williams, Charles H. S.	R.	San Francisco, San Mateo	10th	Resigned October 6, 1859.
Williams, George H.	R.	San Francisco	29th, 30th, 35th	
Williams, L. S.		Klamath, Trinity	4th	Qualified March 30, 1853, vice Denver.
Williams, William H.	D.	San Francisco	28th, 29th	
Williamson, C. V.	Breck. D.	Stanislaus, Tuolumne	12th	
——	D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th	
Willis, Henry M.	R.	San Bernardino, Inyo	37th, 38th	
Wilson, B. D.	D.	Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego.	7th, 8th	
——	Ind.	Los Angeles	18th, 19th	
Wilson, Henry C.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	29th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Member State Board of Horticulture, 1883–87.
——	D.	Butte, Tehama	30th	
Wilson, J. N. E.	R.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	Insurance Commissioner, 1889–93.
Wing, Stephen	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th, 19th	
Withington, D. L.	R.	San Diego	31st, 32d	
Wolcott, Oliver	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th	
——	Union	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th	

Wolfe, Edward I.	R.	San Francisco	32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	
———	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th, 39th	
Wolfskill, John	D.	San Bernardino, San Diego	25th	
Wombough, M. M.	D.	Colusa, Yolo	3d, 4th	
Woodward, Edward F.	R.	Sonoma	35th, 36th	Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco, 1906—.
Woodworth, Frederick A.	Ind.	San Francisco, San Mateo	8th	Elected February 24, 1857, qualified March 2d, vice Tilford.
Woodworth, Selim E.		Monterey district	1st	
———		Monterey, Santa Cruz	2d	
Wright, Eli	R.	Santa Clara	36th	Assemblyman, 34th and 35th sessions. Expelled February 27, 1905.
Wright, Leroy A.	R.	San Diego	37th, 38th, 39th	
Wright, Martin J.	R.	Solano	26th	Assemblyman, 19th session; Surveyor General, 1895-1903.
Wright, S. P.	Union	Del Norte, Humboldt, Klamath	15th, 16th	Assemblyman, 13th and 14th sessions; President pro tem. 16th Senate, 1865-66.
Yell, Archibald	D.	Lake, Mendocino	27th, 28th	Assemblyman, 25th session; Director Mendocino State Hospital, 1889-91; Warden State Prison at Folsom, 1903-08.
Yule, John	Union	Placer	15th	Assemblyman, 13th, 14th, 16th, and 26th sessions; Speaker 16th Assembly, 1865-66.
Zuck, James C.	R.	Santa Clara	23d, 24th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Abbott, Carlisle S.	R.	Monterey	21st, 22d	
Ables, Thomas J.	Union	Marin	17th	
———	Union	Marin	20th	
Adams, Amos	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th	
———	Union	Sacramento	14th	
Adams, James	R.	Sonoma	23d	
Adams, L. B.	D.	Yolo	27th, 28th	
Adams, P. R.	D.	Santa Cruz	30th	
Adams, W. S.	D.	Kern, Tulare	22d	
Adkison, D. O.	Whig	Yuba	6th	
———	Union	Yuba	14th	
Aldrich, W. A.	R.	San Francisco	19th	
———	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Aldridge, Frank	D., Peo. P.	Santa Cruz	32d	
Alexander, Charles O.	R.	Alameda	27th, 28th	Harbor Commissioner, 1889–93.
Alexander, J. S.	R.	Stanislaus	29th	
Alford, William H.	D.	Tulare	30th	Member of State Board of Equalization, 1903–07.
Allen, Charles D.	R.	Marin	22d	
Allen, E. H.	Union	San Joaquin	15th	
Allen, John	Fusion	San Francisco	32d	
Allen, R. G.	Breck. D.	San Bernardino	14th	
Allen, Samuel I.	R.	Sonoma	26th	
Allen, W. W., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Alley, S. H.	Union	Sierra	15th	
Almy, Joseph	R.	Marin	26th	
Alviso, Valentine	R.	Alameda	24th	
Amerige, Edward R.	R.	Orange	35th, 36th	
Amerige, George	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Amerman, Isaac A.	R.	Alameda	20th	
Ames, Almon	R.	Alameda	29th	
Ames, Josiah P.	R.	San Mateo	22d	Warden State Prison at San Quentin, 1880–83.
Ames, T. M.	Union D.	Mendocino	13th, 14th	
Amyx, Fleming	D.	Tuolumne	6th	
———	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th	
Anderson, Alden	R.	Solano	32d, 33d, 34th	Speaker 33d Assembly, 1899; Lieutenant Governor, 1903–07; Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1906–10; Superintendent of Banks, 1909–11.
Anderson, Francis	D.	Sierra	5th	State Senator.
Anderson, George H.	R.	Santa Clara	34th	

Anderson, Thomas H.	D.	Napa	8th, 9th	
Anderson, William A.	R.	Sacramento	30th	
Anderson, William F.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Andrews, A. B.	Union D.	Amador	14th	
Andrews, Alexander R.	American	Shasta	7th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
———	D.	Shasta	18th, 19th	
Andrews, Moses	Whig	Placer	6th	
Androus, S. N.	R.	Los Angeles	30th	State Senator.
*Angney, W. Z.	D.	Santa Clara	17th	State Senator.
Anthony, Elihu	Work.	Santa Cruz	23d	First Postmaster of Santa Cruz.
Anthony, Marc	R.	San Francisco	36th	State Senator.
Anthony, William	Union	Santa Cruz	16th	
Appling, Peter C.	D.	Fresno	18th	
Aram, Joseph		San Jose district	1st	Member first Constitutional Convention.
Archer, Lawrence	D.	Santa Clara	21st	Regent State University, 1868-80; Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1884-92.
Arick, Rufus E.	D.	Kern, Tulare	24th	Superior Judge of Kern County, 1885-90.
Arms, Charles S.	D.	San Francisco	29th	State Senator.
Armstrong, William B.	D.	Nevada	10th	
Arnerich, M. E.	R.	Santa Clara	32d, 33d	
Arnerich, Paul J.	R.	Santa Clara	36th	
Arrington, J. J.	Whig	Klamath	6th	
Ash, William	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	31st	
Ashe, R. I.	D.	Kern, Ventura	26th	
*Ashley, Delos R.	D.	Monterey	5th, 6th	State Senator.
Asmussen, W.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Atherton, J. W.	R.	Marin	27th, 28th, 33d, 34th	
Atkinson, Thomas E.	R.	San Francisco	36th	Speaker pro tem. 36th session, 1905; acting Speaker 36th extra session, 1906; Member State Board of Accountancy, 1907—.
Atwell, A. J.		Kern, Tulare	25th	Elected at special election, January 24, 1883, vice William L. Morton, who had been elected, but who died December 29, 1882, before the session opened; qualified February 5, 1883.
Aud, Francis L.	D.	Yuba	9th, 10th	
Aull, Thomas M.	D.	San Joaquin	8th	
Austin, Charles W.	R.	San Joaquin	32d	
Avery, John M.	R.	Nevada	12th, 13th	
Ayer, Isaac	Union	Calaveras	16th, 17th	
Aylett, W. D.	D.	Siskiyou	5th	Resigned March 30, 1854.
Babcock, Jasper	D.	San Francisco	11th	Secretary of State, Nevada, 1878-82.
Bachman, N. L. F.	D.	Fresno	31st	
Backus, Samuel W.	R.	San Francisco	22d	Adjutant General, 1880-82; Director Veterans' Home, 1899—.
Bacon, P. B.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Badlam, Alexander, Jr.	Union	Sacramento	15th	Port Warden at San Francisco, 1890-91.
Baechtel, Martin	Breck. D.	Mendocino	12th	
Bagge, Theodore F.	D.	Alameda	21st	
Bagley, John W.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Bailey, D. B.	D.	Santa Clara	11th	
Bailey, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	11th	
Bailey, Hiram	R.	Alameda	27th	
Baird, Curtis	R.	San Mateo	19th	
Baker, Frank E.	D.	Yolo	24th	
Baker, John E.	R.	Sacramento	24th	
Baker, Thomas	D.	Tulare	6th	State Senator.
Baldwin, Drury P.	----------	San Joaquin district	1st	Brigadier General State Militia, elected by the Legislature, 1850; nominee for Lieutenant Governor, 1851.
———	Whig	Tuolumne	2d	
Ballou, S. A.	D.	El Dorado	5th	State Senator.
———	D.	Plumas	9th	
Banbury, J.	R.	Los Angeles	26th	
Bangs, Vital E.	D.	Stanislaus	28th	
———	D.	Madera, Merced, Stanislaus	35th	
Banks, James A.	R.	San Francisco	9th, 10th, 12th	State Senator.
———	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Barber, Phineas S.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Barber, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Barclay, James	Union	Calaveras	14th	
Barclay, William P.	D.	Placer	10th	
Barker, C. O.	R.	San Bernardino	30th	
Barker, James L.	Peo. P.	Santa Barbara	31st	
Barker, S.	R.	Nevada	19th	
Barklage, William	R.	El Dorado	19th	
Barlow, Charles A.	Peo. P.	San Luis Obispo	30th	Member of Congress, 1897-99.
Barnard, T. H.	R.	Butte	29th	Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1899—.
Barndollar, Harry	R.	Los Angeles	38th	
Barnes, B. W.	R.	Lassen, Plumas	19th	
Barnes, Douglas G.	R.	Solano	25th, 26th	Seat declared vacant February 16, 1883, on contest by E. C. Dozier. Barnes reëlected for the extra session, March 15, 1884, and again qualified March 24, 1884.
Barnes, Frank W.	R.	San Diego	34th, 35th, 36th	Resigned February 2, 1906. Collector of Customs for the Port of San Diego, 1906—.

Barnett, A. T.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Barnett, J. D.	R.	Sonoma	29th	
Barnett, Robert	D.	Colusa	26th	
Barrett, Herndon	D.	Yuba	8th	
Barry, Dennis W.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Barry, Michael H.	R.	San Francisco	27th, 33d	
Barry, Thomas F.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Barstow, George	R.	San Francisco	13th	Speaker 13th Assembly, 1862.
———	Union	San Francisco	14th	
———	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Barton, Benjamin	Breck. D.	San Bernardino	13th	
Barton, Hiram M.	D.	San Bernardino	27th	
Barton, James N.	Ind.	Sacramento	20th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Barton, William H.	R.	Sacramento	13th	
———	Union	Sacramento	14th	
Bass, John S. P.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	23d	
Bassford, J. M.	R.	Solano	31st	
Batchelder, A. J.	American	Yuba	7th	
———	Union	Yuba	16th, 17th	
Bateman, E. B.		San Joaquin district	1st	Qualified March 29, 1850, vice J. F. Stephens, resigned.
Bates, Fordyce	D.	Trinity	10th	
Bates, Henry	Whig	Shasta	6th	State Treasurer, 1856-57.
Bates, J. Clem, Jr.	R.	Alameda	35th, 36th	State Senator.
Battelle, T. S.	Union	Sierra	17th	
Battles, William W.	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Bauer, Hamilton A.	R.	San Francisco	34th	State Senator.
Baughman, W. E.	R.	El Dorado	29th	
Bayley, A. J.	D.	El Dorado	19th	Elected for the extra session, March 15th, 1884, vice T. B. Rowland, deceased, and qualified March 24, 1884.
———	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	25th	
Baxter, Edward N.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	35th, 37th, 38th	
Beach, D. Seymour	D.	Placer	11th	
Beaman, J. H.	Union	Yuba	15th	
Beard, Elihu B.	D.	Stanislaus	25th, 26th	
Beardslee, R. L.	R.	San Joaquin	36th, 37th, 38th	Speaker 37th Assembly, 1907.
Beatty, Elwood T.	D.	Calaveras	6th, 7th, 8th	Speaker 8th Assembly, 1857.
Beatty, Henry N.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th, 39th	
———	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Beban, Dominick J.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th, 38th	State Senator.
Beckett, L. J.	D.	San Luis Obispo	39th	
Beckett, John F.	R.	San Luis Obispo	34th	
Beckett, Samuel K.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
———	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Beecher, J. H.	R.	Modoc, Shasta	33d	
Beecher, J. L., Jr.	R.	San Joaquin	29th	
Beeson, J. B.	Union	Sonoma	14th	
Bell, John C.	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Bell, Robert	R.	Nevada	19th	
Bell, Robson O.	R.	Los Angeles	37th	
Bell, Samuel	D.	Mariposa	4th	State Controller, 1854-55.
Bell, Samuel B.	R.	Alameda	13th	State Senator.
Bell, Vincent G.	American	Nevada	7th	
*Belshaw, Charles M.	R.	Contra Costa	31st, 32d, 33d	State Senator.
Benedict, H. S.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Bennett, A. G.	R.	Santa Clara	30th	Resigned April 13, 1894.
Bennett, Albert	R.	Solano	23d	
Bennett, C. F.	D.	Orange	30th	
Bennett, F. C.	Whig	San Francisco	2d	
Bennett, James W.		Mendocino, Sonoma	5th	
Bennett, Peter	R.	Ventura	31st	
Bennink, C. H. G.	R.	San Bernardino	34th, 39th	
Benton, John E.	R.	Sacramento	13th	State Senator.
Berry, Campbell P.	D.	Sutter	18th, 19th, 21st, 22d	Speaker 22d Assembly, 1877-78; Representative in Congress, 1879-83.
Berry, Cyrus P.	R.	Santa Clara	31st	
Berry, George S.	D.	Tulare	28th	State Senator.
Berry, T. J. T.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	34th	
——	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	37th	
Bert, Eugene F.	R.	San Francisco	29th	State Senator.
Bettman, Sigmund M.	R.	San Francisco	31st, 32d	State Senator.
Bever, Tunis S.	Union	Calaveras	17th	
Bibb, D. H.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Bigelow, Samuel C.	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Biggs, Marion	D.	Sacramento	17th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Representative in Congress, 1887-91.
——	D.	Butte	18th	
Biggs, Marion, Jr.	D.	Sacramento	21st	
Bigler, John		Sacramento district	1st	Qualified December 18, 1849, vice Dickinson. Speaker 1st and 2d Assemblies, 1849-50, 1851; Governor, 1852-56: U. S. Minister to Chile, 1857-61; Trustee State Library, 1870-71.
——	D.	Sacramento	2d	
Bird, A. B.	D.	El Dorado	17th	
Birdsall, E. S.	R.	El Dorado, Placer	37th	State Senator.

Birney, Thomas C.	D.	Tuolumne	21st, 24th	
Bishop, Clyde	R.	Orange	37th, 39th	
Black, George J.	D.,U.L.,I.L.	San Francisco	38th	
Black, H. M.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Black, Joseph F.	D.	Alameda	26th	
Black, Marshall	R.	Santa Clara	35th	State Senator.
Blackburn, William	American	Santa Cruz	7th	
Blackwell, S. L.	D.	Nevada	21st, 22d	
Blair, A. W.	R.	Monterey	12th	
Blake, George H.	D.	San Francisco	4th	
Blake, Maurice C.	R.	San Francisco	8th	Mayor of San Francisco, 1881–82.
Blake, Seth B.	R.	San Francisco	22d	
Blakeley, F. A.	R.	Tulare	30th	
Blanchard, D. L.	D.	Tuolumne	3d	
Blanchard, N. W.	Union	Placer	14th	
Blankenship, J. A.	D.	Monterey	18th	
Bledsoe, A. C.	D.	Sonoma	16th	
Bledsoe, A. J.	R.	Humboldt	29th, 30th, 31st	Resigned October 15, 1895.
Bliss, Charles A.	R.	Sacramento	39th	
Bliss, John A.	R.	Alameda	33d, 34th, 35th, 36th	Member State Dairy Bureau, 1901—.
Blood, H. S.	R.	Calaveras	33d	
Blue, Thomas P.	D.	Nevada	21st	
Bockius, G. W.	R.	Santa Cruz	19th	County Judge Santa Cruz County, 1865.
Bodley, Thomas	Whig	Santa Clara	2d	
Bogardus, Edgar	D.	El Dorado	6th	
Boggs, Lilburn W.	D.	Sonoma	3d	Governor of Missouri, 1836–40; Postmaster of Sonoma, appointed 1850.
Bohnett, L. D.	R.	Santa Clara	38th, 39th	
Boisson, George G.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Boles, John L.	D.	El Dorado	6th	
Boone, W. P.	D.	Tulare	32d, 33d	
Booth, Andrew G.	R.	San Francisco	25th	Trustee State Library, 1886–90.
Boothby, William F.	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Boring, Samuel W.	American	Nevada	7th	State Senator.
Borland, John	American	El Dorado	7th	
Bosquit, John	Union	Placer	16th	
Bost, John W.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	24th, 27th	Surveyor General, 1867–71.
Bostwick, John H.	D.	Nevada	4th, 5th	
Boulware, Colonel Madison	Union	Sutter	15th	
Bowe, James E.	American	El Dorado	7th	
Bowers, Stephen C.	D.	Marin	25th	
*Bowers, W. W.	R.	San Diego	20th	State Senator.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Bowie, George W.	Whig	Colusa	5th	Nominee for Governor, 1857.
Bowman, James	Union	San Francisco	15th, 16th	
Bowman, John H.	D.	Amador	11th	
Boyce, W. T.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Boyle, Patrick J.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
——	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Boynton, C. H.	R.	Humboldt	33d	
Brackett, J. E.		Sonoma district	1st	Major General State Militia, elected by the Legislature, 1850.
Bradford, A. C.	D.	San Joaquin	5th	Presidential Elector, 1856; Register U. S. Land Office at Stockton, appointed 1859; Judge 13th Judicial District, 1868-74.
Bradford, John S.		Sonoma district	1st	
——	D.	Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, Sonoma.	2d	
Bradley, John C.	R.	Yuba	19th, 20th	
——	Ind.	Yuba	21st	
Bradley, L. R.	Breck. D.	San Joaquin	12th	Governor of Nevada, 1871-79.
Brady, Martin W.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Braley, Marcus A.	D.	San Francisco	16th	
Branch, L. C.	D.	Stanislaus	24th	
Brannan, Thomas J.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Branstetter, Louis P.	R.	Humboldt	36th	
*Braunhart, Samuel	Work.	San Francisco	23d	State Senator.
Breckinridge, John W.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	25th	Elected for the extra session, March 15, 1884, vice Wm. L. Smith, deceased, and qualified March 24, 1884.
Breen, James F.	D.	San Benito	22d	Superior Judge of San Benito County, 1880-97.
Breiling, Oscar F.	R.	Alameda	32d	
Brent, J. Lancaster	D.	Los Angeles	7th, 8th	
Bretz, Aaron	D.	Alameda	30th	
Brewton, J. G.	D.	Sacramento	6th	
*Briceland, John M.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	21st, 25th	State Senator.
Brickwiedel, H. M.	R.	San Francisco	28th	
Bridgeford, E. A.	D., Peo.P.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	32d	Superior Judge of Colusa County, 1883-97.
Bricrly, John R.	R.	Los Angeles	27th, 28th	Speaker pro tem. 27th session, 1887.
Briggs, Alfred	D.	El Dorado	5th	
——	A. L. D.	El Dorado	10th	
Briggs, H. W.	R.	Santa Clara	12th	
Briggs, Robert M.	American	Amador	9th	Superior Judge of Mono County, 1880-86.
Britt, E. W.	D.	Lake	26th	Supreme Court Commissioner, 1897-1900.
Britt, James E.	D.	San Francisco	27th	State Senator.

Broderick, William	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	
Broderson, B. S.	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Brooke, Morris	D.	Sacramento	33d	
Brooks, George J.	Union	San Francisco	15th	
*Brooks, J. Marion	D.	Kern, Tulare	27th	State Senator.
Brooks, Max	R.	Butte	22d, 23d	
Broughton, H. A.	R.	Los Angeles	34th	
Brown, A. C.	Union	Amador	15th	Contested successfully, 16th session, seat of Miner Frink, Jr., and qualified January 26, 1866.
———	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th, 18th	
Brown, Alexander	R.	Calaveras	29th	Member State Board of Equalization, 1899-1911.
Brown, C. L. F.	R.	Calaveras	19th	
Brown, Elam		San Jose district	1st	Member first Constitutional Convention.
———	Whig	Contra Costa	2d	
Brown, George C.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Brown, H. M. C.	D.	Nevada	6th	
Brown, Henry K.	D.	Sonoma	23d	
Brown, Henry Ward	R.	San Mateo	33d, 34th, 35th, 39th	
Brown, Isaac E.	D.	Yuba	18th	
Brown, J. F.	R.	Solano	28th	
Brown, James B.	R.	San Francisco	27th	
Brown, Joseph C.	D.	Tulare	15th, 16th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
———	D.	Kern, Tulare	17th	
Brown, Joseph E.	R.	Santa Clara	13th	
Brown, Josiah P.	R.	Yuba	23d, 24th	
Brown, Lewis H.	R.	Alameda	25th	Clerk of Supreme Court, 1890-95; Secretary of State, 1895-99; Member State Board of Equalization, 1899-1903.
Brown, Thomas A.	Union	Contra Costa	16th, 17th	Superior Judge of Contra Costa County, 1880-86.
Brown, Warren	Whig	Contra Costa	6th	
Brown, William A.	R.	San Francisco	27th	Registrar of Voters, San Francisco, 1891-93.
Brownlie, John	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Bruner, Elwood	R.	Sacramento	23d, 29th	
Brunton, Thomas C.	American	Tuolumne	7th	
Brush, Gilbert R.	American	Marin	7th	
Brush, Jesse	D.	Tuolumne	3d, 4th	
Brusie, Judson C.	R.	Amador	27th	Secretary Railroad Commissioners, 1903-08.
———	R.	Sacramento	29th, 31st	
Brusie, Luther	R.	Amador	23d	
Bryan, William E.	Ind.	Sacramento	20th	
Bryant, Frederick	R.	Alameda	29th	
Buck, Samuel M.	D.	Tuolumne	10th	
Buckbee, John R.	Union	Lassen, Plumas	17th	
Buckley, John E.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Buel, David E.	D.	El Dorado	9th	U. S. Indian Agent, appointed 1857.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Buell, W. M.	Douglas D.	Del Norte, Klamath	12th	
Buffum, A. C.	Union	Butte	15th	
Buffum, E. Gould	Ind.	San Francisco	6th	
Bugbee, S. C.	Union	San Francisco	16th	
Buhlert, Julius	R.	San Francisco	26th	Contested successfully seat of Daniel J. Leary, and qualified January 19, 1885.
*Bulla, Robert N.	R.	Los Angeles	30th, 31st	State Senator.
*Burbank, Caleb	R.	San Francisco	9th	State Senator.
Burbank, George W.	R.	Marin	21st	Member State Dairy Bureau, 1895-1901.
*Burch, John C.	D.	Trinity	8th	State Senator.
Burckhalter, Jeremiah	D.	Kern, Tulare	19th	
Burdick, James	D.	Calaveras	10th	
Burge, S. S.	R.	Madera, Merced, Stanislaus	36th	
Burgess, John G.	R.	San Diego	35th	
Burke, E. M.	Whig	Mariposa	6th	
Burke, John J.	R.	Alameda	36th, 37th	
Burke, T. W.	Ind.	San Francisco	30th	
*Burnell, R.	Douglas D.	Amador	12th	State Senator.
Burnett, G. W.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Burnett, J. K.	D., Peo.P.	San Luis Obispo	32d	
——	D.	San Luis Obispo	23d	
Burnett, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	27th	
Burnham, G. H.	R.	El Dorado	32d	
Burns, John	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
——	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Burns, Walter	D.	Yuba	8th	
Burr, James	Union	El Dorado	14th	
Burson, Lewis M.	D.	Humboldt	11th	
*Burt, Samuel B.	R.	Placer	20th	State Senator.
*Burton, Edward F.	Whig	Nevada	5th	State Senator.
Burwell, Lewis	D.	Butte	28th	
Bush, Frank W.	R.	Napa	37th	
Busick, Charles O.	R.	Sacramento	36th	
Butler, A. B.	R.	Tulare	27th	
Butler, Edward I.	R.	Marin	37th, 38th	
Butler, E. M.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Butler, John E.	R.	Sacramento	31st	
Butler, John	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Butler, Thomas J.	Union	Colusa, Tehama	14th	

Byers, James D.	R.	Lassen, Plumas	20th	Presidential Elector, 1884.
Byington, Lewis	D.	Sierra	22d	
Bynum, Edward	D.	Yolo	7th	
Byrnes, James D.	R.	San Mateo	20th	State Senator.
Cabaniss, T. T.	Whig	Shasta	4th	
Cahalan, Chris W.	D.	Nevada	10th	
Caine, Philip P.	A. L. D.	Butte	10th	
Calderwood, M. H.	R.	Placer	18th	
Caldwell, A. B.	Whig	Yolo	4th	
Caldwell, A. G.	Whig	Sutter	3d	
Caldwell, John	D.	Nevada	9th	County Judge of Nevada County, 1872-80; Superior Judge of Nevada County, 1880-85, 1891-97.
———	A. L. D.	Nevada	10th	
Caldwell, William	D.	Sonoma	17th, 19th	
Callaghan, James J.	D.	San Francisco	25th, 27th	
Callaghan, R. J.	R.	Alameda	39th	
Callan, E. F.	R.	San Francisco	38th	
Callbreath, J. C.	D.	Stanislaus	7th	
*Caminetti, A.	D.	Amador	25th	State Senator.
———	D., Peo.P.	Amador	32d	
———	D.	Amador	33d	
Cammett, John	Ind.	San Francisco	6th	
Camp, Edgar W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th	
Campbell, A. C.	Whig	Santa Clara	2d	
Campbell, Alexander	R.	San Francisco	12th	Judge 12th Judicial District, 1861-62.
Campbell, J. C.	R.	Colusa	28th	
Campbell, J. S.	Union	El Dorado	15th, 16th	
Campbell, John T.	D.	Sonoma	25th	Speaker pro tem. 25th session, 1883.
Campbell, P. C.	R.	Contra Costa	37th	
Campbell, R. H.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	27th	State Senator.
Campbell, Thomas	Union D.	Calaveras	13th	
Campbell, Thompson	Union	San Francisco	15th	Representative in Congress from Illinois, 1851-53. Member U. S. Land Commission of California.
Campbell, W. L.	D.	San Joaquin	11th	
Camron, William W.	R.	Alameda	23d, 24th	
Canavan, M.	R.	Marin	32d	
Canavan, Matthew	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Canfield, W.	Ind.	Kern, Tulare	20th	
Canney, Patrick	D.	Placer	3d, 4th	Speaker pro tem. 4th Assembly, 1853.
Cannon, Frank E.	A. L. D.	Butte	10th	
Caperton, W. W.	D.	Placer	8th	
Cardoza, Isaac N.	D.	San Francisco	4th	
Cardwell, H. C.		Sacramento district	1st	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Cargill, Charles G.	R.	San Benito	29th, 31st, 33d	
Carhart, George M.	Whig	Colusa	4th	
Carillo, Pedro C.	D.	Santa Barbara	5th	
Carlson, W. H.	Ind.	San Diego	30th	
Carnes, Henry	D.	Santa Barbara	2d	Judge 2d Judicial District, 1852-53.
Carothers, James H.	R.	Contra Costa	18th	
*Carpenter, G. J.	D.	El Dorado	21st	State Senator.
Carpenter, Jonathan	D.	El Dorado	8th	
Carpentier, Horace W.	D.	Contra Costa	4th	Seat contested by Samuel J. Clarke, and declared vacant March 11, 1853. Carpentier reëlected March 26, and qualified April 11, 1853.
Carr, Charles E.	D.	Los Angeles	5th	
Carr, Jesse D.	Whig	San Francisco	2d	Deputy Collector of Port of San Francisco, 1849-50. Director State Board of Agriculture, 1881-93.
Carr, Seymour	R.	Sacramento	23d, 27th	
Carr, T. H.	D.	Yuba	23d	
Carroll, Harry W.	R.	Sacramento	27th	
Carson, James G.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Carter, George E.	R.	Contra Costa	29th	
Carter, George W. T.	R.	Contra Costa	25th, 26th	Member State Board of Silk Culture, appointed March 27, 1885.
Carter, Henry A.	D.	Amador	21st	
Carter, Henry E.	R.	Los Angeles	34th, 35th	Speaker pro tem. 35th Assembly, 1903.
Carter, John C.	R.	Yuba	20th	
Carter, R. C.	R.	Solano	26th	
Carter, George H.	American	Sacramento	7th	
Cartwright, George W.	Fusion	Fresno	32d	State Senator.
Cary, Luther H.	R.	Alameda	25th	
Case, G. S.	R.	Los Angeles	37th	
Cassin, Michael	D.	Nevada	8th	
Casterline, W. M.	R.	San Diego	30th	
Castro, Estevan	American	Monterey	8th	
———	D.	Monterey	15th	
Castro, Manuel A.	D.	San Luis Obispo	7th	
———	Union D.	Monterey	14th	
*Catlin, Amos P.	American	Sacramento	8th	State Senator.
Cattell, H. G.	R.	Los Angeles	38th, 39th	
Cavagnaro, August A.	D.	San Francisco	34th	
Cave, John		San Joaquin district	1st	Qualified March 26, 1850, vice Van Benschoten, resigned.

Center, Samuel H.	R.	El Dorado	19th	
Chalmers, Robert	R.	El Dorado	19th	
Chamberlain, Charles H.	Union	San Joaquin	16th	State Senator.
Chamberlain, Thomas L.	R.	Placer	23d	
Chandler, Augustus L.	Ind.	Sutter	20th	State Senator.
———	R.	Sutter	23d, 24th	
Chandler, T. J.	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th	
Chandler, W. F.	R.	Fresno, Madera	34th	
———	R.	Fresno	36th, 37th, 39th	
Chapman, John S.	D.	Lassen, Plumas	21st	
Chapman, M. C.	R.	Alameda	28th	
Chappell, James N.	Union	Shasta	14th, 15th, 16th	State Senator.
Chase, Charles S.	D.	Yuba	6th	
Chase, E. Jacob	D.	San Francisco	16th	
Chauncey, David M.	D.	San Francisco	3d	
Chenery, Richard	R.	San Francisco	8th	U. S. Naval Officer at San Francisco, appointed 1862.
Cherry, John W.	R.	San Francisco	9th, 10th, 12th	
———	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Childs, William	Douglas D.	Calaveras	12th	
Chiles, J. F.	D.	Yolo	34th	
Chipman, H. C.	R.	Sacramento	30th	
Church, A. M.	Union	Alameda	17th	
Chynoweth, H. W.	R.	Orange	32d, 33d	
Clark, A. M.	D.	Fresno	26th	
Clark, J. B.	D.	Butte	20th	
Clark, J. E.	Work.	Santa Clara	22d	Elected February 19, 1878, vice Upton, deceased, and qualified on the 27th.
Clark, J. R.	Union	El Dorado	14th	
Clark, Jonathan	R.	Humboldt	21st	
Clark, L. B.	D.	Yuba	17th	
Clark, Reese	R.	Yolo	29th	
Clark, Reuben	D.	Colusa, Tehama	25th	
Clark, Robert	R.	San Francisco	12th	
Clark, Robert A.	Union	Plumas	15th	
*Clark, Robert C.	American	Sacramento	8th	State Senator.
Clark, W. A.	R.	Santa Clara	33d	
Clark, William C.	R.	Alameda	39th	
Clarke, J. A.	D.	Sierra	9th	
Clarke, J. W.	R.	Alameda	32d	
Clarke, Robert M.	R.	Ventura	34th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Clarke, Samuel J.		San Francisco district	1st	Elected January 8, 1850, and qualified on the 21st, vice Van Voorhies, resigned.
Clarken, Richard M.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Clayton, Charles	Union	San Francisco	15th, 16th	Representative in Congress. 1873-75; State Prison Director, 1881-82.
Clayton, J. E.	D.	Yuba	6th	
Clement, Wesley B.	R.	Alameda	25th	
Cleveland, George C.	R.	Santa Cruz	36th	
Clingan, David	D.	Marin	5th	
Clough, G. G.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	33d	Judge 21st Judicial District, 1878-80; Superior Judge of Plumas County, 1880-97.
*Clunie, Thomas J.	D.	Sacramento	21st	State Senator.
Coats, Thomas H.	D.	Klamath	3d	
Cobb, W. H.	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Cochran, R. M.	D.	Butte	17th	
Coffey, James V.	D.	San Francisco	21st, 22d	Superior Judge of San Francisco, 1883—.
Coffey, M. W.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Coffman, William F.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	23d	
*Coffroth, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	3d	State Senator.
Coggins, Paschal	Union	Sacramento	17th	
———	Ind.	Sacramento	20th	
Coghlan, John M.	Union	Lake, Napa	16th	Representative in Congress, 1871-73.
Coghlan, Nathan C.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
———	R., D.	San Francisco	37th	
———	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
———	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Coghlin, J. D.	D.	San Francisco	31st	
Cogswell, Prescott F.	R.	Los Angeles	37th, 38th, 39th	
Cohen, Richard	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Coil, Benjamin J.	D.	Sierra	8th	
Colbert, John H.	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Colby, George H.	R.	Placer	26th	
*Colby, Gilbert W.	D.	Sacramento	3d	State Senator.
Coleman, Cyrus	R.	Alpine, Amador	19th	
———	R.	Alpine, El Dorado	23d, 24th	
———	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	28th, 31st	
Coleman, James V.	D.	San Mateo	25th, 26th	Member of State Board of Forestry, 1883-87.
Coleman, William	D.	El Dorado	10th	

———	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
Collier, E. B.	R.	Riverside	38th	
Collier, M. M.	Union	Calaveras	16th	
Collins, Barnabas	R.	Butte	34th	
Collins, H. M.	R.	Alameda	31st	Successfully contested seat of McDonald, and qualified February 28, 1895.
Collins, James	R.	Nevada	13th	Speaker pro tem. 14th Assembly, 1863.
———	D.	Nevada	14th	
Collins, James D.	D.	Fresno	21st	
Collins, Jeremiah F.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Collister, Stanley W.	R.	Sonoma	37th	
Collum, B. J.	D.	San Francisco	38th	
Coltrin, C. W.	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
Comte, Augustus, Jr.	D.	Sacramento	17th	State Senator.
Condee, George M.	D.	El Dorado	10th	
Cone, George	American	Sacramento	7th	
Conn, William Alexander	D.	San Bernardino	11th	State Senator.
Conness, John	D.	El Dorado	4th, 5th	Elected November 26, 1859, vice Thomas Robertson, who died at Coloma, October 2, 1859, before qualifying.
———	A. L. D.	El Dorado	11th	
———	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	Nominee for Governor, 1861; United States Senator, 1863-69.
Connolly, David W.	D.	San Mateo	10th	
———	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Connolly, James E.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Connolly, W. C.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th	
Conrey, Nathaniel P.	R.	Los Angeles	33d	Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, 1897-1901; Superior Judge of Los Angeles County, 1900—.
Conroy, M. C.	R.	San Francisco	22d	
Conway, Bernard	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Cook, J. W.	R.	Santa Clara	26th	
Cook, John	Whig	San Diego	2d	
Cook, John	Whig	Stanislaus	6th	
Cook, John	D.	Yuba	3d	
Cook, John R.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	23d	
Cooley, Charles H.	R.	Sonoma	22d	
Cooley, F. M.	R.	Alameda	27th	
Coombs, Frank L.	R.	Napa	27th, 28th, 29th, 32d	Speaker 29th and 32d Assemblies, 1891, 1897; Minister to Japan, appointed March 30, 1892; State Librarian, 1898-99; U. S. District Attorney, 1900-01; Representative in Congress, 1901-03.
Coombs, Nathan	D.	Napa	6th	
———	A. L. D.	Napa	11th	
Coombs, Nathaniel D.	D.	Yuba	25th	
Coombs, Thomas M.	Ind.	Alameda	7th	
Cooper, J. B. R.	R.	Monterey	36th	
Cooper, Joel H.	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	19th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Cooper, L. F.	D.	Del Norte	23d	
Cope, Jesse	D.	Santa Cruz	27th	
Cope, Warner W.	D.	Amador	10th	Justice of the Supreme Court, 1859-64; Chief Justice, 1863-64; Supreme Court Reporter, 1883-87.
Copus, Jay N.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th	
Corcoran, Hugh J.	D.	San Joaquin	23d, 26th	Member of Auditing Board to Commissioner of Public Works, 1897-1902.
Corey, Benjamin		San Jose district	1st	Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, appointed May 20, 1870.
Corey, William	Whig	Placer	6th	
Cornish, N. A.	R.	Modoc, Lassen, Shasta	37th	
Cornwall, George N.	D.	Napa	5th, 21st	Director Napa State Hospital, appointed April 14, 1886.
Cornwall, P. B.		Sacramento district	1st	Resigned January 28, 1850; Member of first Constitutional Convention; Member of Board of Regents University of California.
Coronel, Manuel F.	D.	Los Angeles	18th	
Cory, J. M.	Union	Santa Clara	16th	
Cosper, E. T.	R.	Kings, Tulare	33d	
Costar, W. J.	R.	Butte	37th, 38th	
Cot, Juan Y.	Union D.	Monterey	13th	State Senator.
Councilman, E. W.	R.	Nevada	12th	
Covarrubias, Jose M.		Santa Barbara district	1st	Resigned April 26, 1850. Resigned November 6, 1852.; Member first Constitutional Convention; Brigadier General State Militia, elected by the Legislature, 1850; Collector for Port of San Diego, appointed 1857.
———	D.	Santa Barbara	2d, 3d	
———	D.	Santa Barbara	4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th	
———	Douglas D.	Santa Barbara	12th	
Covert, John G.	D.	Kings	35th	
Covington, Joseph M.	D.	Mendocino	21st	
Cowan, W. F.	D.	Sonoma	33d, 34th	
Cowdery, Jabez F.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	Speaker 23d Assembly, 1880.
———	R.	San Francisco	23d	
Coyle, James L.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	36th	
Crabb, Henry A.	Whig	San Joaquin	3d	State Senator.
Cram, E. G.	R.	Alameda	29th	
Crane, E. T.	R.	Alameda	19th	
Crane, George W.	Whig	Colusa, Trinity, Yolo	2d	Unseated on contest by Hiram P. Osgood. Member of Frémont Battalion, 1846.
———	D.	Monterey	9th	
Crank, James F.	R.	Los Angeles	24th	

Crawford, C. M.	D.	Lake	28th	
Crawford, James	Union	Sierra	14th	
Creaner, Charles M.		San Joaquin district	1st	Resigned April 2, 1850; Judge 5th Judicial District, 1850-64.
Creighton, J. H.	R.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta	36th	
Crenshaw, George H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	10th	
Crenshaw, John T.	D.	Nevada	4th	State Senator.
Cressler, William T.	Ind.	Siskiyou	20th	
Crigler, John C.	D.	Lake, Napa	17th, 18th	
Crittenden, Alexander P.		Los Angeles district	1st	Supreme Court Reporter, appointed November 2, 1870.
———	D.	Santa Clara	3d	
Crocker, Charles	R.	Sacramento	12th	
Cromwell, Frank A.	R.	Sonoma	34th, 35th, 36th	
Cronin, John R.	R.	Solano	38th, 39th	
Crosby, Sumner	R.	Alameda	39th	
Cross, John	R.	Los Angeles	32d	
Crowder, A. S.	R.	San Diego	33d	
Crowell, J. M.	D.	Yuba	11th	
Crowly, J. J.	D.	San Francisco	33d	
Crumpton, H. J.	D.	Lake	24th, 25th	
Crutcher, William M.	Ind.	Placer	21st	
Cullen, John A.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
———	R., D., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
———	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
Culver, C. B.	R.	Yolo	26th	
Culver, E. S.	R.	Alameda	28th, 29th	
Culver, James H.	R.	San Francisco	25th	
Cunnard, J. M.	R.	Butte	13th	
Cunningham, A.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Cunningham, James F.	D.	Santa Cruz	24th	
Cunningham, N. C.	D.	Sierra	6th	
Cunningham, W. F.	D.	El Dorado	6th	
Cunningham, W. S.	D.	Tulare	29th	
Cureton, William H.	D.	Mendocino	17th	
Curry, C. F.	R.	San Francisco	27th	County Clerk of San Francisco, 1895-99; Secretary of State, 1899-1911.
Currey, Robert J.	R.	Solano	27th	
Curtis, D. B.	D.	Placer	9th	
Curtis, Edward J.	Whig	Siskiyou	6th	
———	American	Siskiyou	7th	
Curtis, J. S.	American	Yolo	8th	
Curtis, John M.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Curtis, N. Greene	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th	State Senator.
Curtis, Samuel T.	D.	Nevada	11th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Cusick, T. P.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Cuthbert, William W.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
Cutler, John	Whig	El Dorado	3d	Judge of the Superior Court of Tulare County.
Cutler, Nathan	D.	Solano	10th	
*Cutten, Charles P.	R.	Humboldt	37th	State Senator.
Cutter, William M.	D.	Yuba	25th	State Senator.
———	R.	Sutter, Yuba	31st, 32d	
Daggett, John	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	10th, 11th	Trustee State Miners' Hospital, appointed April 25, 1881; Lieutenant Governor, 1883-87; World's Fair Commissioner, appointed April 4, 1891.
———	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	24th	
Dale, R. C.	R.	Kern	31st, 33d	
Daley, James H.	R.	San Francisco	26th, 29th	
Dameron, William B.	D.	Tuolumne	3d	
Damon, E. D.	R.	Humboldt	32d	
Damron, J. M.	R.	Los Angeles	28th	
Dana, Charles W.	R.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	13th	
Dana, William A.	Whig	San Francisco	6th	
Dannals, Charles W.	D.	Yuba	5th	
Dannals, George W.	D.	San Diego	19th	
Dare, John T.	D.	Solano	22d	
Davidson, E. M.	D.	Nevada	8th	
Davidson, Thomas R.	D.	Sacramento	5th	
Davies, William A.	Union	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th	
Davis, B. K.	Breck. D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th	Seat successfully contested by N. M. Orr.
Davis, Caswell	American	Santa Clara	7th	
Davis, E. L.	A. L. D.	Humboldt	10th	
Davis, H. B.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	20th	
Davis, J. O.	D.	San Benito	37th	
Davis, J. W.	R.	Kings, Tulare	31st	
Davis, John	R.	Placer	27th, 28th	
Davis, N. H.	D.	Solano	9th	
Davis, T. Frank	Union	Calaveras	14th	Elected at special election, February 4, 1863, in place of Thomas Campbell, who had been elected at the general election, but who died December 30, 1862. Davis qualified February 17, 1863.
Davis, Winfield J.	R.	Sacramento	26th	
Dawley, Isaac N.	D.	Nevada	17th	

Days, John M.	Union	Nevada	5th	State Senator.
———	R.	Nevada	19th	
Deal, William Grove		Sacramento district	1st	Qualified March 4, 1850, vice P. B. Cornwall, resigned.
Dean, Arthur M.	R.	Shasta, Modoc, Lassen	38th	
Dean, Seneca	Union D.	El Dorado	13th	
Deeth, Jacob	Union	San Francisco	14th	
*De Haven, John J.	R.	Humboldt	18th	State Senator.
De Haven, W. N.	R.	Butte	19th	
De Lancie, R.	R.	Butte	33d	
*De Long, Charles E.	D.	Yuba	9th	State Senator.
———	A. L. D.	Yuba	10th	
Del Valle, Ignacio	D.	Los Angeles	3d	
*Del Valle, R. F.	D.	Los Angeles	23d, 24th	Resigned October 23, 1880. State Senator.
Denegri, D. M.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Dennery, Leon	R.	San Francisco	32d	
Dennis, John H.	Union D.	El Dorado	13th	
Dennis, Thomas W.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Denniston, James G.	Douglas D.	San Mateo	12th	
———	Union D.	San Mateo	14th	
Deveny, Peter	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Devine, Mark A.	D.	San Francisco	31st	
Devitt, James	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Devlin, Frank R.	R.	Solano	36th, 37th	
Devoe, Alfred	Union	Santa Cruz	15th	
Devoto, L. A.	R.	San Francisco	33d	
DeWitt, E. L.	D.	Tulare	26th	
DeWitt, W. M.	D.	Yolo	22d	
Dibble, Henry C.	R.	San Francisco	28th, 29th, 32d, 33d	
Dick, John	American	Butte	7th	
Dickenson, William B.		Sacramento district	1st	Unseated on contest, and succeeded by John Bigler. Also State Senator.
Dickinson, W. L.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	15th	
Dimond, Daniel	R.	Tuolumne	23d	
Dinan, W. E.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Dinkelspiel, H. G. W.	R.	San Francisco	31st	Trustee State Normal School at San Francisco, 1899—.
Dinniene, John H.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Dixon, George W.	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Dixon, James	D.	Sonoma	20th	
Dixon, M. W.	D.	Alameda	21st, 22d	State Senator.
Dobbin, H. H.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Dodge, C. G.	R.	Alameda	30th, 31st	
Dodge, Henry L.	Union	San Francisco	14th	State Senator.
Dodson, W. B. H.	Union	Lake, Napa	15th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Dolan, Lawrence J.	Fusion	San Francisco	32d	
Dooling, Maurice T.	D.	San Benito	26th	Superior Judge of San Benito County, 1897—.
Dore, Benjamin	R.	San Francisco	13th	
———	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Dornin, George D.	Union	Nevada	16th, 17th	
Dorr, J. C.	Union	Trinity	16th	
Dorsey, Caleb	D.	Stanislaus	22d	Director Stockton State Hospital, 1876-85.
Dorsey, Jesse R.	R.	Kern	35th, 36th	
Doss, E. W.	D.	Kern, Tulare	18th	
*Doty, Gillis	D.	Sacramento	25th, 29th	State Senator.
Dougherty, John	Douglas D.	Sierra	12th	
Dougherty, William J.	D.	San Benito	35th	
Doughty, John	Whig	Solano	6th	
Douglas, Charles D.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
*Douglass, David F.	Whig	San Joaquin	6th	State Senator.
Douglass, George A.	A. L. D.	El Dorado	10th	
Douglass, George N.	D.	El Dorado	10th	
Dow, E. E.	D.	Santa Clara	29th	
Dow, F. A.	Union	El Dorado	15th	
Dow, J. G.	Union D.	Sonoma	13th	
Dow, William	D.	Tuolumne	10th	
Downer, J. W.	Union	Sierra	17th	
Downey, John G.	D.	Los Angeles	7th	Lieutenant Governor, 1860; Governor, 1860-62; nominee for Governor, 1863.
Downing, J. L.	D.	Sonoma	16th	
Downs, Robert C.	R.	Amador	23d	
Dress, E. E.	D.	Sonoma	30th	
Drew, Alexander M.	R.	Fresno	35th, 36th, 37th, 38th	
Dryden, J. L.	Fusion	San Diego	32d	
Dryer, Perry	Union	Shasta	17th	
Du Brutz, A. B.	D.	Kern, Tulare	23d	
Duckworth S. J.	R.	Monterey	30th	
Dudley, Charles C.	Union D.	Placer	13th, 14th	
*Dudley, Jonathan M.	R.	Solano	13th	Member second Constitutional Convention; State Senator.
———	Union	Solano	14th	
Duffey, A. D.	D.	Santa Cruz	35th	Unseated on contest by Harry S. Wanzer.
Duffy, James A.	R.	Sacramento	18th	State Senator.
Duffy, Thomas	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	30th	

Dunbar, Charles O.	D.	Sonoma	35th	
Dunbar, Willis	R.	Calaveras	31st	
Duncombe, Charles	A. L. D.	Sacramento	10th	Seat declared vacant January 22, 1859, because he was not a citizen. Reëlected by the people and presented his certificate of election March 2, 1859; again declared to be ineligible March 8th.
———	Union	Sacramento	14th	
Dunlap, Elon	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Dunlap, Frank E.	R.	San Joaquin	33d, 34th, 35th	Speaker pro tem. 33d Assembly, 1899.
Dunlap, H. W.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	10th	
Dunlap, Thomas	D.	Amador	21st, 22d	
Dunn, William J.	D.	San Francisco	29th	State Senator.
Dunne, E. F.	Union	Sonoma	14th	
Durham, W. W.	R.	Butte	23d	
Durner, Charles	R.	Solano	29th	
Durst, D. P.	Douglas D.	Colusa, Tehama	12th	
———	R.	Sutter, Yuba	30th	
Duryea, Frank A.	R.	Placer	34th	
———	R.	El Dorado, Placer	35th, 36th	
Dustin, Daniel	American	Nevada	7th	
Dutton, Henry	Union	San Francisco	15th, 16th	
Dwinelle, John W.	Union	Alameda	17th	
Dwyer, David	Union	San Francisco	16th	
Dwyer, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	31st	State Senator.
Dyer, Barlow	Union	Calaveras	15th	State Senator.
Eagar, Thomas	R.	Santa Cruz	13th	
———	Union	Alameda	16th	
*Eagon, John A.	D.	Amador	10th	State Senator.
———	Ind.	Alpine, Amador	19th	
Eakle, H. P.	D.	Colusa	29th	
Eastman, J. C.	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th	
Edgar, William	R.	Yuba	19th	
Edwards, E. E.	R.	Los Angeles	26th, 28th	
Edwards, Lemuel B.	R.	Alameda	24th	
Edwards, Philip L.	Whig	Sacramento	6th	
Edwards, Uriah	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	8th, 9th	
Eichelroth, William E.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th	
Eliason, W. A.	R.	Sonoma	13th	
Elliott, John G.	Fusion	Merced, Stanislaus	32d	
Ellis, Alfred J.	Whig	San Francisco	3d	Member first Constitutional Convention.
Ellis, Asa	D.	Los Angeles	17th, 19th, 22d	
Ellis, Edward F. W.	Whig	Nevada	2d	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Ellis, R. B.	D.	Sacramento	10th, 11th	
Ellison, John F.	R.	Tehama	26th	Superior Judge of Tehama County, 1891—.
Ells, Harry	R.	Contra Costa	35th, 36th	
Ellsworth, John	R.	Alameda	27th	Superior Judge of Alameda County, 1889—.
Ely, Benjamin E. S.	D.	Yuba	9th	
Emeric, H. F.	D.	Contra Costa	30th	State Fish Commissioner, 1895-97.
Emmons, E. J.	Fusion	Kern	32d	State Senator.
Ennis, Scott F.	R.	Sacramento	32d	
Ensworth, A. S.	D.	San Diego	10th	
Erkson, William	Union	Santa Clara	15th	
Escandon, A. G.	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	18th	
———	D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura.	20th	
Eshleman, John M.	R., U.L.	Alameda	37th	Elected Railroad Commissioner, Third District, 1910.
Espey, R. H. E.	R.	Alameda	36th	
Estee, Morris M.	Union	Sacramento	14th	Speaker 20th Assembly, 1873-74; Member State Board of Equalization, appointed December 9, 1871; member second Constitutional Convention; Presidential Elector, 1876; nominee for Governor, 1882, 1894; U. S. District Judge Hawaiian Territory, appointed June 5, 1900.
———	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Estell, James M.	D.	Marin	8th	State Senator.
Estep, Joseph H.	Whig	Sacramento	4th	
Estey, Charles L.	R.	Marin	23d, 24th	
Estey, Thomas H.	R.	Marin	29th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Estudillo, Miguel	R.	Riverside	36th, 37th	State Senator.
Evatt, W. J.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Everett, Henry	R.	Nevada	19th	
Evey, Edward	Union D.	Lake, Napa	13th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Ewalt, John	D.	San Francisco	7th	
Ewer, Seneca	D.	Butte	5th	State Senator.
Ewing, Andrew	D.	Mariposa, Merced	22d	
Ewing, Calvin	Peo. P.	San Francisco	31st	
Ewing, Luther L.	R.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	
Ewing, W. P.	D.	Sonoma	4th	
Fahey, Edward	D.	Calaveras	20th	
Fairchild, David	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Fairchild, John H.	D.	Siskiyou	17th	

Fairfax, Charles S.	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th	Speaker 5th Assembly, 1854; Register U. S. Land Office at Marysville, 1853-57; Clerk of Supreme Court, 1857-62.
———	D.	Yuba	5th	
Fairfield, B. L.	D.	Placer	5th	
Fairweather, J.	D.	Fresno, Madera	33d	
Fargo, Frank F.	R.	Alameda	12th	Clerk of Supreme Court, 1862-63.
Farish, Thomas E.	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Farley, Hugh	Union	San Francisco	14th	
*Farley, James T.	Whig	Amador	6th	State Senator.
———	American	Amador	7th	
Farley, Michael	D.	Sierra	25th	
Farnum, John E.	R.	Alameda	22d	Bank Commissioner, 1882-86.
Farwell, Lyman	R.	Los Angeles	39th	U. S. Naval Officer for Port of San Francisco, appointed 1861.
Farwell, Willard B.	Whig	San Francisco	6th	
Fassett, F. R.	R.	Alameda	31st	
Fassett, L. H.	R.	Sacramento	28th	
Faw, Thomas F.	D.	Monterey	25th	
Fay, Caleb T.	R.	San Francisco	13th	Nominee for Governor, 1867.
Feeley, James T.	R., U.L.	Alameda	38th	
Feeley, T. J.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Feliz, Frederick P.	D.	Monterey	33d, 34th	
Felton, Charles N.	R.	San Mateo	23d, 24th	Representative in Congress, 1885-89; United States Senator, 1891-93; State Prison Director, 1903-07.
Ferguson, John W.	D.	Fresno	20th	
Ferguson, R. D.	D.	Sacramento	9th	
———	Union D.	Sacramento	13th	
Ferguson, William T.	Whig	Sierra	6th	State Senator.
Ferral, Walter	D.	Sonoma	21st	
Ferrell, William C.	Whig	San Diego	6th	
Ferris, Leonard W.	American	Sacramento	8th	
Field, John	D.	Sonoma	25th	
Field, Stephen J.	D.	Yuba	2d	Justice of the Supreme Court, 1857-63; Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, 1863-99.
Finlayson, Frank G.	R.	Los Angeles	30th	
Finlayson, James R.	R.	San Francisco	23d	
*Finn, Thomas F.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th	Resigned January 6, 1904. State Senator.
Finney, J. W.	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	37th	
Finney, Seldon J.	R.	San Mateo	18th	State Senator.
Firebaugh, Henry C.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Fisher, Charles M.	R.	San Francisco	37th	
Fisk, Arthur G.	R.	San Francisco	34th, 35th	Speaker 35th Assembly, 1903; resigned December 30, 1903; Postmaster at San Francisco, 1903—.
Fitzgerald, George	R.	Alameda	39th	
Fitch, Thomas	Union	El Dorado	14th	Representative in Congress from Nevada, 1869-71.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Flanders, Alvan	R.	San Francisco	12th	Delegate to Congress, Washington Territory, 1867-69; Governor Washington Territory, 1869-70.
Flavelle, J. W.	R.	San Bernardino	38th	
Fleisher, Samuel	R.	Santa Barbara	38th	
Fleming, T. R.	D.	Butte	25th	
Flemming, Samuel	D.	Shasta	3d	
Flint, W. R.	R.	San Benito	38th, 39th	
Flournoy, T. C.	D.	Mariposa	6th	
Flower, Samuel	Whig	San Francisco	4th	Resigned April 1, 1853; reëlected at a special election, and qualified April 18, 1853. Clerk of U. S. Circuit Court, appointed 1853.
Flynn, James J.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Fontana, C. D.	R.	Calaveras	32d	
Forbes, P. W.	D.	Inyo, Tulare	37th	
Ford, Charles	R.	Santa Cruz	12th	
Ford, Henry L.	D.	Colusa	3d	
Foreman, A. L.	D., Peo.P.	San Joaquin	32d	
Forsyth, William K.	R.	San Francisco	22d	
Fortna, Stephen R.	D.	Sutter	25th	
Fortune, H. W.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Foster, Newell K.	R.	Alameda	34th, 35th	Resigned March 16, 1903; Member State Board of Health, 1903-1909.
Foster, Theron	D.	El Dorado	6th	
——	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
Fourgeaud, Victor J.	R.	San Francisco	8th	
Fowler, Chandler B.	Whig	Butte	3d	
Fowler, Frank L.	R.	Alameda	29th	
Fox, Charles N.	R.	Alameda	23d	Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1889-91.
Franck, Frederick C.	R.	Santa Clara	19th, 20th	State Senator.
Franklin, Charles R.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Franklin, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Franks, L. J.	D.	San Mateo	28th	
Fraser, John	Union D.	El Dorado	13th	
*Fraser, Thomas	Union	El Dorado	15th	State Senator.
——	R.	El Dorado	23d, 24th	
Fratessa, Paul F.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Freeman, C. J.	D.	San Luis Obispo	2d	Resigned February 6, 1851.
Freeman, E. A.	R.	Amador	29th	
Freeman, Edwin W.	R.	Riverside	31st	

Freeman, Frank S.	R.	Yolo	19th, 20th	
Freeman, George R.	R.	Riverside	39th	
Freeman, Isaac F.	D.	Sacramento	18th	
Freeman, J. W.	Breck. D.	Tulare	14th	State Senator.
Freer, Leon D.	D.	Butte	24th	Superior Judge of Butte County, 1885-88.
Freidenrich, D.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
French, C. G. W.	R.	Sacramento	19th	Trustee State Library, 1866-70; Chief Justice Supreme Court of Arizona, appointed 1877.
French, Frank	R.	San Francisco	26th	State Senator.
French, Parker H.		San Luis Obispo	5th	
Frink, Daniel	R.	Santa Clara	23d	
Frink, Miner, Jr.	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th	Seat successfully contested by A. C. Brown.
Frisbie, John B.	Union	Solano	17th	
Fryer, Richard C.	D.	Los Angeles	18th	
Fuller, Mortimer	D.	Yuba	8th	
———	A. L. D.	Yuba	10th	
Gaffey, Patrick T.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
Gage, Stephen T.	American	El Dorado	7th	
Galbraith, J. D.	D.	El Dorado	9th	
Galbraith, W. H.	R.	Santa Cruz	29th	
Gallagher, J. G.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Gallagher, P. A.	D.	Calaveras	11th	State Senator.
Galloway, Joseph W.	R.	Contra Costa	19th	
Galvin, E. R.	D.	Tuolumne	6th	Seat contested by Samuel McCurdy and declared vacant January 20, 1855.
Gans, H. S.	R.	Tehama, Trinity	34th	
———	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	36th	
Gardiner, James H.	D.	Yuba	3d	
———	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th	State Senator.
Gardner, John	R.	Calaveras	28th	
Garfielde, Selucius	D.	El Dorado	4th	Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, 1871.
Garibaldi, Stephen J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
Garretson, John	R.	San Mateo	21st	
Garrity, Peter	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Garver, Michael	D.	Nevada	22d, 29th	
Gaston, Henry A.	American	Sierra	7th	
Gately, William H.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
———	Fusion	San Francisco	32d	
Gates, Dr. W. F.	R.	Butte	36th	
Gaussail, Emile A.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Gaver, E. S.	D.	Yuba	6th	
Gavigan, William J.	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Gay, Milus H.	R.	Santa Clara	24th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Gay, Robert	R.	Alameda	31st	
Gaylord, E. C.	R.	Placer, El Dorado	39th	
Gaylord, E. H.	Whig	Nevada	6th	
Geary, Dennis	Work.	San Francisco	24th	
Geller, William	D.	Yuba	6th	
Gelwicks, Daniel W.	D.	Alameda	21st	State Printer, 1867–71; State Prison Director, 1883–84.
George, James	D.	San Francisco	7th	
Gerdes, Fred C.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
———	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Gibbons, Oscar	D.	San Luis Obispo	38th	
Gibson, John L.	D.	Calaveras	19th	
Gibson, Joseph H.		Placer	3d	
Giffen, George W.	D.	Nevada	20th, 21st, 22d	
Gilbert, James A.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Gildea, Charles	D.	El Dorado	17th, 18th	Speaker pro tem. 18th Assembly, 1869–70; Member State Board of Equalization, 1883–87.
———	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Gillette, M. G.	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th	
Gillis, K. C.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	38th	
Gilman, Caleb	D.	Tuolumne	8th	
Gilmore, George W.	R.	Calaveras	20th	
Gilmore, John	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Gilmore, N.	D.	El Dorado	20th	
Giltner, Francis	D.	Mariposa	17th	
Glass, J. H.	R.	San Luis Obispo	31st	
Gleeson, William H.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Glynn, John P.	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	33d	
Glynn, John P.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Gober, William R.	Whig	Santa Clara	6th	
Godard, H. B.	D.	Tuolumne	5th	
Godchaux, Edmond	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Godfrey, George B.	D.	San Francisco	32d	
Goff, T. H.	R.	San Bernardino	32d	
Goodall, Charles	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Goodall, J. E.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th	
Goodhue, S. G.	R.	San Mateo	32d	
Goodman, L. C.	D.	Sacramento	11th	
Goodrich, John A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th	

Goodwin, John D.	D.	Lassen, Plumas	16th	Judge 21st Judicial District, 1876-78; Superior Judge of Plumas County.
Gordon, Alexander	R.	Marin	13th	Successfully contested seat of A. C. McAllister, and qualified February 21, 1862.
———	R.	San Mateo	29th	
Gordon, Marion W.		Calaveras	5th	
Gordon, S. B.	D.	San Mateo	9th	
Gordon, Upton M.	Breck. D.	Marin	12th	
Gorley, Hugh A.	R.	San Francisco	23d	
*Goucher, George G.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	26th	State Senator.
Gouch, Charles H.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Gould, Andrew J.	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	27th	
Gould, Frank H.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	29th	Speaker 30th Asembly, 1893; Commissioner Building and Loan Associations, 1897-1901.
———	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	30th	
Gragg, R. F.	Whig	Placer	6th	
Graham, A. J.	D.	El Dorado	9th	
Graham, James S.	Whig	Solano	3d	
Granger, Lewis C.	D.	Butte	25th, 27th	
*Graves, William J.	D.	San Luis Obispo	6th, 8th	State Senator.
Gray, Giles H.	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Gray, J. S.		Monterey district	1st	
Gray, John C.	R.	Butte	20th	Superior Judge of Butte County, 1891—.
Gray, Nathaniel	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Gray, Thomas	D.	San Francisco	7th	
———	R.	San Francisco	9th	
Green, A. F.	Union	San Mateo	15th	
Green, Alfred A.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Green, Edward L.	D.	Calaveras	18th	
*Green, James J.	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	State Senator.
Green, Perry M.	R.	Los Angeles	23d	
Green, Will S.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	17th	State Library Trustee, 1890-98; State Treasurer, 1898-99; U. S. Surveyor General for California, 1894-97.
Greene, W. E.	Union	San Joaquin	16th	County Judge of San Joaquin County, 1867-74; Superior Judge of Alameda County, 1880-1905.
Greenwell, Charles B.	R.	Ventura	33d	State Senator.
Greer, Walter W.	R.	Sacramento	34th, 35th, 38th	Trustee Sutter's Fort, 1893-1907.
Gregory, Andrew J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	10th	
———	Breck. D.	Mariposa, Merced	12th	
Gregory, J. B.	D.	Amador, Alpine	17th	
Gregory, U. S.	D.	Amador	26th	
Griffin, J. M.	D.	Fresno	33d	
Griffin, Thos. F.	D.	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	39th	
Griffith, A. J.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Griffith, Emerson J.	D.	Fresno	24th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Griffith, Humphrey	D.	Yolo	5th	State Senator.
Griffiths, W. B.	R.	Napa	38th, 39th	
Griswold, J. W.	Union D.	Calaveras	13th	
Griswold, John C.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Griswold, M.	D.	Inyo, Mono	21st	
Groom, Robert W.	D.	San Diego	9th, 11th	
Grotefend, George A.	D.	Lassen, Modoc, Shasta	35th	
Gruwell, L. H.	D.	Lake	27th	
Guilfoyle, William J.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Guill, J. H., Jr.	D.	Butte	39th	
Gunnison, Andrew J.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Gurnett, W. J.	R.	Alameda	20th	
Guy, W. R.	R.	San Diego	31st, 32d	Trustee State Normal School at San Diego, 1897-1902.
Gwinn, Harrison	D.	Yolo	10th, 11th	
Hagans, William B.		Mendocino, Sonoma	5th	
———	Douglas D.	Humboldt	12th	
Hall, F. G.	R.	Plumas, Sierra	29th	
Haile, Richard C.	American	Napa	7th	
———	D.	Solano	18th, 22d	
Haldeman, P. M.	D.	Tuolumne	9th	
*Hale, James E.	R.	Placer	24th	State Senator.
Haley, J. W.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	34th	
Haliday, Thomas J.	D.	Sierra	11th	
Hall, A. P.	R.	Placer	31st	State Senator.
Hall, Fred H.	D.	Kern	39th	
Hall, Gaven D.	D.	El Dorado	2d, 8th	State Senator.
Hall, James A.	D.	Santa Cruz	28th	
Hall, Sydney	D.	San Francisco	25th	State Senator.
Halley, M. P.	Whig	San Joaquin	4th	
Halsted, James L.	D.	Santa Cruz	11th	
Hamill, John	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Hamilton, George W.	D.	Placer	30th	
Hamilton, James W.	R.	Sonoma	39th	
Hamilton, William A.	D.	Del Norte	25th	
Hamlin, Francis	Union	Sutter	16th	
Hamlin, Thomas T.	D.	Tuolumne	9th	
Hamm, S. F.	D.	El Dorado	8th	State Senator.
Hammitt, A. W.	Ind.	Contra Costa	20th	

Hammon, Percy V.	R.	Los Angeles	37th, 38th	
Hammond, J. B.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	11th	
Hammond, Richard P.	D.	San Joaquin	3d	Speaker 3d Assembly, 1852; Collector for the Port of San Francisco, appointed 1853.
Hancock, Henry	D.	Los Angeles	9th, 10th	Collector for the Port of San Diego, 1860.
Handy, Philo	R.	Mendocino	27th	
Hanen, William	R.	Mendocino	34th	
Hanley, J. M.	D.	San Francisco	33d	
Hanlon, William J.	R.	Los Angeles	38th	
Hanna, William	D.	Santa Clara	22d	
Hans, George J.	R.	Alameda	37th, 38th	
Hansbrow, Thomas	Union	Sacramento	16th	
Hanson, James H.	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th	
Haraszthy, Agostan	D.	San Diego	3d	
Harding, James W.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Hardy, Lowell J., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	23d	
Hare, Isaac	D.	Shasta	8th	
Harlan, George H.	R.	Marin	39th	
Harloe, Marcus	R.	San Luis Obispo	29th	
*Harriman, William D.	R.	Placer	12th	State Senator.
Harris, G. F.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	21st	Superior Judge of Modoc County, 1884-97.
Harris, J. J.	D.	San Benito	23d	
Harris, James O.	D.	Sutter	9th	
Harris, L.	R.	Santa Barbara	32d	
Harris, P. H.	Douglas D.	Butte	12th	
Harrison, J. W.	Whig	Sacramento	4th	
Harrison, Richard	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	8th	
Harrison, W. J.	Douglas D.	Placer	12th	
Hart, E. C.	R.	Sacramento	28th	State Senator. Judge of Superior Court of Sacramento County, 1897-1906; Judge of District Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District, 1907—.
Hart, James D.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Hart, Thomas J.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	21st, 22d	
———	D.	Colusa	27th	
Hartman, Gus	R.	San Francisco	36th	State Senator.
Hartmann, F. Hugo	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Hartson, Chancellor	Union	Lake, Napa	14th	
———	R.	Napa	23d, 24th	Elected at special election January 16, 1880, vice W. J. Maclay, who died at Napa, November 13, 1879; qualified January 27, 1880; State Senator.
Hartsough, J. B.	Union	Yolo	15th	
Harvey, Joel A.	R.	Solano	25th	
Harvey, Obed	R.	Sacramento	19th	State Senator.
Harville, John W.	D.	Placer	11th	
Hasson, D. W.	R.	Orange	34th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Hastings, E. O. F.	D.	Sutter	5th	Register United States Land Office at Marysville, appointed 1857.
Haswell, Charles S.	Union	Sutter	14th	State Senator.
Hatch, Henry L.	Union	Nevada	16th	
Hatfield, L. T.	R.	Sacramento	31st	
Haun, David L.	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th	
Havens, H. W.	D.	Humboldt	9th	
Hawes, Horace	D.	San Francisco	7th	State Senator.
Hawk, E. L.	R.	Sacramento	38th	
Hawkins, Michael	D.	San Francisco	16th	
Hawkins, N. A.	D.	Yolo	36th	
Hawley, Asa H.	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Hawley, B. F.	D.	Nevada	18th	
Hawley, W. A.	R.	Santa Barbara	29th	
Haworth, James	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Hay, Alexander	Ind.	Santa Clara	20th	
Hayes, Benjamin	D.	San Diego	17th	Judge 1st Judicial District, 1853–64.
Hayes, Daniel R.	R., I. L.	Santa Clara	38th	
———	R.	Santa Clara	39th	
Hayes, George R. B.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Hayes, H. M.	R.	Monterey	19th	
Hayes, Henry	D.	Nevada	11th	
Hayes, John	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Hayes, Michael	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Hayne, William A.	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	21st	
Hazard, Henry T.	R.	Los Angeles	25th	
Head, H. W.	D.	Los Angeles	26th	
Heald, Harmon G.	American	Mendocino, Sonoma	7th	
Heald, John L.	Ind.	Solano	20th	
Healey H.	D.	San Francisco	31st	
Healy, Thomas E.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Hearst, George	D.	San Francisco	16th	Trustee State Miners' Hospital, appointed April 25, 1881; Trustee State Mining Bureau, 1885–89; United States Senator, 1886–91.
Heath, Lucien	R.	Santa Cruz	25th, 26th	Secretary of State and Auditor of Oregon, 1857–61; Clerk of Supreme Court of Oregon, 1861–63.
Heath, Richard W.		San Joaquin district	1st	Resigned February 18, 1850.
Heath, Russell	D.	Santa Barbara	9th, 27th	

Heiskell, Tyler D.	American	El Dorado	7th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Member State Board of Equalization, 1880-83.
Held, W. D. L.	R.	Mendocino	36th, 37th, 39th	
Henderson, Robert	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
Hendrick, Elijah W.	R.	San Diego	24th	
Hendrickson, W.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Henley, Barclay	D.	Sonoma	18th	Presidential Elector, 1880; Representative in Congress, 1883-87.
Henley, George W.	D.	Mendocino	18th	
Henley, Thomas J.		Sacramento district	1st	Qualified March 15, 1850, vice White, resigned. Representative in Congress from Indiana, 1843-49; Presidential Elector, 1852; Postmaster of San Francisco, 1852-54; U. S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 1854.
Henley, Whit.	D.	Mendocino	26th	
Henry, Allen	D.	Butte	26th, 27th	
Henry, Brice M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	11th	
Henry, James R.	D.	San Joaquin	27th	
Henry, John C.	Whig	Mariposa	5th	
Henry, Lorenzo A.	R.	San Francisco	32d, 33d, 34th	
Herbert, Philemon T.	D.	Mariposa	4th, 5th	Representative in Congress, 1855-57.
Herrington, Dennis W.	Union	Santa Clara	14th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Hersey, George E.	R.	Santa Clara	29th	
Hersey, Philo	R.	Santa Clara	28th	Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1892-95.
Hershey, David N.	D.	Yolo	23d, 25th	
Heston, Thomas M.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	11th	
Hewitt, A. H.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	37th, 38th, 39th	Speaker 39th Assembly, 1911.
Heydenfeldt, Elcan	Whig	San Francisco	4th	Resigned April 1, 1853; reëlected at special election, and qualified on the 18th; State Senator.
Heywood, Walter M.	R.	Alameda	26th	
Hicks, John A.	D.	San Francisco	22d	
Higbie, A.	Ind.	Los Angeles	20th	
Higby, William	R.	San Benito	34th	
Higgins, John M.	R.	Sacramento	35th	
Higgins, J. T.	R.	Santa Clara	37th	
Hihn, F. A.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	18th	Trustee Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo, 1902—.
Hill, A. W.	R.	Humboldt	32d	
Hill, Albert A.	R.	San Francisco	10th	
Hill, R. D.	D.	Sierra	9th	
Hill, Raymon J.	Breck. D.	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	14th	
———	Union	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	15th, 16th	
Hill, Samuel	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
Hill, William H.	D.	Nevada	9th, 20th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Hillyer, E. W.	R.	Placer	13th	
Hinchman, Augustus F.	Whig	Santa Barbara	3d	
Hines, Benjamin S.	D.	Contra Costa	10th	
Hinkle, E. C.	R.	San Diego	38th, 39th	
Hinshaw, Edward C.	D.	Sonoma	19th, 21st, 22d, 24th	State Senator.
Hinshaw, W. E.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Hirst, R. P.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	9th	
———	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	15th	
Hitchens, James	D.	Butte	9th	
Hittell, John S.	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Hoag, Isaac N.	Union D.	Yolo	13th	
Hoag, O. H.	D.	Sonoma	15th, 16th	
Hobart, J. A.	R.	Alameda	9th	
Hocking, Thomas C.	R.	Nevada	29th	
Hoey, Lawrence	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Hoey, Lawrence J.	D.	San Francisco	29th	
Hoff, John J.	D.	Tuolumne	4th, 5th	
Hoff, William C.	D.	San Francisco	2d	
Hoffman, D. B.	Union D.	San Diego	13th	Presidential Elector, 1868.
Hogle, L. I.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	16th	
Hoitt, Ira G.	R.	San Francisco	24th	State Superintendent of Public Instruction. 1887–91.
*Holden, William	D.	Stanislaus	8th	State Senator.
———	D.	Mendocino	16th, 24th	
Holland, Charles A.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	31st	
Holland, Nathaniel	D.	San Francisco	7th	
Holliday, S. W.	R.	San Francisco	9th	
Hollister, Dwight	Union	Sacramento	16th	
———	R.	Sacramento	26th	
Hollister, Hannibal	D.	El Dorado	5th	
Hollister, John H.	R.	San Luis Obispo	25th	
Holloway, J. B.	D.	Los Angeles	22d	
Holman, D. B.	Breck. D.	Solano	12th	
Holman, G. C.	D.	San Joaquin	9th, 10th	
Holmes, E. W.	R.	San Bernardino	28th	
Holmquist, H. E.	R.	San Mateo	38th	
Hook, Henry	R.	Contra Costa	28th	
Hoover, A. A.	American	Sierra	7th	
Hopkins, J. E.	D., I.L., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	

Hopkins, William R.	Whig	El Dorado	3d	Resigned December 30, 1852.
Hopper, Peter J.	Union	Sacramento	16th	
———	R.	Sacramento	19th	Speaker pro tem. 19th Assembly, 1871-72.
Horan, Michael S.	D.	Sacramento	18th	
Horr, B. D.	Whig	Tuolumne	5th	
Horrell, T. M.	Douglas D.	Amador	12th	
Hosmer, Horace B.	Whig	San Francisco	6th	
Hotchkiss, W. J.	D.	Sonoma	27th	
Houghtaling, A. J.	Whig	Calaveras	5th	
Houghton, Frank	D.	Tehama, Trinity	32d	
Hourigan, John J.	R.	San Francisco	34th	
Houser, Frederick W.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th	
Howard, Benjamin F.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	35th	
Howard, George H.	Union	San Mateo	16th	
Howard, Moses B.	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Howard, William J.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	8th	
Howe, Robert	D.	Tuolumne	10th, 11th	Speaker 28th session, 1889; State Senator.
———	D.	San Francisco	20th	
———	D.	Sonoma	28th	
Howell, Charles S.	D.	Sacramento	9th	
Howell, Matt D.	Union	Plumas	14th	
Hoyt, James T.	D.	Tuolumne	5th	
Hubbard, J. A.	D.	Modoc, Shasta	34th	
Hubbard, J. C.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Hubbard, Lorenzo	Union	Yuba	15th	
Huber, Orlando H.	R.	Los Angeles	31st, 33d	
Hubert, Numa	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Hubner, Charles G.	D.	San Joaquin	18th	
Hudson, Thomas W.	D.	Sonoma	18th	
Hudson, W. G.	R.	Monterey	31st, 32d	
Hudspeth, James M.	D.	Sonoma	3d	State Senator.
Huestis, A. J.	Union	Humboldt	16th	
Hugg, Benjamin P.	D.	Yuba	11th, 22d	
Hughes, Charles A.	D.	San Francisco	25th	William T. Wallace elected March 18, 1884, for extra session.
Hughes, John T.		Sacramento district	1st	
Hume, John	D.	El Dorado	8th	
Hundley, P. O.	D.	Plumas	11th	Judge 2d Judicial District, 1878-80; Superior Judge of Butte County, 1880-84, 1888-90.
Hunewell, F. E.	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	29th	
Hunt, Aaron B.	Union	Santa Clara	16th	
Hunt, Jefferson	Whig	Los Angeles	4th	
———	D.	San Bernardino	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Hunt, William B.	Union	Sacramento	15th, 16th	
———	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Hunter, A. B.	D.	Santa Clara	25th	
Hunter, Alexander	Douglas D.	El Dorado	12th	
Hunter, Edward	D.	Los Angeles	5th, 8th	United States Marshal for Southern District of California, appointed 1853.
Hunter, James W.	American	San Joaquin	7th	
Hurlburt, B. G.	Ind.	Humboldt	20th	State Senator.
Hurley, M. J.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Huse, Charles E.	Whig	Santa Barbara	4th	Qualified March 25, 1853, vice Lee, resigned.
Hussey, Frank W.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Hutson, J. L.	D.	San Joaquin	30th	
Hyde, M. D.	R.	Alameda	27th, 28th	
Hynes, James	D.	Sonoma	23d	
Imus, Hiram A.	A. L. D.	Santa Cruz	10th	
Ingersoll, Thomas J.	D.	Tuolumne	3d	
Ingham, George H.	D.	El Dorado	20th	
Inman, A.	D.	Contra Costa	8th	
Inman, Daniel	Ind.	Alameda	18th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Ireland, M. C.	Union	Monterey	16th	
Irish, John B.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	34th	State Senator.
Irving, S. W.	D.	El Dorado	34th	
Irwin, Charles F.	D.	El Dorado	25th	
*Irwin, Richard	D.	Butte	4th, 5th	State Senator.
———	D.	Plumas	8th	
Irwin, Rowen	D.	Kern	38th	
*Irwin, William	Union D.	Siskiyou	13th, 14th	State Senator.
Jackson, A. J.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	29th	
Jackson, Andrew R.	A. L. D.	Sacramento	10th	
Jackson, Horace J.	Work.	San Francisco	24th	
Jackson, T. O.	Union D.	Yuba	13th	
Jacobs, I. W.	D.	Yolo	30th	
Jacobsen, H. J. T.	R.	Fresno	30th	
James, D. W.	D.	San Luis Obispo	28th	
James, Frank	D.	Los Angeles	34th	
James, John C.	D.	Sierra	5th	

James, John M.	D.	San Bernardino	17th	
James, W. T.	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Jamison, Samuel I.	D.	Santa Clara	21st	
Jarvis, Ward	R.	Santa Clara	36th	
Jasper, Gustavus A.	R.	Humboldt	39th	
Jenkins, Thomas	D.	San Joaquin	8th	
Jenkins, Thomas J.	D.	Butte	21st	
Jenkins, Timothy F.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	11th	
Jennison, S.	Union	Colusa, Tehama	15th	
Jessup, Richard M.	R.	San Francisco	8th	
Jilson, C. B.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	33d	
Joel, A.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
John, Warren M.	R.	San Luis Obispo	34th, 35th, 36th, 37th	Trustee Polytechnic School, 1902—.
Johnson, Chas. H.	Breck. D.	San Luis Obispo	12th	
Johnson, D. J.	R.	Humboldt	30th, 31st	
Johnson, George A.	Union D.	San Diego	14th	Successfully contested seat of D. B. Kurtz, and qualified January 30, 1866.
——	Union	San Diego	16th	
*Johnson, Grove L.	R.	Sacramento	22d, 23d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th	State Senator.
Johnson, H. H.	D.	Santa Clara	30th	
Johnson, J. K.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	26th	
Johnson, J. M.	D.	Alpine, Amador	18th	
Johnson, J. Neely	Whig	Sacramento	4th	Governor, 1856–58; Justice of Supreme Court of Nevada, 1867–71.
Johnson, James A.	D.	Sierra	10th, 11th	Representative in Congress, 1867–71; Lieutenant Governor, 1875–80.
Johnson, John C.	D.	El Dorado	6th	
Johnson, P. C.	D.	Amador	11th	
Johnson, Percy A.	R.	San Diego	36th, 37th, 38th	
Johnson, Patrick Henry	D.	Placer, El Dorado	38th	
Johnson, R. S.	R.	San Joaquin	28th, 29th	
Johnson, Sanborn	Union	Marin	15th	
Johnston, Finis E.	D.	Napa	25th	Director Napa State Hospital, 1876–82.
Johnston, George Pen	D.	San Francisco	6th	Clerk U. S. Circuit Court, appointed 1855.
Johnston, Thos. D.	R., U.L.	Contra Costa	38th	
*Johnston, William	R.	Sacramento	19th	State Senator.
Johnstone, William A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th	
Jones, Charles T.	R.	Sacramento	26th	
Jones, Cyrus	R.	Santa Clara	21st	Director State Board of Agriculture, 1880–81.
Jones, C. V.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	36th	
Jones, Edward I.	R.	San Joaquin	31st	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Jones, Fred C.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
Jones, F. L.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Jones, J. C.	D.	Yuba	5th	
Jones, Joseph P.	R.	Contra Costa	24th	Superior Judge of Contra Costa County, 1886-1900.
Jones, Leon E.	R.	San Francisco	32d	
Jones, M. R.	R.	Contra Costa	39th	
Jones, T. E.	Union	Trinity	17th	Superior Judge of Trinity County, 1880-1902.
Jones, William P.	Whig	Calaveras	3d	
Jones, Wilson W.	D.	Los Angeles	6th	
Jordan, William H.	R.	Alameda	26th, 27th	Speaker 27th Assembly, 1887.
Josselyn, Edward S.	R.	Monterey	23d	
Jost, Charles	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Jourdan, Joseph W.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Judson, Fred E.	R.	San Diego	39th	
Juilliard, Louis W.	D.	Sonoma	38th	
Jury, R. H.	R.	San Mateo	36th, 37th	
Kabler, Nicolas	D.	Placer	9th	
Kahn, Julius	R.	San Francisco	30th	Representative in Congress, 1899-1903; 1905-11.
Kalben, E. C.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Keables, Thomas A.	Fusion	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	32d	
Keating, Edward	D.	San Francisco	24th	State Senator.
Keegan, John W.	D., Peo.P.	Sonoma	32d	
Keeler, J. M.	R.	Inyo, Mono	25th	
Keen, Alfred	R.	San Diego	31st	
Kehoe, William	R.	Humboldt	38th, 39th	
Kelley, John M.	D.	Yolo	17th, 18th	Member second Constitutional Convention.
Kelley, Joseph McD.	R.	Alameda	33d, 34th	
Kellogg, E. B.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	2d	
Kellogg, E. D.	American	Humboldt	29th	
Kellogg, Henry B.	D.	Yuba	5th	
Kellogg, William W.	D.	Lassen, Plumas	24th	State Senator.
Kelly, H. M.	R.	San Francisco	32d	
Kelly, Peter J.	R., D., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Kelly, Ripley C.	American	Plumas	7th	
Kelsey, John D.	R.	Santa Clara	31st, 32d, 33d	
Kelso, William H.	R.	Los Angeles	35th	
Kendall, C. W.	Union D.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th	

Kendrick, Jeptha J.	D.	El Dorado	2d	
———	D.	San Diego	7th, 8th, 15th	
Kenneally, Charles F.	R.	San Francisco	33d	Port Warden at San Francisco, 1899-1903.
Kennedy, John J.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Kennedy, John O'B.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Kennedy, W. P.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Kenyon, Brewster C.	R.	Los Angeles	31st, 32d	Speaker pro tem. 32d Assembly, 1897.
Kercheval, Reuben	Ind.	Sacramento	22d	
———	R.	Sacramento	20th	
Kerns, T. J.	D.	Los Angeles	30th	
Kerrick, J. W.	D.	San Joaquin	25th	
Kerrigan, Matt J.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th	
Kewen, E. J. C.	Breck. D.	Los Angeles	14th	Attorney General, 1849-50.
———	D.	Los Angeles	15th	
Keyes, Thomas J.	Whig	San Joaquin	6th	State Senator.
———	Union	San Joaquin	14th	
Kidder, John F.	Union	El Dorado	16th	Commissioner Yosemite Valley, 1891-94; Débris Commissioner, 1893-1901.
Kiernan, Charles H.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Kilburn, Paris	R.	Monterey	24th	
Killingsworth, W. S.	D.	Solano	35th	
Kincaid, F. H.	D.	San Joaquin	34th	
Kincaid, John E.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
King, A. J.	D.	Los Angeles	11th	
King, Homer	D.	Amador	9th	
King, Perry S.	R.	Napa	35th, 36th	
King, William A.	D.	Nevada	18th	
Kinney, Asa	D.	Plumas	6th	
Kipp, Alpheas	D.	Sacramento	3d	
Kittridge, F. M.	D.	Santa Cruz	4th	
Klotz, Rudolph	D.	Shasta	20th	
Knight, Edward D.	R.	San Francisco	34th, 35th	
Knight, Samuel	Whig	San Joaquin	4th	State Senator.
Knights, William D.	R.	Sacramento	33d	
*Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Alameda	33d, 34th	
Knox, G. W.	R.	Los Angeles	27th	State Senator.
Knox, Martin	R.	Yuba	20th	
Knox, William J.	D.	Nevada	6th	
Kohlman, Samuel T.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Koll, F. W.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Koutz, John	R.	Sierra	18th	
———	Ind.	Sierra	21st	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Kungle, Charles H.	D.	Yuba	11th	
———	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th	Bank Commissioner, 1894–98; Harbor Commissioner, 1899–1903.
Kurtz, D. B.	Breck. D.	San Diego	12th	Seat successfully contested by George A. Johnson; State Senator.
———	D.	San Diego	16th	
La Baree, W. H.	R.	Tehama, Trinity	33d	
La Blanc, John	R.	San Francisco	27th	
Lacey, C. F.	R.	Monterey	29th	
Lacy, E. F.	D., Peo.P	San Francisco	32d	
Lafferty, John	R.	San Francisco	26th	
La Grave, Clovis T.	D.	Amador	28th	
Laird, J. W. P.	D.	Kern	34th	Elected District Attorney Kern County, 1906.
Laird, James T.	R.	Modoc, Shasta	31st	
Lalor, Edward	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th	
Lamar, Joseph B.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	10th	
———	D.	Mendocino	11th	
Lamb, W. A.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Lambert, John	D.	Butte	11th	State Senator.
———	D.	Lassen, Plumas	18th	
Lambourn, Frederick	D.	Los Angeles	21st	
Lammers, Martin	R.	San Joaquin	21st	
Lamon, Robert B.	American	Mariposa, Merced	7th	
Landsborough, L. M.	Fusion	Sacramento	32d	
Lane, Michael	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
———	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Lane, T. W.	Breck. D.	Merced, Stanislaus	13th	
Langdon, Levi	Union	Calaveras	15th	
Lardner, William B.	R.	Placer	33d	State Senator.
La Rue, Hugh M.	D.	Sacramento	25th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Speaker 25th Assembly, 1883; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1880–92; Railroad Commissioner, 1895–99.
La Rue, James B.	D.	Alameda	8th	
Larue, John M.	D.	San Joaquin	30th	
Laspeyre, Thomas	D.	San Joaquin	10th, 11th	
———	Breck. D.	San Joaquin	12th	
Laugenour, H. W.	D.	Yolo	31st	
Laughlin, S. N.	R.	Monterey	26th	
Law, James L.	D.	Butte	3d	
Lawrence, A. C.	D.	Trinity	11th	

Lawrence, A. M.	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Leach, Frank A.	R.	Solano	23d, 24th	Resigned February 20, 1882. Director Home of Adult Blind, 1888-96; Superintendent U. S. Mint at San Francisco; Director Bureau of the Mint, U. S. Treasury Department, 1907—.
Leadbetter, Wallace R.	R.	San Joaquin	23d	
Leake, Charles A.	D.	Calaveras	4th	State Senator.
Leake, Ed E.	D.	Solano	24th	Trustee State Library, 1894-98; Commissioner of Public Works, 1895-99.
Leary, Daniel J.	D.	San Francisco	26th	Seat successfully contested by Julius Buhlert.
*Leavitt, Frank W.	R.	Alameda	32d	State Senator.
Le Baron, H. M.	R.	Sonoma	33d	Member State Dairy Bureau, 1899—.
Lee, Bruce B.	D.	Sacramento	17th	Harbor Commissioner, 1876-80.
Lee, C. V. R.	D.	Santa Barbara	4th	Contested by C. E. Huse, and resigned March 25, 1853.
Lee, Harvey	D.	El Dorado	9th	Reporter Supreme Court, appointed April 28, 1858; Judge 16th Judicial District, 1866.
———	Union	Alpine, Amador	16th	
Lee, O. H.	R.	Placer	19th	
Leech, Reuben	R.	Nevada	13th	
———	Union	Nevada	16th	
Leeds, Walter R.	R.	Los Angeles	37th, 38th	
Lefever, Josiah	D.	Sierra	10th	
Leihy, George W.	American	Sacramento	7th	
Leininger, Clarence W.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	35th	
Lemon, James M.	Union	Solano	16th	
Lemon, W. F.	R.	San Bernardino	37th	
Letcher, William S.	Whig	Santa Clara	4th, 5th	
Levee, Jeremiah	Work.	Nevada	23d	
Leverson, Montague R.	D.	San Francisco	25th	Resigned April 28, 1884.
Levinson, H.	D.	Tulare	34th	
Lewelling, E. D.	Ind.	Alameda	18th	
*Lewis, Edward J.	D.	Colusa	7th	State Senator.
———	D.	Colusa, Tehama	9th	
Lewis, Edwin	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Lewis, Frank D.	R.	Riverside	35th	
Lewis, George E.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Lewis, Marcus	R.	San Francisco	31st, 35th	
Lewis, Oscar	R.	San Francisco	24th	Member State Board of Arbitration, appointed April 30, 1891.
Lewis, Samuel	D.	Marin	11th	
Lewison, Jacob L.	R.	Nevada	25th	
Lies, Eugene	D.	Santa Barbara	10th	
Lightner, C. W.	D.	Calaveras	10th	
Lightner, Charles	D.	San Francisco	38th	
Lincoln, Charles G.	Whig	Butte	6th	
Lind, John Y.	D.	Calaveras	2d	State Senator.
Lindenberger, F. T.	R.	Riverside	32d	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Lindsey, William H.	Whig	Nevada	5th	
*Lippincott, Benjamin S.	D.	San Francisco	7th	State Senator.
———	Douglas D.	Calaveras	12th	
Lisle, Daniel J.	Whig	Sacramento	2d	Elected December 21, 1850, vice L. Dunlap, who died before qualifying.
Little, W. A.	D.	Siskiyou	19th	
Littlefield, S. L.	Union	Siskiyou	15th	
Livermore, James	D.	Amador	8th	
Llewellyn, William	R.	Los Angeles	31st	
Loewy, William	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Lofton, F. R.	R.	Yuba	19th	
Long, Henry	R.	Placer	19th	
Long, J. D.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Long, James Sharon	D.	Butte	8th	
Long, L. F.	D.	Mendocino	22d	
Long, William D.	R.	Nevada	24th	
Long, William G.	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th	United States Marshal, appointed February 27, 1890.
———	R.	Tuolumne	26th	
Long, William S.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	16th	
Loofborrow, D. T.	D.	El Dorado	9th	
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	San Francisco	26th	Representative in Congress, 1891-1903.
Love, David	R.	Sierra	13th	
Lovell, Frederick M.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Lovell, S. W.	D.	Placer	11th	
*Lowe, James R.	R.	Santa Clara	28th, 29th	State Senator.
Lucas, H. C.	R.	Santa Cruz	37th	
Lucey, Jeremiah	R.	San Francisco	36th	
Ludgate, Robert	D.	Amador	22d	
Ludington, W. F.	R.	San Diego	37th	
Ludlow, William B.	Union	Amador	15th	
Lull, Louis R.	R.	San Francisco	10th	
Lumley, Aubrey M.	D.	Inyo, Tulare	35th, 36th	
Lundquist, F.	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Lupton, Samuel L.	D.	San Francisco	16th, 17th	
Luttrell, John K.	D.	Siskiyou	16th, 19th	Representative in Congress, 1873-79; State Prison Director, 1887-89.
Luttringer, R. J.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Lux, A. L.	R.	San Francisco	29th	

Lux, Frederick	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th, 15th	
——	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Lynch, Edward J.	R.	Sacramento	36th, 37th, 39th	
Lynch, John	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Lynch, John C.	R.	San Bernardino	29th, 30th, 31st	Speaker 31st Assembly, 1895; U. S. Revenue Collector for First District of California; Bank Commissioner, 1907-09.
Lynch, Philip	D.	Placer	10th	
Lyon, Henry H.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Lyon, W. T.	D.	San Francisco	39th	
Lyons, William H.	D.	Nevada	3d	State Senator.
Macauley, Walter	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
Macbeth, Frank D.	R.	San Francisco	38th	
Mace, R. P.	D.	Fresno	16th, 17th, 22d	
Machin, Timothy N.	R.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th	Speaker 14th Assembly, 1863; Lieutenant Governor, 1863-67.
——	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th	
Mack, P. H.	D.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	30th, 33d	
*Maclay, Charles	R.	Santa Clara	13th	State Senator.
Magruder, Lloyd	Breck. D.	Yuba	12th	
Maguire, Augustus B.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
Maguire, James G.	D.	San Francisco	21st	Superior Judge of San Francisco, 1883-89; Representative in Congress, 1893-99; nominee for Governor, 1898.
Mahany, A. M.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th	
Maher, J. B.	D.	Santa Cruz	38th, 39th	
Maher, Thomas C.	R.	San Francisco	28th	State Senator.
Mahler, Henry	D.	El Dorado	27th, 28th	State Senator.
Maholmb, J. B.	Union	Sacramento	16th	
Mahon, Frank	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Mahoney, Frank	D.	San Francisco	32d	
Makins, James N.	D.	Placer	11th	
Malarin, Mariano	D.	Monterey	10th, 11th	
Malcolm, N. E.	R.	Santa Clara	32d	
Malone, George E.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity	39th	
*Mandeville, James W.	D.	Tuolumne	4th, 5th	State Senator.
Mann, Henry R.	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Manwell, E. T.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	36th	
March, J. C.	R.	Sacramento	39th	
Mardis, Benj. A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th	
Marion, F. N.	R.	Los Angeles	29th	
Markley, William J.	D.	Tuolumne	9th	
Marks, J. M.	D.	San Francisco	30th	
Marshall, B. F.	D.	Calaveras	9th	
Marston, B. O.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	30th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Martin, Andrew J.	R.	San Francisco	27th	
Martin, James C.	D.	Butte	18th	
Martin, Montgomery		Los Angeles district	1st	Resigned January 28, 1850.
Martin, Noble	D.	Placer	29th	State Senator.
Martin, Robert M.	D.	Siskiyou	18th	
Martin, Seth	Union	Nevada	14th, 15th	
Martin, Silas M.	D.	Sonoma	17th, 25th	
Martin, W. C.	Whig	Trinity	4th	Seat successfully contested by Jesse S. Pitzer, who qualified January 19, 1853. Martin afterwards declared entitled to the seat, and qualified January 21, 1853.
Marvin, G. D.	R.	Humboldt	33d	
Mason, W. B.	R.	Del Norte	24th	
Mathers, George B.	D.	Mendocino	19th	
Mathews, William P.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	23d, 24th	Speaker pro tem. 30th Assembly, 1893; World's Fair Commissioner appointed May 22, 1893; State Librarian, 1896-97; Director State Board of Agriculture, 1892-1901; Member State Board of Health, 1897-1903: Member Auditing Board to Commissioner of Public Works, 1902-05.
———	D.	Tehama	27th, 28th	
———	D.	Tehama, Trinity	30th	
Matlock, James T.	R.	Tehama	29th	District Attorney of Tehama County, 1880.
Matthews, John H.	Union D.	Trinity	13th	
———	D.	San Benito	24th, 25th, 27th, 30th	
*Matthews, John R.	D.	Los Angeles	29th	State Senator.
Matthews, R. L.	American	Monterey	7th	
Matthews, William B.	D.	Napa	10th	
Mattingly, R. L.	D.	San Mateo	17th	
*Mattos, John G., Jr.	R.	Alameda	34th, 35th	State Senator. Trustee Deaf Dumb and Blind Asylum, 1901-05; U. S. Appraiser of Merchandise, appointed September, 1907.
Maxlon, William B.	A. L. D.	San Mateo	11th	
May, William B.	R.	San Francisco	22d, 23d, 24th, 25th	Commissioner Yosemite Valley, 1885-89.
Maybell, Stephen	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
Mayfield, James B.	D.	Napa	22d	
McAllister, A. C.	Union D.	Marin	13th	Seat successfully contested by Alexander Gordon.
McBrayer, John M.	D.	Sacramento	5th	
McBride, John W.	D.	Siskiyou	20th	
McCall, J. G.	R.	Alameda	29th	
McCallion, John J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d, 24th	

McCallum, D. W.	Ind.	Mendocino	20th	
McCandless, A. G.	Whig	Shasta	2d	
———	Whig	Sutter	4th	
McCandlish, T. G.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	32d	
McCarthy, Jeremiah J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
McCarthy, John	D.	San Francisco	31st	
McCarthy, John H.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
McCarthy, Michael	D.	San Francisco	21st	
McCartney, H. S. G.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th	State Senator.
McCarty, A. P.	D.	Lake	23d	
McCauley, C. D.	D.	Solano	30th	
McClaskey, Calvin	D.	Yuba	18th	
———	D.	Lassen, Plumas	25th	
McClellan, J. M.	Peo. P.	Kings, Tulare	32d	
McClellan, John W.	R.	Humboldt	37th, 38th	
McClelland, John A.	D.	San Francisco	16th	
McClenahan, F. W.	D.	Calaveras	27th	
McClure, David	R.	San Francisco	24th	State Senator.
McClure, Richard A.	R.	Alameda	22d	
McColliam, T. W.	Union	San Francisco	15th	
McComas, Rush	R.	Santa Clara	22d, 23d	Member second Constitutional Convention. Twice Treasurer of Santa Clara County.
McConaha, George N.	D.	Sacramento	3d	
McConnell, J. I.	D.	Yolo	35th, 37th	
McConnell, John R.	D.	Los Angeles	21st	Attorney General, 1854-56; Nominee for Governor, 1861; Trustee of State Library, 1861-64, 1870.
McConnell, William	D.	El Dorado	6th	
McCorkle, Joseph W.	D.	Sutter	2d	Representative in Congress, 1851-53; Judge 9th Judicial District, 1853-55.
McCoy, W. W.	D.	Santa Clara	9th	
*McCullough, J. G.	Union D.	Mariposa	13th	State Senator.
McCullough, Samuel	R.	San Francisco	19th	
McCurdy, Samuel	Whig	Tuolumne	6th	Elected at special election, vice E. R. Galvin, unseated, and qualified February 23, 1855.
McCutcheon, J. L.	D.	Colusa	6th	
McDade, John J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
McDaniel, C. A.	D.	Calaveras	5th	Elected January 10, 1854, vice James H. Carson, who had been elected at the general election, but died at Stockton, December 12, 1853, before qualifying.
McDermit, Charles	D.	Siskiyou	11th	
McDonald, A. M.	R.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	33d	
McDonald, F. G.	Union D.	Calaveras	14th	
McDonald, George	D.	El Dorado	5th, 8th	
McDonald, J. B.	D.	Alameda	31st	Seat successfully contested by Collins.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
McDonald, John W.	D.	San Francisco	24th	
McDonald, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	25th, 26th	State Senator.
McDonald, Walter	American	Klamath	7th	
McDonald, W. A.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
McDonald, William	R.	Alameda	33d	
McDonnell, James, Jr.	R.	Sonoma	27th	
McDougall, William C.	Whig	San Joaquin	2d	
McDuffie, James Y.	D.	Yuba	5th	U. S. Marshal for Northern District of California, appointed 1853; U. S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, appointed 1857.
McElhany, William T.	Union	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo	17th	
McElroy, J. J.	D.	Alameda	30th	
McFarland, J. P.	D.	Los Angeles	4th	State Senator.
McFarland, Thomas B.	American	Nevada	7th	Judge 14th Judicial District, 1862-70; Register U. S. Land Office at Sacramento; Member second Constitutional Convention; Superior Judge of Sacramento County, 1882-86; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1887-1908.
McGarry, Edward	Whig	Napa	4th	State Senator.
McGee, John B.	D.	Butte	5th	State Senator.
McGehee, M.	American	Tuolumne	7th	
McGlashan, Charles F.	R.	Nevada	26th	
McGowan, George A.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
McGowan, J. F.	R.	Humboldt	27th	
McGowan, James	R.	San Francisco	30th	
McGowen, E. H.	R.	San Joaquin	39th	
McGrath, Henry	Fusion	San Francisco	32d	
McGuire, William L.	R.	Kings	37th	
McHale, Patrick	D.	Placer	25th	
McInerny, Thomas	D.	San Francisco	21st	
McIntosh, Edwin J.	R.	San Joaquin	23d	
McJunkin, Hugh K.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
McKamy, J.	D.	Sonoma	4th	
McKeen, A. A.	R.	Alameda	33d	
McKelvey, Charles S.	R.	Orange	31st	
McKenna, Joseph	R.	Solano	21st	Representative in Congress, 1885-90; U. S. Circuit Judge, 1890; U. S. Attorney General, 1897-98; Justice U. S. Supreme Court, appointed January 21, 1898.
McKenney, Charles H.	R.	Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Mono.	35th, 36th	
McKenzie, F. S.	Whig	Trinity	3d	

McKeon, John	D., I. L.	San Francisco	37th	
McKeown, Joseph	R.	Alameda	28th	
McKim, William S.	D.	Calaveras	3d	
McKinley, B. F.	R.	San Francisco	25th	
McKinney, Freeman S.	Whig	Santa Clara	5th	
McKinstry, Elisha W.		Sacramento district	1st	Resigned April 26, 1850. Adjutant General, 1851-53; Judge 7th Judicial District, 1853-62; Judge 12th Judicial District, 1870-1874; Justice of the Supreme Court, 1874-88.
McKune, John H.	D.	Sacramento	8th	District Attorney of Sacramento County, 1850; Judge 6th Judicial District, 1859-70; Code Commissioner, appointed July 15, 1872.
McLaughlin, Alexander C.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	35th	
McLoughlin, George J.	D.	San Francisco	34th	
McLean, Alexander	R.	Santa Barbara	26th	
McMahon, Abner	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th	
McMahon, James	D.	Klamath	4th	Successfully contested seat of Van Dyke, and qualified February 17, 1853.
McMann, William	D.	San Francisco	21st	Sheriff of San Francisco, 1887-89.
McManus, John J.	R.	San Francisco	38th	
McMartin, William H. R.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
McMeans, Selden A.	D.	El Dorado	3d, 4th	State Treasurer, 1854-56.
McMillen, Charles H.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
McMullin, George O.	Whig	Trinity	3d	
McMullin, H. W.	R.	Kern	37th	
McMullin, John	D.	San Joaquin	28th	
McMurray, James D.	D.	El Dorado	18th	
McMurray, John	D.	Trinity	18th	State Senator.
———	D.	Shasta, Trinity	24th	
McMurray, V. C., Jr.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
McNamara, Francis	R.	San Francisco	36th	
McNeil, Brice H.	R.	Humboldt	34th, 35th	
McVay, John N.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	28th	
McWade, David F.	R.	Alameda	34th	
Mead, William	Fusion	Los Angeles	32d	
———	D.	Los Angeles	33d	
Meads, Walter A.	R.	Santa Clara	31st	
Meagher, Michael	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	17th	
Mears, William T.	R.	Sonoma	26th	
Mebius, C. F.	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Meeker, David	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Mein, Thomas	R.	Nevada	24th	
Meincke, Fred J.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
Melick, Walter S.	R.	Los Angeles	32d, 33d, 34th	Secretary State Board of Examiners, 1903-04.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Mellus, Francis	Whig	Los Angeles	6th	
*Meloney, Aaron R.	D.	Contra Costa	7th	State Senator.
Melrose, Richard	R.	Orange	38th	
Mendenhall, John L.	D.	Glenn, Colusa, Lake	38th, 39th	
Mentzell, Otto	D.	Calaveras	17th	
Meredith, G.	Union	Sierra	16th	
Meredith, H. B.	Whig	Sacramento	6th	
Meredith, Thomas C.	D.	Tuolumne	4th	
Merrill, A. H.	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Merrill, Isaac M.	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Merritt, C. W.	R.	Santa Barbara	33d, 34th	
Merritt, George	D.	Yuba	18th	
*Merritt, Samuel A.	D.	Mariposa	2d, 3d	State Senator.
Merry, T. H.	R.	San Francisco	23d	
Meserve, F. P.	Ind.	San Bernardino	33d	
Messenger, Hiram A.	D.	Calaveras	23d	
Meyers, R. H.	R.	Kings, Tulare	34th	
Meyers, Samuel	Union D.	San Joaquin	13th	
——	Union	San Joaquin	14th	State Senator.
——	Ind.	San Joaquin	20th	
——	R.	San Joaquin	22d	
Middleton, John	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Miles, Benjamin H.	D.	Santa Cruz	8th	
Miles, Smyth M.	D.	Sierra	8th	
Milice, A. S.	R.	Riverside	33d, 34th	
Miller, Charles H.	D.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	34th	
Miller, H. B. M.	R.	Alameda	30th	
Miller, H. W.	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Miller, J. M.	R.	Los Angeles	33d	
Miller, James H.	D.	El Dorado	18th, 22d	
Miller, L.	R.	Alpine, Amador	20th	
Miller, Newton C.	Douglas D.	Nevada	12th	
Miller, William J.	D.	Marin	18th	
Mindham, William J.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
*Minis, William	D.	Yolo	9th	State Senator.
Miro, Emanuel	R.	San Francisco	8th	
Mitchell, A. H.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	9th	
Mitchell, E. F.	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th	
Mitchell, Thomas	D.	El Dorado	8th	

Mitchell, Miles N.	D.	San Francisco	27th	
Mitcheltree, Fayette	R.	Santa Clara	36th	
Moffatt, Solomon P.	D.	Inyo, Mono	22d	
Moffitt, Albert B.	D.	Los Angeles	25th	
*Moffitt, Frank J.	D.	Alameda	16th	State Senator.
Montague, Joseph C.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	22d	
Montgomery, Zach.	Breck. D.	Sutter	12th	
Mooney, J. S.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th	
Moore, Benjamin F.		San Joaquin district	1st	Member first Constitutional Convention.
———	Whig	Tuolumne	2d	
Moore, E. B.	R.	Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Mono.	38th	
Moore, J. G.	Union	Butte	14th	
Moore, Jacob B.	R.	San Francisco	9th, 10th	Postmaster at San Francisco, appointed 1850.
Moore, John H.	R.	Alameda	13th	
Moore, John M.	D.	Santa Clara	17th	
Moore, John W.	R.	San Joaquin	35th, 36th	
Moore, Philip	D.	Nevada	4th, 8th, 10th, 11th	Speaker 11th Assembly, 1860.
Moorehead, James C.		San Joaquin district	1st	Resigned April 16, 1850. Quartermaster General, 1850.
Mordecai, G. W.	D.	Fresno	29th, 30th	
Moreland, Thomas	Whig	Placer	6th	
Morgan, George W.	D.	Sonoma	27th	
Morgan, James H.	R.	Santa Clara	12th	
Morgan, W. R.	R.	Sierra	20th	
Morris, Thomas C.	D.	Alameda	26th	Successfully contested seat of Tyler.
Morris, W. D.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	27th	
Morrison, Henry J.	D.	Butte	8th	
Morrison, Murray	Breck. D.	Los Angeles	12th, 13th	Judge 17th Judicial District, 1868-71.
Morrow, L. J.	Union	San Joaquin	17th	
Morse, Le Grand	R.	Mendocino	23d	
Morse, Nelson D.	Whig	Butte	3d	Resigned March 31, 1852.
Moses, H. A.	D.	El Dorado	9th	
Mott, D. W.	R.	Ventura	39th	
Mott, E. B., Jr.	R.	Sacramento	19th	Trustee State Library, 1872-78.
Mott, John W.	R.	Alameda	35th, 38th	
Mott, Thomas D.	D.	Los Angeles	19th	
Moulthrop, T. W.	D.	San Francisco	7th	
Moultrie, L. W.	Fusion	Fresno, Madera	32d	
Mount, Charles E.	D.	Calaveras	10th	
Moynihan, T. J.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Mudgett, Gilman C.	Greenback	Humboldt	24th	
*Muenter, August E.	R.	San Joaquin	33d	State Senator.
Mulcrevy, Harry I.	Fusion	San Francisco	32d	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Mulgrew, F. B.	D.	Sonoma	28th	
Mulholland, Charles	R.	Lassen, Plumas	23d	
Mullally, J. E.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Mullaney, J. A.	D.	Solano	28th	
Mulvey, Thomas	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Munday, Beverly B.	D.	Sonoma	18th, 19th	
Munday, M. E. C.	D.	Sonoma	26th	
Munday, Patrick	Douglas D.	Placer	12th	
Murch, L. H.	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	16th	State Senator.
Murdock, A. H.	Whig	Humboldt	6th	
Murdock, Charles A.	R.	San Francisco	25th	
Murnan, Frank T.	D.	Tuolumne	29th	
*Murphy, B. D.	D.	Santa Clara	18th	State Senator.
Murphy, Duncan W.	D.	Calaveras	2d	
Murphy, Frank J.	R.	Sonoma	29th	
Murphy, James E.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	18th, 20th, 21st	Member second Constitutional Convention; Speaker pro tem. 21st and 22d Assemblies, 1875-76, 1877-78; Superior Judge of Del Norte County, 1880-98.
———	D.	Del Norte	22d	State Senator.
Murphy, John C.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Murphy, John M.	U. L.	San Francisco	35th	State Senator.
Murphy, Patrick W.	D.	San Luis Obispo	24th	
Murphy, R. W.	R.	San Francisco	22d	
Murphy, Rufus	R.	San Francisco	8th	
Murphy, Thomas H.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Murray, Edward	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Murray, J. G.	R.	Humboldt	28th	Judge 1st Judicial District, 1873-75.
Murray, Walter	D.	San Luis Obispo	10th	
Musser, John	D.	Trinity	5th	Judge 11th Judicial District, 1859-63; Superior Judge of Placer County, 1880-91.
Myers, Benjamin F.	D.	Placer	4th, 5th	
Myers, R. H.	R.	Kings, Tulare	34th	
Naphthaly, Joseph	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Nealley, Gilbert H.	D.	Butte	22d	Sheriff of Trinity County, 1854-57; first Mayor of Santa Rosa, 1876.
Neblett, Edward	D.	Trinity	9th	
Nelson, Charles A.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
Nelson, James	R.	Sierra	23d	

Nelson, T. A.	R.	San Joaquin	31st	
Newell, Hugh B.	D.	El Dorado	17th, 18th	
Newson, John M.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	17th	
Nichols, Elijah	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Nicol, Frank D.	D.	Tuolumne	25th	
Noel, Charles P.	D.	San Diego	5th	
Nolan, E. J. D.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Noonan, John G.	D.	San Francisco	24th	
North, A. W.	R.	Yolo	32d	
North, Hart H.	R.	Alameda	31st, 32d	U. S. Immigration Commissioner for California.
Northcutt, William H.	D.	Sonoma	20th	
Northup, B. C.	D.	Nevada	20th	
Norton, William C.	Ind.	Placer	20th	State Senator.
Nott, Samuel A.	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	21st, 22d	
Oates, Samuel T.	D.	Nevada	18th	
O'Brien, D. S.	D.	San Francisco	33d	
O'Brien, Frank J.	R.	Sacramento	36th, 37th	
O'Brien, Thomas	D.	Calaveras	9th	
———	Douglas D.	Calaveras	12th	
———	Union D.	Calaveras	13th	
O'Connell, William	D.	San Francisco	18th, 21st	
O'Connor, E. J.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
O'Connor, Miles P.	A. L. D.	Nevada	11th	State Senator.
O'Connor, Timothy	D.	San Francisco	24th	
O'Day, J.	D.	San Francisco	31st	
Odell, John A.	D.	Sacramento	18th	
Odom, William R.	D.	Fresno	38th	
Ogier, Isaac S. K.		San Joaquin district	1st	U. S. District Attorney for Southern District of California, 1853–54; U. S. District Judge for Southern District of California, 1854–61.
O'Grady, Frank	D.	Solano	27th	
Ohleyer, George	D.	Sutter, Yuba	27th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1895–96.
O'Keefe, James T.	R.	San Mateo	30th	
Olds, Daniel, Jr.	Union	Marin	16th	
Oliver, J. W.	American	El Dorado	7th	
Oliver, W. A.	D.	Calaveras	4th	
Oliver, Warner	Union	San Joaquin	17th	Presidential Elector, 1864.
Olmsted, Stephen H.	R.	Marin	35th, 36th	
O'Malley, J. J.	D.	San Francisco	17th	Speaker pro tem. 17th Assembly, 1867–68.
O'Neill, Florence J.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
O'Neill, H. J.	D.	Alameda	30th	
O'Neill, James	D.	Placer	5th, 8th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Ord, W. M.	D.	Butte	17th	
O'Rear, Benjamin T.	D.	Yuba	11th	
Ormsby, J. S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	9th	
Orr, Nelson M.	R.	Mono, Tuolumne	13th	Successfully contested seat of B. K. Davis, and qualified February 13, 1862. State Senator.
———	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	14th	
Orrick, Benjamin	Whig	San Francisco	3d	
Orvis, Charles	D.	El Dorado	8th	
Osborn, B. S.	R.	Santa Cruz	31st	
Osgood, Henry M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	9th	
Osgood, Hiram P.	D.	Colusa, Trinity, Yolo	2d	Qualified February 8, 1851, vice Crane, unseated on contest.
Ostrom, Daniel A.	D.	Yuba	21st, 22d	State Senator.
———	D.	Sutter, Yuba	28th	
Otis, Frank	R.	Alameda	37th, 38th	
Owen, Eben B.	R.	Sacramento	30th	
Owen, J. J.	Union	Santa Clara	14th, 15th	Speaker pro tem. 15th Assembly, 1863-64; State Library Trustee, 1882-85.
Owen, John W.	Union	Santa Clara	14th	
Owen, T. H.	D.	Solano	4th	
Oxley, Thomas J.	Whig	Tuolumne	6th	
———	American	Tuolumne	7th	
Pace, George	D.	Santa Cruz	22d	
Pacheco, Mariano G.	Whig	San Luis Obispo	3d, 4th	
Palmer, Cyrus	R.	San Francisco	8th, 9th	
———	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Palmer, J. W. D.	D.	Amador	6th	
Palmer, Noah	R.	Santa Clara	8th	
Pann, Chris P.	R.	Ventura	35th	
Papy, Jasper J.	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Pardee, E. H.	R.	Alameda	19th	State Senator.
Pardee, George	Union	Santa Cruz	17th	
Park, Francis A.	D.	Sacramento	5th	
Park, John W.	D.	Sacramento	5th	
Parker, Edwin	D.	San Diego	25th	
Parker, Eustace	D.	Calaveras	9th	
Parker, H. G.	Union D.	El Dorado	13th	
Parker, J. E.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th	
Parker, S. N.	Union	Calaveras	15th	

*Parks, William H.	R.	Yuba	24th	State Senator.
———	R.	Sutter, Yuba	26th	
Parrish, E. C.	D.	Los Angeles	16th	
Parrish, John G.	D.	Yolo	3d	
Pate, Benjamin T.	D.	San Francisco	11th	
Patrick, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	8th	
———	Breck. D.	Tuolumne	12th	
Patten, Edmund	Union	Yolo	14th	
Patterson, A. D.	D.	Sacramento	21st	
Patterson, Alexander		San Francisco district	1st	
Patterson, J. A.	D.	Kern, Tulare	21st	
Patterson, James	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Patterson, James B.	R.	Nevada	24th	
Patterson, John	R.	San Joaquin	21st, 24th	
Patterson, William T.	R.	Santa Clara	26th	
Pattison, John	Union	Nevada	16th	
Patton, D. C.	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Paulk, Charles C.	R.	San Joaquin	24th	
Paulsell, A. C.	Ind.	San Joaquin	20th	Harbor Commissioner, 1883-89.
Pauly, Frederick N.	R.	San Diego	22d	
Paxton, John A.	D.	Yuba	3d	Receiver U. S. Land Office at Marysville, appointed 1853.
Payne, George M.	D.	Alpine, Amador	17th	
Peachy, Archibald C.	D.	San Francisco	3d	State Senator.
Pearce, E. D.	D.	Shasta	3d	
Pearis, Charles W.	D.	El Dorado	9th	
Pearson, James	D.	Calaveras	7th	
Peck, George	American	Santa Clara	7th	
Peck, W. P.	R.	Calaveras	20th	
Pelham, Andrew J.	D.	Nevada	20th	
Pellet, Henry A.	R.	Napa	26th	
Pemberton, James C.	Breck. D.	Tulare	13th	
*Pendleton, Cornelius W.	R.	Los Angeles	30th, 31st, 34th	State Senator.
Percival, Arthur E.	R.	San Joaquin	37th	
Perine, George M.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	Speaker pro tem. 38th Assembly.
Perkins, D. T.	R.	Ventura	30th, 36th	
Per Lee, Theron R.		Monterey district	1st	Adjutant General, 1849-50.
Perley, James E.	Union	San Joaquin	15th	State Senator.
Perrin, Otis	Union	Mono, Tuolumne	15th, 16th	
Personette, W. M.	Union	Trinity	14th, 15th	
Peterson, Peter	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	25th	
Peterson, William H.	D.	Los Angeles	16th	
Petrie, William M.	R.	Sacramento	28th	
Pfaeffle, Eugene E.	R.	San Francisco	36th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Phelps, Abner	D.	San Francisco	11th	
Phelps, J.	D.	Nevada	6th	
*Phelps, Timothy Guy	R.	San Francisco	8th	State Senator.
———	R.	San Mateo	31st	
Phillips, Louis A.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Pickett, Garrett	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
*Pico, Andres	Whig	Los Angeles	2d, 3d	
———	D.	Los Angeles	9th, 10th	State Senator. Presidential Elector, 1852.
Pierce, F. E.	R.	Los Angeles	37th	
Pierce, George W.	R.	Yolo	33d	Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1899-1902.
Pierce, James M.	R.	San Diego	21st	
Pierce, Parker H.	D.	Nevada	8th	
Piercy, Charles W.	Douglas D.	San Bernardino	12th	
Pinder, Thomas J.	Work.	San Francisco	24th	State Senator.
Pishon, N. J.	Ind.	San Bernardino	20th	
Pitzer, Jesse S.	D.	Trinity	4th	See note to W. C. Martin. Judge 15th Judicial District, 1855-56.
Pixley, Frank M.	R.	San Francisco	10th	Attorney General, 1862-63; Regent State University, 1875-80; Park Commissioner, San Francisco, 1882-86; Trustee State Mining Bureau, 1889; Commissioner Yosemite Valley, 1890-94.
Platt, Horace G.	D.	San Francisco	24th	
Plover, Patrick	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Pohlmann, Gustave	R.	San Francisco	32d	
Polsley, Harry	D.	Tehama, Plumas, Sierra	38th, 39th	
Pool, David M.	D.	Mariposa	18th	State Senator.
Porter, Arza	R.	San Luis Obispo	26th	
Porter, C. H.	R.	Butte	28th	
Porter, Charles B.	R.	Contra Costa	12th, 13th	State Senator.
Powell, Joseph	Douglas D.	Sacramento	12th	
Power, Harold T.	R.	Placer	32d	Presidential Elector, 1900; Trustee State Mining Bureau, 1903-10.
Power, John W.	Fusion	San Francisco	32d	
Power, Michael H.	R.	Placer	18th	
Powers, Frank H.	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Pratt, J. D.	Union	Placer	15th	
Pratt, William C.	D.	Calaveras	5th	
Preisker, C. L.	R.	Santa Barbara	39th	
Prescott, Frank C.	R.	San Bernardino	35th, 36th	Speaker 36th Assembly, 1905. Resigned January 1, 1906. Appointed Receiver U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles District, term beginning January 1, 1906.

Preston, John W.	D.	Mendocino	38th	
Preston, Richard M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	21st	
Price, E. B.	D.	Butte	30th	
Price, W. Z.	R.	San Mateo	27th	Member State Board of Silk Culture, appointed September 28, 1887.
Price, Walter F.	R.	Sonoma	31st, 32d	State Senator.
Printy, George W.	Union D.	Butte	13th	
Proctor, W. G.	Whig	Siskiyou	4th	
Pryor, John F.	D.	Kings	36th	
Pueschel, E. A.	D.	Kern	30th	
Pugh, J. W.	American	Sacramento	7th	
Pugh, William C.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	38th	
Pulcifer, Harry W.	R.	Alameda	38th	
Pullen, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Purdy, Edwin B.	D.	San Francisco	5th	
Pyle, D. M.	R.	Santa Clara	26th	
Pyle, Elbert M.	R.	Santa Barbara	35th, 36th, 37th	
Quigley, R. V. S.	D.	Lake	21st	
Quimby, John A.	R.	Santa Clara	8th	
*Quinn, Isaac N.	D.	Tuolumne	6th	State Senator.
Radcliffe, George G.	R.	Santa Cruz	33d, 34th	
Ragsdale, James W.	R.	Sonoma	28th	State Senator.
Raisch, Frederick G.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
*Ralston, William C.	R.	Calaveras	34th	State Senator.
Randall, Andrew	D.	Monterey	2d	
Randall, C. H.	R.	Los Angeles	39th	
Randolph, Edmund	----	San Francisco district	1st	
Rankin, Herman	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Rathburn, J. S.	American	Mendocino, Sonoma	7th	
Raub, C. G.	R.	Sutter, Yuba	33d	
Raw, Robert S.	R.	El Dorado	30th, 33d	
Rawle, Bernard A.	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Ray, N. C.	D.	Mariposa, Tuolumne	34th	
Rea, Thomas	R.	Santa Clara	20th	
Reading, R. G.	Whig	Trinity	4th	
Reavey, James	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Reavis, J. J.	D.	Lassen, Modoc	28th	
Rech, J. N. O.	R.	Los Angeles	38th	
Rector, Thomas H.	D.	Del Norte, Klamath	17th, 19th	
Reddick, John B.	R.	Calaveras	21st, 24th	Presidential Elector, 1884; Lieutenant Governor, 1891-95.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Redding, Benjamin B.	D.	Sierra, Yuba	4th	State Printer, 1854-55; Mayor of Sacramento, 1856; Secretary of State, 1863-67: Trustee State Library, 1864-66; Fish Commissioner, 1874-82; Regent State University, 1880-82; Trustee State Miners' Hospital, 1881-82.
Redfield, O. F.	Union	Yuba	14th, 15th	
Reeber, Louis F.	D.	Sacramento	34th	
Reed, Charles F.	Union	Yolo	16th	Member second Constitutional Convention; Presidential Elector, 1884.
Reed, G. W.	R.	Sonoma	13th	
Reed, Henry R.	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Reed, T. H.	American	Placer	7th	
Reese, William S.	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Reeve, George B.	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Reeves, Truman	R.	San Bernardino	25th, 26th	State Treasurer, 1899-1907.
Regan, Daniel S.	D.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	
Reid, D. G.	D.	Tehama, Trinity	31st	
Renfro, James H.	D.	Lake	29th	
Renison, Thomas	D.	Monterey	27th, 28th	
Reynolds, E. J.	D.	San Francisco	28th	
Reynolds, G. A. F.	American	Nevada	7th	
Reynolds, John	R.	Santa Clara	24th	Superior Judge of Santa Clara County, 1888-97.
Rhiel, Adam	D.	Santa Clara	25th	
Rhoades, George H.	American	Mariposa, Merced	7th	
Rhoads, John P.	Union	Sacramento	15th	
Rice, Daniel W. C.	American	Yuba	8th	
Rice, Henry	D.	Santa Cruz	21st	
Rice, J. B.	R.	Marin	19th	
Rice, T. A.	D.	Kern, Ventura	29th	
Richards, L. A.	R.	Merced, Stanislaus	31st	
Richardson, H. S.	D.	Mariposa	2d	
Rickard, W. H.	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Ricks, Caspar S.	American	Humboldt	7th	
———	D.	Humboldt	8th	
Rider, William M.	Union	Sonoma	14th	
Rimlinger, D.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Ridley, Thomas E.	D.	Mariposa	3d	
Ring, John A.	D.	Shasta	5th	
Roane, James M.	D.	Fresno, Tulare	10th	
Robberson, John S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	10th	

Roberts, George M.	D.	San Benito	21st	
Roberts, Mel. P.	R.	Humboldt	34th	
Robertson, George B.	D.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	29th	
Robertson, Jas. W.	Breck. D.	Merced, Stanislaus	14th	
Robertson, P. C.	D.	Modoc, Siskiyou	22d	
Robinson, Charles	Whig	Sacramento	2d	Governor of Kansas, 1861.
Robinson, D. V.	D.	Tulare	31st	
Robinson, Henry	Union	Alameda	14th	State Senator.
Robinson, Robert	Whig	Sacramento	4th	Adjutant General, 1865-66.
Robinson, W. S.	R.	Nevada	32d, 33d	
Robinson, William N.	D.	San Diego	18th	
Rockwell, E. A.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Rodgers, Edwin A.	D.	Tuolumne	11th	
Rodgers, F. N.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Rodgers, Robert C.	Ind.	San Francisco	6th	
Rodgers, William P.	D.	Alameda	10th	
Rogers, A. A.	R.	Alameda	39th	
Rogers, Daniel	D.	San Francisco	11th	
———	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Rogers, George H.	D.	Tuolumne	8th	State Senator.
———	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Rogers, William M.	D.	Calaveras	4th	
Rolley, George T.	R.	Humboldt	35th, 36th	State Senator.
Rollins, H. G.	Union	Nevada	17th	
Romer, J. L.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Roseberry, Thomas A.	R.	Lassen, Modoc	26th	Register U. S. Land Office at Susanville.
Rosendale, Charles B.	R.	Monterey	39th	
Ross, William	Breck. D.	Sonoma	12th	
Root, George W.	R.	Nevada	37th	Clerk of Supreme Court, 1899-1902.
Rousch, William	Ind.	Placer	20th	
*Routier, Joseph	R.	Sacramento	22d	State Senator.
Rowan, Martin	D.	Calaveras	5th	
Rowe, E. A.	Whig	Trinity	6th	
Rowell, W. F.	R.	Fresno	31st	
Rowland, Thomas B.	D.	Alpine, El Dorado	25th	
Rubell, C. F.	D.	San Benito	32d	
Rucker, Samuel	D.	Santa Clara	27th	
Ruggles, E. S.	D.	Butte	21st	
Rule, John W.	Union	Nevada	14th, 15th	
Rundell, William M.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	28th	
Russ, Adolphus G.	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Russ, Joseph	R.	Humboldt	19th, 22d, 26th	
Russell, P. H.	Ind.	Sacramento	20th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Rutherford, Frank M.	R.	Nevada	34th, 38th, 39th	
Ryan, Edward S.	D.	San Francisco	32d	
Ryan, Frank D.	R.	Sacramento	25th	Trustee State Library, 1898-1902; Trustee State Normal School at Chico, 1899-1901; Trustee Sutter's Fort, 1891-1903; Commissioner of Public Works, 1899-1907.
Ryan, J. J.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Ryan, Thomas P.	D.	San Francisco	18th	
Ryland, Caius T.	D.	Santa Clara	6th, 17th	Private Secretary to Governor Burnett, 1850; Speaker 17th Assembly, 1867-68; Trustee State Normal School at San Jose, 1876-81.
Sackett, George L.	R.	Ventura	37th, 38th	Secretary State Text-Book Committee, 1907-11.
Safford, A. P. K.	D.	Placer	8th, 9th	Governor of Arizona, 1869-77.
Saloman, E. S.	R.	San Francisco	28th	
Sammons, Benjamin J.	R.	Sierra	18th, 19th	
Samuels, James	D.	Sonoma	21st, 24th	
Sanderson, Silas W.	Union	El Dorado	14th	Justice of the Supreme Court, 1864-70; Chief Justice, 1864-66.
*Sanford, J. B.	D.	Mendocino	31st, 32d, 33d	State Senator.
Sargent, J. C.	R.	Yuba	13th	
———	Union	Yuba	14th	
Sargent, J. L.	D.	Amador	30th	
Sargent, James P.	R.	Santa Clara	19th	
Sargent, R. C.	R.	San Joaquin	19th, 21st, 22d, 24th	
Satterwhite, John W.	D.	San Bernardino	16th, 18th	Resigned August 4, 1870. State Senator.
Saul, James B.	Union D.	Sacramento	13th	
Saunders, John H.	D.	San Francisco	4th	Elected vice F. A. Snyder, resigned, and qualified April 18, 1853; State Senator.
Saunders, Robert F.	D.	Butte	2d	
Savage, William H.	R.	Los Angeles	34th	State Senator.
Sawyer, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	11th	Presiding Judge Justice's Court, San Francisco, 1879.
Sawyer, N. G.	Union	Calaveras	16th	
Sayle, Claudius G.	D.	Fresno	23d	
Sbragia, V. A.	R.	San Francisco	39th	
Scearce, Laban	D.	Colusa, Tehama	18th	
Schillig, Lawrence	R.	Sutter, Yuba	34th	
Schlesinger, Bert	D.	San Francisco	30th, 34th	
Schmitt, Milton L.	R.	San Francisco	11th, 39th	

Schmidt, John C.	D.	San Francisco	38th	
Schrack, L. M.	D.	Calaveras	19th	
Schroebel, D. J. B.	D.	Calaveras	30th	
Scott, J.		Santa Barbara district	1st	
Scott, John B.	Breck. D.	Napa	12th	
Scott, R. C.	Union	Siskiyou	15th	
Scott, Thomas	Union	Alameda	14th, 15th	
Scrivner, J. J.	D.	Stanislaus	21st	State Prison Director, 1887–89.
Scudder, Frank V.	D.	San Francisco	17th	
Searcy, Thomas M.	D.	San Francisco	27th, 28th	
*Sears, William H.	R.	Nevada	13th	State Senator.
———	Union	Nevada	14th, 15th	
Seaton, George W.	Union D.	Amador	13th	
*Seawell, J. H.	D.	Mendocino	28th	State Senator.
Seawell, William M.	D.	Amador	8th	
Seibe, John	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Sellick, Silas	American	Placer	7th	
Sensabaugh, J. B.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	19th	
Sepulveda, Ygnacio	D.	Los Angeles	15th	Judge 17th Judicial District, 1874–80; Superior Judge of Los Angeles County, 1880–84.
Severance, Fred V.	R.	San Francisco	36th	
Sexton, William	Union	Placer	16th	
Shanahan, T. W. H.	D.	Shasta, Trinity	27th, 28th, 29th	Speaker pro tem. 28th Assembly, 1889; Code Commissioner, 1897–99; State Senator.
———	D.	Modoc, Shasta	30th	
———	Peo. P.	Modoc, Shasta	32d	
*Shannon, Thomas B.	A. L. D.	Plumas	10th, 11th	State Senator.
———	Union D.	Plumas	13th	
———	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Sharp, Sol A.	D.	San Francisco	7th	State Senator.
Shattuck, F. K.	A. L. D.	Alameda	11th	
Shearer, Jacob	American	Yuba	7th	
Shelton, H. A.	D.	Calaveras	11th	
Shepard, William W.	R.	San Francisco	8th, 9th, 10th	
Shepherd, William M.		San Joaquin district	1st	Qualified March 26, 1850, vice Heath, resigned.
Sherburne, D. N.	R.	Contra Costa	23d, 27th	
Sheridan, James E.	D.	Sacramento	9th, 10th	
Sheridan, Thomas J.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	34th	
Sherman, Caleb	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	22d	
Sherrard, Robert B.	Whig	Sutter	6th	
———	American	Sutter	7th	
Sherwin, J. L. C.	D.	Plumas	9th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Sherwood, Thomas J.	Union	Yuba	16th	Assessor of Yuba County, 1860; Postmaster at Marysville, 1868–71; Sergeant-at-Arms of the Constitutional Convention, 1879; elected County Clerk of Yuba County, 1879; Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Marysville, 1883–87 and 1892–97; Fish Commissioner, 1885–88.
Shoemaker, William B.	D.	Santa Clara	18th	
Shores, William	D.	Siskiyou	18th	
Showalter, Daniel	D.	Mariposa, Merced	8th	
———	Breck. D.	Mariposa, Merced	12th	
Shuler, George L.	D.	Calaveras	8th	
Siebe, John D.	R.	San Francisco	24th	
Silver, Thomas H.	R., U.L.	Alameda	38th	
Sime, John	Whig	San Francisco	4th	Resigned April 1, 1853; reëlected at special election, and qualified on the 18th.
Simons, Solon S.	D.	Santa Clara	9th	
Simpers, George W.	D.	El Dorado	20th	
Simpson, C. M.	R.	Los Angeles	30th	State Senator.
Simpson, E. M.	Union	Amador	14th	
Simpson, John	Ind.	Colusa, Tehama	20th	
Simpson, Marvin	D.	Frésno, Madera	34th	
Simpson, William	R.	Alameda	28th	State Senator.
Sims, J. C.	D.	Sonoma	30th	State Senator.
Sims, Josiah	R.	Nevada	27th, 28th	Trustee Whittier State School, 1889–91.
Sims, William M.	R.	Sacramento	22d	
Singleton, M. A.	Union	Sierra	16th	
Singley, James	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	6th	
Sinon, William J.	Work.	San Francisco	23d	
———	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Siskron, Charles A.	D., U.L.	San Francisco	35th	
Slater, H. W.	D.	Sonoma	39th	
Slaughter, F. M.	D.	San Bernardino	19th	
Slaven, James	R.	San Benito	36th	
Slicer, T. A.	D.	Nevada	18th	
Slingerland, James S.	A. L. D.	Yuba	10th	Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, 1869
Sloss, Henry C.	A. L. D.	El Dorado	10th	
Smith, A. A.	Union	Nevada	15th	
Smith, A. Guy	R.	Los Angeles, Orange	29th	
Smith, C. F.	D.	Nevada	11th	

Smith, E. B.	R.	Sierra	13th	
———	Union	Sierra	14th	
Smith, E. L.	Union	El Dorado	16th	
Smith, F. M.	Union	Butte	14th	State Senator.
Smith, F. M.	R.	Alameda	39th	
Smith, George E.	Union	Butte	16th	
Smith, Guy W.	R.	Santa Clara	37th	
Smith, H. P. A.	D.	Marin	6th	
Smith, Henry C.	D.	Santa Clara	4th	
Smith, Isaac W.	D.	San Bernardino	9th	
Smith, J.	D.	Sonoma	15th	
Smith, J. Landon	D.	Sutter	11th	
Smith, James	Breck. D.	Fresno	13th	
Smith, James K.	American	Nevada	9th	
———	Union	Yuba	17th	
Smith, John J.	R.	Butte	29th	
Smith, L. G.	Douglas D.	Placer	12th	
Smith, N. T.	D.	El Dorado	6th	
Smith, Napoleon B.	D.	Contra Costa	3d	
Smith, Orson K.	American	Fresno, Tulare	8th	
———	Bell-Everett	Fresno, Tulare	12th	
Smith, William L.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	25th	
Smyth, Edward	D.	Tuolumne	22d, 27th	
Smyth, F. H.	D.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	37th	
Snyder, E. H.	Union	Placer	15th	
Snyder, Frederick A.	D.	San Francisco	4th	Resigned April 1, 1853.
Snyder, George F.	R.	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Mono.	37th	
Snyder, J. W.	Ind.	Mariposa	20th	
Snyder, Jo V.	D.	Nevada	35th	
Sorrell, Francis	Breck. D.	Siskiyou	12th	
Soward, Frank D.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	32d	Superior Judge of Sierra County, 1885-91.
———	R.	Plumas, Sierra, Tehama	35th	
Spalding, C. C.	R.	Santa Clara	37th	
Spence, E. F.	R.	Nevada	12th	Trustee Southern California State Hospital, 1890-92.
Spencer, C. G.	Union	Placer	17th	
Spencer, E. V.	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	31st	Speaker pro tem. 31st Assembly, 1895.
Spencer, Francis E.	R.	Santa Clara	19th	Superior Judge of Santa Clara County, 1880-91.
*Spencer, John D.	D.	Stanislaus	23d	State Senator.
Spencer, M.	D.	Humboldt	5th	
Spillman, B. R.	D.	Yuba	9th	
———	D.	Sutter	17th	
Splivalo, A. D.	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Springer, E. C.	D.	El Dorado	5th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Springer, James P.	D.	Santa Clara	10th	
Spurgeon, W. H.	D.	Los Angeles	27th	
Squires, Ogden	D.	El Dorado	10th	
Stabler, H. P.	D.	Sutter, Yuba	29th	
Stakes, A. G.	D.	San Joaquin	9th	
Staley, W. S.	R.	Sonoma	31st	
Standart, George	R.	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	30th	
Stanley, H. Y.	R.	San Luis Obispo	23d	
Stansell, Frederick R.	R.	Butte	31st, 32d, 35th	
Stanton, Philip A.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th, 37th, 38th	Speaker 38th Assembly.
Stark, John S.	Whig	Napa	3d	
Starr, Henry	A. L. D.	Sacramento	11th	
Staude, John	R.	San Francisco	28th	
Steadman, Montague B.	R.	Monterey	35th	
Stearns, Abel	Whig	Los Angeles	2d	Member first Constitutional Convention.
———	Douglas D.	Los Angeles	12th	
Steele, Dudley M.	D.	Colusa, Tehama	8th	
Steele, Elijah	D.	Siskiyou	17th	U. S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, appointed 1863; Superior Judge of Siskiyou County, 1880–83.
Steele, Thomas H.	Union	Siskiyou	16th	
Stelz, John T.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Stemmons, John	D.	San Joaquin	5th	
Stephens, Christopher S.	D.	San Joaquin	25th	
Stephens, J. F.		San Joaquin district	1st	Resigned March 4, 1850.
Stephens, Russell D.	D.	Sacramento	18th	State Library Trustee, 1889–94; Member State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, 1890; Member State Board of Horticulture, 1896–1903.
Stephenson, Charles B.	D.	Santa Cruz	3d	
Sterritt, John	American	Yuba	7th	
Stetson, John W.	R.	Alameda	37th	State Senator.
Stevenot, F. G.	R.	Calaveras	39th	
Stevens, S. B.	D.	Calaveras	6th	
Stevenson, Andrew M.	American	Solano	7th, 8th	
Stevenson, Edward A.	D.	El Dorado	5th, 6th	U. S. Indian Agent, appointed 1855; Speaker pro tem. 11th Assembly, 1860; Governor of Idaho, 1885–89.
———	D.	Colusa, Tehama	11th	
Stewart, C. R.	R.	San Diego	34th	
Stewart, Frederick L.	R.	Amador	34th	

Stewart, G. R.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	33d	
Stewart, J.		San Joaquin district	1st	
Stewart, James S.	D.	Mendocino, Sonoma	6th	
Stewart, Orrin	Union	Yuba	16th	
Stewart, Robert	D.	Amador	25th	
Stillwagon, W. W.	R.	Lake, Napa	19th	
Stocker, James T.	D.	Marin	9th	
Stoddard, C. L.	R.	Humboldt	23d	
Stone, William H.	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Storke, Charles A.	D.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	25th	
——	D.	Santa Barbara	28th	
Stout, Lansing	American	Placer	7th	
Stout, Moses	American	Sacramento	9th	
Stow, William W.	Whig	Santa Cruz	5th, 6th	Speaker 6th Assembly, 1855; Park Commissioner, San Francisco, 1890–95.
Stowell, Levi		San Francisco district	1st	
Stowers, W. H.	D.	Alpine, Amador	20th	
Strain, W.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	32d	
Stratton, William C.	D.	Placer	9th, 10th	Speaker 10th Assembly, 1859: State Librarian, 1861–70.
Street, Charles R.	D.	Shasta	9th, 10th	
*Streeter, Henry M.	R.	San Bernardino	23d, 24th	State Senator.
Strobridge, E. K.	R.	Alameda	36th, 37th	State Senator.
Strohl, Louis	R.	San Francisco	36th	Assistant Chief Wharfinger, Harbor of San Francisco, 1907—.
——	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Stuckenbruck, J. W.	D.	San Joaquin	38th, 39th	
Sturtevant, George A.	R.	Mendocino	29th	First Deputy Attorney General, 1903–07; Assistant Attorney General, January, 1907, to June, 1907; appointed Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, June 29, 1907.
Sullivan, D. C.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Sullivan, E. D.	D.	San Francisco	33d	
Sullivan, Eugene	R.	San Francisco	33d	
Sullivan, M. J.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Summers, James W.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	20th	
Sumner, George S.	Union	Butte	15th	
Susman, Leo H.	R.	San Francisco	35th	
Sutherland, W. A.	R.	Fresno	39th	
Sutro, Oscar	D.	San Francisco	34th	
Sutton, Owen P.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
Suverkrup, Henry	Ind.	San Bernardino	21st	
Swan, Robert R.	D.	Tulare	7th	
Swan, Thomas M.	A. L. D.	Solano	11th	
——	D.	Solano	21st	
Swayne, Thomas J.	R.	San Diego	26th	
Sweasey, William J.	D.	San Francisco	5th	Member second Constitutional Convention

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Sweetland, H. P.	D.	Nevada	5th	
Sweetland, James O.	D.	Nevada	23d, 25th	
Swezy, Gabriel N.	D.	Yuba	8th	
Swift, Charles B.	D.	Amador	24th	
Swift, John F.	Union	San Francisco	14th	Regent State University, 1872-88; nominee for Governor, 1886; Presidential Elector, 1888; Minister to Japan, 1889-91.
——	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
——	R.	San Francisco	22d	
Swisler, Charles A.	R.	El Dorado	31st	Trustee Preston School of Industry, 1909—.
Sykel, John I.	R.	Nevada	27th, 28th	
Taggart, Grant I.	R.	Alameda	30th	Clerk of Supreme Court, 1871-75.
Talbott, W. L.	R.	Santa Barbara	30th	
Taliaferro, Alfred W.	Whig	Marin, Mendocino	3d	State Senator.
Taliaferro, T. W.	D.	Calaveras	6th, 7th	
Tallmadge, D. P.	D.	El Dorado	5th	
Tatman, John H.	American	Mariposa, Merced	9th	
Taylor, E. W.	Whig	San Francisco	6th	
Taylor, Edward F.	Union	El Dorado	16th	
Taylor, James I.	R.	Marin	30th	
Taylor, James M.	Whig	San Francisco	4th	Resigned April 1, 1853; reëlected at special election, and qualified on the 18th.
——	R.	San Francisco	10th	
Taylor, L. S.	R.	Sacramento	27th	
Taylor, W. H.	American	El Dorado	7th	
Teare, Philip	Union	El Dorado	15th	
Teegarden, Eli	Union D.	Yuba	13th	State Senator.
Tefft, Henry A.		San Luis Obispo district	1st	Resigned April 20 1850. Member first Constitutional Convention; Judge 2d Judicial District, 1850-52.
Telfer, Robert L.	R., I. L.	Santa Clara	38th	
——	R.	Santa Clara	39th	
Ten Broeck, George W.	D.	San Francisco	3d	
Tennis, William E.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Terrill, Charles C.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Terry, Samuel L.	D.	San Joaquin	25th	
Theller, Samuel L.	D.	San Francisco	11th	
Thomas, Charles C.	D.	Butte	4th	
Thomas, Charles L.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	20th	
Thomas, George W.	D.	Stanislaus	9th, 10th	
Thomas, Massey	D.	Santa Clara	30th	
Thomas, Richard I.	R.	Nevada	30th, 31st	

Thomas, Thomas R.	D.	Santa Clara	18th	
Thompson, Henry	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Thompson, James T.	Whig	Santa Clara	3d	
Thompson, John	Breck. D.	San Joaquin	13th	
Thompson, Joseph W.	Breck. D.	Colusa, Tehama	13th	
Thompson, N. W.	R.	Los Angeles	36th, 37th	State Senator.
Thompson, Rees B.	D.	San Joaquin	22d	
Thornbury, Caleb N.	Union D.	Siskiyou	13th	
Thorne, Isaac N.	Whig	San Francisco	2d	
Thurston, James S.	D.	San Joaquin	18th	
Tibbits, J. H.	R.	Shasta, Modoc, Lassen	39th	
Tibbitts, James H.	R.	Amador	31st	
Tilden, William P.	Douglas D.	Butte	12th	Resigned April 9, 1861.
———	Union	Butte	16th	
Tilghman, T. W.	D.	San Diego	4th	
Tilton, S.	R.	San Mateo	13th	
Tilton, S. S.	R.	San Francisco	11th, 12th, 13th	
Tindall, C. W.	D.	Mendocino	30th	
Tingley, George B.		Sacramento district	1st	Resigned September 25, 1850; State Senator.
*Tinnin, Wiley J.	D.	Trinity	19th, 20th	State Senator,
Tipton, J. S.	D.	El Dorado	9th, 10th	
Tittle, Fred G. E.	R.	San Francisco	12th	
Tivy, John A.	D.	Tulare	5th	
Tobin, John J.	D.	San Francisco	22d	Assistant Adjutant General 1883-86; Commissioner of Labor, 1887-91.
Toland, Thomas O.	Fusion	Ventura	32d	Member State Board of Equalization, 1899-1903.
Tomblin, E. S.	R.	Del Norte, Siskiyou	31st	
Toner, Hugh	D.	San Francisco	27th	State Senator.
Toomey, Daniel J.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Torrence, Robert B.	Union	Marin	14th	
Torres, Manuel	D.	Marin	10th	
Torrey, Mark S.	R.	Calaveras	26th	
Townsend, John H. M.	D.	Santa Clara	25th	
Traber, J. O.	R.	Fresno	35th	
Transue, Jacob P.	R.	Los Angeles	35th, 36th, 37th, 38th	Speaker pro tem. 37th Assembly, 1907
Treacy, T. E.	D., Peo.P.	San Francisco	32d	
Treadwell, Edward F.	R.	San Francisco	34th, 36th	
Tripp, H. L.	R.	Sonoma	36th	Resigned April 26, 1906. Appointed Postmaster at Santa Rosa.
Tucker, E. H.	D.	Fresno	28th	
Tucker, Joseph C.	D.	Sacramento	3d	
Tukey, Francis	Union	Sacramento	15th	
Tullock, L. R.	D.	Tuolumne	28th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Tully, E. C.	D.	Santa Clara	10th	
——	D.	Monterey	17th, 20th	
——	D.	San Benito	28th	
Tully, Thomas J.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
*Turner, Henry K.	R.	Plumas, Sierra	28th	State Senator.
Turner, Joshua N.	Whig	Nevada	3d	
——	R.	Butte	19th	
Turner, Jared	D.	El Dorado	8th	
Turner, R. M.	American	Yuba	7th	
Tuttle, A. A. H.	D.	Tuolumne	9th	Secretary of State, 1863.
Tuttle, Benjamin F.	D.	Sonoma	22d	Resigned April 1, 1878; State Senator.
*Tuttle, Charles A.	Union	Placer	17th	State Senator.
Twiggs, J. F.	D.	San Francisco	31st	
Tyler, George W.	R.	Alameda	23d	
Underwood, John R.	D.	Tuolumne	8th	
Updegraff, J. H.	Whig	Yolo	6th	
Upton, Clarence W.	D.	Santa Clara	22d	
Upton, W. W.	American	Trinity	7th	
Valentine, L. H.	R.	Los Angeles	32d, 33d	U. S. District Attorney for Southern District of California, December 17, 1901.
Van Benschoten, J. W.		San Joaquin district	1st	Resigned February 18, 1850.
Van Cleft, George H.	D.	Placer	5th	
Vandall, B. C.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Van Dusen, J. T.	American	Tuolumne	7th	
*Van Dyke, Walter	Whig	Klamath	4th	Seat successfully contested by James McMahon; State Senator.
Van Fleet, William C.	R.	Sacramento	24th	Prison Director, 1883-84; Superior Judge of Sacramento County, 1885-92; Justice of Supreme Court. 1894-99; Trustee State Library, 1899—; Code Commissioner, 1899-1903. Appointed Judge U. S. District Court, Northern District, 1907.
Van Leuven, A.	Union	San Bernardino	15th	
Vann, W. A.	Peo. P.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	30th	
Van Schaick, H. D.	Union	Santa Clara	15th	
Van Voorhies, R. J.	R.	Alpine, Inyo, Mono	26th	Member State Board of Pharmacy, 1891-97
Van Voorhies, William		San Francisco district	1st	Resigned December 21, 1849. Secretary of State, 1849-53; Member second Constitutional Convention.
Van Zandt, John W.	R.	San Francisco	13th	
Variel, R. H. F.	R.	Plumas, Sierra	27th	Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, 1899-1905.

Varney, Benjamin F.	D.	Siskiyou	8th	
——	Union D.	Siskiyou	14th	
Vaughan, C. L. N.	D.	Sutter	10th	
Venable, J. W.	D.	Los Angeles	20th	
Venable, McD. R.	D.	San Luis Obispo	27th	
Vincent, J. P.	R.	Fresno	27th	
*Vineyard, James R.	D.	Sacramento	6th	State Senator.
Vogel, Mel	R.	San Francisco	36th	
——	R., D., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Vosburg, J. O.	R.	Los Angeles	32d	
Waddell, William A.	Union D.	Amador	13th	
Wade, Owen	R.	Napa	30th, 31st, 33d	
Wagner, Charles W.	R.	Stanislaus, Merced, Madera	38th	
Wagner, George W.	American	Amador	7th	
*Waite, Edwin G.	Whig	Nevada	6th	State Senator.
Walden, Miner	D.	Stanislaus	11th	
——	Douglas D.	Stanislaus	12th	
——	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	18th	
Waldren, Mahlon	Union	Placer	17th	
——	R.	Placer	18th	
Walker, A. B.	D.	Siskiyou	9th	
Walker, Anderson N.	Work.	Nevada	23d	
Walker, Asa	Union	Alameda	15th	
Walker, Frank J.	R.	Kings	39th	
*Walker, George S.	R.	Santa Clara	34th, 35th	State Senator.
Walker, James N.	Breck. D.	Fresno	14th	Elected January 21, 1863, in place of James Smith, who was elected at the general election, but who died at Kings River, December 17, 1862. Walker qualified February 25, 1863.
——	D.	Fresno	15th, 19th	
Walker, Thomas R.	D.	Marin, Mendocino	4th	
Wall, Isaac B.	D.	Monterey	3d, 4th	Collector of the Port of Monterey, 1852; Speaker 4th Assembly, 1853.
Wallace, William T.	D.	San Francisco	25th	Elected for extra session March 18, 1884, vice Charles A. Hughes, deceased, and qualified March 25, 1884; Attorney General, 1856-57; Justice of Supreme Court, 1870-79; Chief Justice, 1872-79; Presidential Elector, 1880; Superior Judge of San Francisco, 1887-99; Regent State University, 1875-1902.
Walrath, Austin	R.	Nevada	25th, 26th	State Senator.
Walsh, Edw. P.	D.	San Francisco	39th	
Walsh, Philip M.	R.	Alameda	35th, 36th, 37th	
Walter, F.	Douglas D.	Trinity	12th	
Walthall, Madison		Sacramento district	1st	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
Wand, Thomas N.	D.	San Francisco	17th	Collector of Port of Stockton, appointed 1851.
Wanzer, Harry S.	R.	Santa Cruz	35th	State Senator.
Ward, Charles H.	R.	San Francisco	26th	Successfully contested seat of A. D Duffey, and qualified February 10, 1903. Resigned March 16, 1903.
Ward, George B.	R.	San Francisco	23d	
Ward, J. N.	D.	Mariposa, Merced	9th	
Ward, John M.	R.	Butte	26th	
Ward, Loomis	D.	Colusa, Tehama	19th	
Ward, R. H.	D.	Merced, Stanislaus	16th	
Wardell, J. S.	D.	San Francisco	33d	
Warden, Louis M.	D.	San Luis Obispo	22d	
Warfield, J. B.	D.	Nevada	9th	
———	D.	Sonoma	17th	
Warkins, Chapman	R.	Amador	24th	
*Warmcastle, F. M.	D.	Contra Costa	5th, 9th	
Warner, Jonathan J.	D.	Los Angeles	11th	State Senator.
Warrington, Samuel R.	D.	Sutter	8th	State Senator.
Warwick, James H.	R.	Sacramento	13th	
———	Union	Sacramento	14th	
Wason, Milton	Union	Solano	15th	
———	R.	Santa Barbara, Ventura	23d, 24th	
Wasson, Joseph	R.	Inyo, Mono	23d, 24th	
Waste, William H.	R.	Alameda	35th, 36th	Resigned April 13, 1905. Judge of Superior Court of Alameda County, appointed April 13, 1905; elected November 6, 1906; for term ending January, 1909; November 3, 1908; reëlected for full term, commencing January, 1909.
Waters, Byron	D.	San Bernardino	22d	Member second Constitutional Convention; Trustee State Normal School at Los Angeles, 1887-88.
Watkins, Jason	D.	Yolo	21st	
Watkins, Joseph S.	D.	Alameda	5th, 6th	
———	D.	Calaveras	8th	
Watkins, William F.	A. L. D.	Siskiyou	10th	
Watson, E. H.	D.	El Dorado	26th	
Watson, George W.	R.	Alameda	26th	
Watson, James H.	D.	El Dorado	11th	
Watson, John A.	Breck. D.	Los Angeles	13th, 14th	
———	D.	Los Angeles	17th	
Watson, John H.		San Francisco district	1st	Resigned February 18, 1850. Judge 3d Judicial District, 1850-51.
Watson, John R.	Union	Sacramento	15th	

Wattson, Charles C.	R.	San Diego	23d	
Waymire, James A.	R.	Alameda	31st, 32d	Superior Judge of San Francisco, 1881-82. Regent State University, 1891-1908.
Wear, G. W.	D.	Kern, Tulare	28th	
Weaver, John H. G.	R.	Humboldt	25th, 26th	Speaker pro tem. 26th Assembly, 1885.
Webber, Edward L.	R.	Napa	34th	
Webber, W. J.	D.	Kings	38th	
Weber, C. M.	R.	Santa Clara	27th	
Weger, Francis M.	D.	Mendocino	35th	
Weir, B. G.	American	San Joaquin	7th	
Welch, Sanford K.	D.	Lake, Napa	20th	
——	D.	Lake	22d	
Wells, Thomas	D.	Butte	4th, 6th	
Welsh, L. S.	American	El Dorado	7th	
Welty, Daniel W.	R.	Sacramento	11th	
Welty, Jacob	R.	Placer	19th	
Wentworth, George A.	R.	San Francisco	29th	
Wentz, Christian	R.	Santa Clara	24th	
Werk, G. W.	Union D.	Humboldt	13th	
Wertsbaugher, Joseph C.	R.	Butte	24th	
Westcott, Jonas	D.	Yuba	11th	
Weske, H. W. A.	R.	Sonoma	37th	
Wessling, John	I. L.	San Francisco	37th	Seat unsuccessfully contested by Eugene E. Pfaeffle.
*Westmoreland, Charles	Union	Humboldt	17th	State Senator.
Weston, H. L.	R.	Sonoma	29th	
Weston, R. S.	Union	Sierra	15th	
Wethered, James S.	Whig	San Francisco	2d	
Wetherill, Samuel E.	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Weyand, Ernest	R.	Colusa, Glenn, Lake	36th	
Weyse, Henry G.	R.	Los Angeles	31st	
Whallon, Murray	D.	Sonoma	15th	
Wharton, James F.	R.	Fresno	25th	
Whealdon, John	A. L. D.	Yuba	10th	
Wheat, A. R.	D.	Calaveras	22d, 25th	
Wheaton, William R.	Union	San Francisco	14th	
——	R.	San Francisco	19th	
Wheelan, Albert P.	D.	San Francisco	38th	
Wheelan, Peter	D.	San Francisco	25th	
Wheeler, Alfred		San Francisco district	1st	Qualified March 7, 1850, vice Watson, resigned.
Whipple, Edwin L.	D.	Sonoma	24th	
Whipple, Stephen G.	D.	Klamath	5th, 8th	
——	Union D.	Humboldt	14th	
Whitcomb, N. T.	R.	San Francisco	26th	
Whitney, W. B.	R.	Sonoma	38th	

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
White, James D.	American	El Dorado	7th	
——	Union	Nevada	17th	
White, John	D.	Shasta	11th	
——	Douglas D.	Shasta	12th	
White, Thomas J.		Sacramento district	1st	Resigned February 9, 1850. Speaker 1st Assembly, 1849-50.
White, W. E.	D.	San Francisco	33d	
Whitehurst, L. A.	D.	Santa Clara	28th	State Senator.
Whiteside, N. E.	D.	Yuba	9th	Speaker 9th Assembly, 1858.
Whiting, Edward F.	R.	Nevada	36th	
Whiting, George A.	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th	
Whitlock, James H.	R.	Lassen, Plumas	22d	
Whitman, Bernard C.	Whig	Solano	5th	Supreme Court Reporter, appointed 1856; Supreme Justice of Nevada.
Whitman, G. N.	D.	San Bernardino	10th	
Whitmore, R. K.	R.	Merced, Madera, Stanislaus	37th	
Whitney, D. L.	R.	Sierra	19th	
Whitney, George W.	D.	Tuolumne	10th	
——	D.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	19th	
Whitney, William	Whig	San Francisco	6th	
Wickersham, W. H.	R.	Los Angeles	36th	
Wickware, George C.	Ind.	San Francisco	20th	
Wiggin, Charles L.	Union	San Francisco	16th	
Wilcox, I. A.	R.	Santa Clara	27th	
Wilcox, John W.	Union	Mariposa	14th, 15th, 16th	Speaker pro tem. 16th Assembly, 1865-66.
——	D.	Mariposa	19th	
——	D.	Mariposa, Merced	21st	
Wilcoxon, C. E.	Breck. D.	Sutter	13th	Member State Board of Equalization, 1883-91; County Clerk of Sutter County for 14 years; Superintendent of Schools, one term.
Wiley, A.	Union	Humboldt	15th	
Wilkins, Charles P.	D.	Sonoma	11th	
Wilkins, James H.	D.	Marin	31st	
Wilkins, W. W.	Whig	Tuolumne	2d	
Wilkinson, J. J.	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Willets, Stephen	D.	El Dorado	17th	
Willey, O. F.	R.	San Francisco	12th	
Williams, Arthur	D.	Contra Costa	34th	
Williams, Dan E.	R.	Tuolumne, Mariposa	39th	

Williams, George	R.	Humboldt	27th, 28th	
Williams, George E.	D.	El Dorado	20th	Judge 11th Judicial District, 1876–80; Superior Judge of El Dorado County, 1880–91.
Williams, J. Milton	D.	Santa Clara	11th	
Williams, John F.		Sacramento district	1st	Resigned April 11, 1850.
Williams, R. L.	American	Placer	7th	
Williams, W. S.	D.	Calaveras	18th	
Willson, Israel C.	Ind.	Santa Cruz	9th	
———	Union	Santa Cruz	14th	
Wilsey, Levi	Union	Mendocino	15th	
Wilson, James A.	R., U.L.	San Francisco	37th	
Wilson, J. M.	D.	Tuolumne	4th	
Wilson, John L.	Union	Alameda	16th	
Wilson, Lawrence H.	D.	Yolo	38th, 39th	
Wilson, M. W.	R.	Placer	22d	
Wilson, Samuel	D.	Calaveras	11th	
Winchell, G.	R.	Sierra	20th	
Winchester, Marcus C.	Union	Placer	15th	
Windrow, Joseph	R.	San Francisco	27th, 29th	
Wing, Austin	D.	El Dorado	3d, 4th	
Wing, W. P.	D.	Placer	10th	
Winsor, Upton B.	American	Yuba	7th	
Winston, Joseph	American	Plumas	7th	
Witherby, Oliver S.		San Diego district	1st	Resigned April 3, 1850. Judge 1st Judicial District, 1850–52; Collector of the Port of San Diego, 1853.
Wohler, Herman	D.	San Francisco	3d, 7th	
Wolfskill, J. C.	D.	Solano	29th	
Wolleb, Charles	D.	Sacramento	17th	
Wood, Allen	Douglas D.	Plumas	12th	
Wood, Charles	R.	Contra Costa	21st	
Wood, George	R.	Sierra	24th	
———	R.	Plumas, Sierra	26th	
Wood, Joseph	Union	San Francisco	15th	
Wood, N. R.	Whig	San Francisco	3d	
Wood, William C.	D.	Nevada	8th	
———	Breck. D.	Yolo	12th	
Woodman, George W.	Union D.	Shasta	13th	
Woodward, F. J.	R.	San Joaquin	19th, 26th	
Works, L. R.	R.	San Diego	33d	
Worthington, Henry G.	R.	San Francisco	13th	Qualified February 1, 1862, vice James Otis, who had been elected, and resigned November 21, 1861.
Wright, C. C.	D.	Stanislaus	27th	District Attorney of Stanislaus County 1875–81.
Wright, Eli	R.	Santa Clara	34th, 35th	State Senator.
Wright, H. E.	R.	Alameda	32d, 33d	Speaker 33d Assembly, 1899.

RECORD OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Counties.	Sessions.	Other public office.
*Wright, Martin J.	R.	Solano	19th	State Senator.
*Wright, S. P.	Union D.	Del Norte, Klamath	13th	State Senator.
———	Union	Del Norte, Klamath	14th	
Wright, T. J.	Union	Contra Costa	14th, 15th	
Wright, Thomas	Douglas D.	Sierra	12th	
Wright, W. S. M.	D.	Sonoma	20th	
Wyatt, John J.	R.	Monterey	37th, 38th	
Wyllie, G. W.	R.	Tulare, Inyo	38th, 39th	
Wyman, Samuel B.	D.	Placer	8th	
Yager, Cornelius	D.	Contra Costa	11th	
Yancey, F.	D.	Tuolumne	11th	
Yeiser, Frederick	D.	San Joaquin	2d, 3d, 4th	
*Yell, Archibald	D.	Mendocino	25th	State Senator.
York, Frank	R.	Inyo, Mono, Tuolumne	18th	
York, James L.	R.	Santa Clara	23d	
Young, A. R.	D	Calaveras	18th	
Young, Albert J.	D.	Contra Costa	22d	
Young, Clement C.	R.	Alameda	38th, 39th	
Young, George A.	D.	Nevada	9th, 10th	
———	D.	San Francisco	21st	
Young, George E.	D.	Calaveras	3d	
Young, J. D.	D.	San Joaquin	27th	
Young, John N.	R.	Sacramento	23d, 24th	
Young, Nestor A.	R.	San Diego	27th, 28th, 29th	Speaker pro tem. 29th Assembly, 1891.
*Yule, John	R.	Placer	13th	
———	Union	Placer	14th, 16th	
———	R.	Shasta, Trinity	26th	State Senator.
Zocchi, Louis P.	R.	San Francisco	31st	
Zuck, John	R.	Santa Clara	13th	
———	Union	Santa Clara	16th	

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*See record of State Senators, pp. 203 to 231, for other public offices held.

UNITED STATES SENATORS, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Term.		Date of election.	Notes.
		From	To		
Weller, John B.	D.	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 4, 1857	Jan. 30, 1852	Legislature of 1851 failed to select successor to Frémont.
Gwin, William M.	D.	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 4, 1861	Jan. 13, 1857	Legislature of 1855 and 1856 failed to elect a successor to Gwin.
Broderick, David C.	D.	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 4, 1863	Jan. 10, 1857	Died in office, September 16, 1859.
Haun, Henry P.	D.	----------	----------	----------	Appointed by Governor Weller to serve until election of successor to Broderick.
McDougall, Jas. A.	Douglas D.	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 4, 1867	Apr. 2, 1861	Served remainder of Broderick's term.
Latham, Milton S.	D.	----------	----------	Jan. 11, 1860	
Conness, John	Union	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 4, 1869	Feb. 10, 1863	
Cole, Cornelius	Union	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 4, 1873	Dec. 16, 1865	
Casserly, Eugene	D.	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 4, 1875	Dec. 20, 1867	Resigned November 28, 1873.
Hager, John S.	D.	----------	----------	Dec. 23, 1873	Served remainder of term.
Sargent, Aaron A.	R.	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1871	
Booth, Newton	Ind. R.	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 4, 1881	Dec. 20, 1873	
Farley, Jas. T.	D.	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 4, 1885	Dec. 19, 1877	
Miller, John F.	R.	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 4, 1887	Jan. 12, 1881	Died in office March 8, 1886.
Hearst, Geo.	D.	----------	----------	----------	Appointed March 23, 1886, by Governor Stoneman to succeed Miller, deceased.
Williams, A. P.	R.	----------	----------	Aug. 4, 1886	
Stanford, Leland	R.	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 4, 1891	Jan. 28, 1885	Elected at an extra session of Legislature.
Hearst, George	D.	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 4, 1893	Jan. 19, 1887	Died in office February 28, 1891.
Felton, Chas. N.	R.	----------	----------	Mar. 19, 1891	Served remainder of term of Hearst.
Stanford, Leland	R.	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 4, 1897	Jan. 13, 1891	Died in office June 21, 1893.
Perkins, Geo. C.	R.	----------	----------	----------	Appointed by Governor Markham on July 22, 1893, and on January 23, 1895, was by the Legislature elected and served out balance of Stanford's term.
White, Stephen M.	D.	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 4, 1899	Jan. 18, 1893	
Perkins, Geo. C.	R.	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 4, 1903	Jan. 13, 1897	
Bard, Thos. R.	R.	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 4, 1905	Feb. 8, 1900	Legislature of 1999 failed to elect successor to White. At extra session of Legislature Bard was elected.
Perkins, Geo. C.	R.	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 4, 1909	Jan. 14, 1903	
Flint, Frank P.	R.	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 4, 1911	Jan. 11, 1905	
Perkins, Geo. C.	R.	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1915	Jan. 13, 1909	
Works, John D.	R.	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 4, 1917	Jan. 13, 1911	

Five days after the convening of the first Legislature, and on December 20, 1849, two United States Senators were elected—John C. Frémont and William M. Gwin. They received their credentials and proceeded to Washington, but it was not until September 10, 1850, the day after the admission of California into the Union, that they were sworn in as members of the Senate. Frémont drew the short term, to expire March 4, 1851, and Gwin the long term, to expire March 4, 1855. They served out the periods for which they had been elected.

As the law stood until July 25, 1866, the time for the meeting of the joint convention of the State Senate and Assembly was fixed by a joint resolution of the two houses, and by reason of inability to agree there were sessions that failed to elect a United States Senator, and the State was at times with but one representative in the upper house of Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Apportionment.—The Constitution of 1849 provided that at the election on November 13th of that year there should be elected two Representatives in Congress at large. Until 1861 the State was represented in Congress by two Representatives elected at large, and there was no official districting. Under the apportionment based on the Federal census of 1860 California was entitled to three Representatives, and in 1861 the state central committees of the various political parties agreed to place on each ticket an additional candidate for Congressman. In that year and in 1863 the three members were elected at large.

The Legislature by an act of April 1, 1864, apportioned the State into three congressional districts, the first embracing the southern, the second the middle, and the third the northern counties.

By an act of March 30, 1872, the State was divided into four congressional districts; by an act of March 13, 1883, into six; by an act of March 11, 1891, into seven; by an act of March 23, 1901, into eight; and by an act of January 2, 1912, into eleven.

Time of Election.—April 26, 1851, the Legislature passed an act fixing the time for holding the general State elections as the first Wednesday in September of each year, except in years in which presidential elections were to be held, when the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November was set.

The following acts fixing the time for the election of Representatives in Congress have been passed since by the Legislature: April 24, 1852, setting the time at the general election in 1852, and each second year thereafter; April 15, 1858, setting the time at the general election in 1859, and each second year thereafter; April 20, 1863, setting the time at the general election in 1863, and each second year thereafter, except that in leap years it should be held at the time of the presidential elections; April 1, 1864, setting the time at the presidential election in that year, and each second year thereafter at the general elections; March 13, 1866, setting the time at the general election in 1867; March 11, 1868, setting the time at the presidential election in that year; April 4, 1870, setting the time at the general election in 1871; April 1, 1872, setting the time at the presidential election in that year.

Congress passed an act on March 3, 1873, fixing the time for the election of Representatives in Congress at the presidential election in 1876, and each second year thereafter on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The original Political Code adopted by the Legislature of 1871-72 provided for the election of Representatives at the general election in 1873 and each second year thereafter. Congress, by an act on May 21, 1874, repealed the Federal law so far as the election of Congressmen in California was concerned, and the code provision governed the election in 1875. The election in 1876 was held in conformity with the Federal law. Congress, on June 11, 1878, passed an act that the congressional election in California should be held on the first Wednesday in September, 1879. Since that time the elections have been held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each even-numbered year, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal law.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Term commenced.	District.
Wright, Geo. W.		Nov. 13, 1849	Sept. 10, 1850	At large
Gilbert, Edward		Nov. 13, 1849	Sept. 10, 1850	At large
McCorkle, Joseph W.	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Mar. 4, 1851	At large
Marshall, Edw. C.	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Mar. 4, 1851	At large
McDougall, Jas. A.	D.	Nov. 2, 1852	Mar. 4, 1853	At large
Latham, Milton S.	D.	Nov. 2, 1852	Mar. 4, 1853	At large
Denver, Jas. W.	D.	Sept. 6, 1854	Mar. 4, 1855	At large
Herbert, Philemon T.	D.	Sept. 6, 1854	Mar. 4, 1855	At large
Scott, Chas. L.	D.	Nov. 4, 1856	Mar. 4, 1857	At large
McKibben, Jos. C.	D.	Nov. 4, 1856	Mar. 4, 1857	At large
Scott, Chas. L.	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Mar. 4, 1859	At large
Burch, John C.	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Mar. 4, 1859	At large
Sargent, Aaron A.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Mar. 4, 1861	At large
Phelps, Timothy Guy	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Mar. 4, 1861	At large
Low, Frederick F.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Mar. 4, 1861	At large
Shannon, Thomas B.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Mar. 4, 1863	Northern
Higby, William	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Mar. 4, 1863	Middle
Cole, Cornelius	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Mar. 4, 1863	Southern
McRuer, C. C.	Union	Nov. 8, 1864	Mar. 4, 1865	First
Higby, William	Union	Nov. 8, 1864	Mar. 4, 1865	Second
Bidwell, John	Union	Nov. 8, 1864	Mar. 4, 1865	Third
Axtell, Samuel B.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Mar. 4, 1867	First
Higby, William	Union	Sept. 4, 1867	Mar. 4, 1867	Second
Johnson, James A.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Mar. 4, 1867	Third
Axtell, Samuel B.	D.	Nov. 3, 1868	Mar. 4, 1869	First
Sargent, Aaron A.	Union R.	Nov. 3, 1868	Mar. 4, 1869	Second
Johnson, James A.	D.	Nov. 3, 1868	Mar. 4, 1869	Third
Houghton, Sherman O.	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Mar. 4, 1871	First
Sargent, Aaron A.	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Mar. 4, 1871	Second
Coghlan, John M.	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Mar. 4, 1871	Third
Clayton, Charles	R.	Nov. 5, 1872	Mar. 4, 1873	First
Page, Horace F.	R.	Nov. 5, 1872	Mar. 4, 1873	Second
Luttrell, John K.	Lib. R., D.	Nov. 5, 1872	Mar. 4, 1873	Third
Houghton, Sherman O.	R.	Nov. 5, 1872	Mar. 4, 1873	Fourth
Piper, William A.	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Mar. 4, 1875	First
Page, Horace F.	R.	Sept. 1, 1875	Mar. 4, 1875	Second
Luttrell, John K.	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Mar. 4, 1875	Third
Wigginton, P. D.	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Mar. 4, 1875	Fourth
Davis, Horace	R.	Nov. 7, 1876	Mar. 4, 1877	First
Page, Horace F.	R.	Nov. 7, 1876	Mar. 4, 1877	Second
Luttrell, John K.	D.	Nov. 7, 1876	Mar. 4, 1877	Third
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	[1]		Fourth
Wiggington, P. D.	D.	[1]		Fourth
Davis, Horace	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Mar. 4, 1879	First
Page, Horace F.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Mar. 4, 1879	Second
Berry, Campbell P.	D.	Sept. 3, 1879	Mar. 4, 1879	Third
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Mar. 4, 1879	Fourth
Rosecrans, William S.	D.	Nov. 2, 1880	Mar. 4, 1881	First
Page, Horace F.	R.	Nov. 2, 1880	Mar. 4, 1881	Second
Berry, Campbell P.	D.	Nov. 2, 1880	Mar. 4, 1881	Third
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	Nov. 2, 1880	Mar. 4, 1881	Fourth
Glascock, John R.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Mar. 4, 1883	At large
Sumner, Charles A.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Mar. 4, 1883	At large
Rosecrans, William S.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Mar. 4, 1883	First
Budd, James H.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Mar. 4, 1883	Second
Henley, Barclay	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Mar. 4, 1883	Third
Tully, Pleasant B.	D.	Nov. 7, 1884	Mar. 4, 1883	Fourth

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[1] The Secretary of State refused to issue a certificate of election to Pacheco, his majority being only one vote, and his opponent, Wigginton, having taken steps to contest the election. At the January term, 1877, the state Supreme Court directed that a peremptory writ of mandate issue to the secretary, commanding him to canvass the vote as it had been transmitted to him by the County Clerks, and to issue a certificate to the person thus shown to have received the highest number of votes. Accordingly a certificate of election was issued to Pacheco and he proceeded to Washington and served until the House sustained Wigginton's contest. Wigginton took the oath on February 7, 1878, and served out the remainder of the term.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1849-1911—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Term commenced.	District.
Henley, Barclay	D.	Nov. 4, 1884	Mar. 4, 1885	First
Louttit, James A.	R.	Nov. 4, 1884	Mar. 4, 1885	Second
McKenna, Joseph	R.	Nov. 4, 1884	Mar. 4, 1885	Third
Morrow, William W.	R.	Nov. 4, 1884	Mar. 5, 1885	Fourth
Felton, Chas. N.	R.	Nov. 4, 1884	Mar. 4, 1885	Fifth
Markham, Henry H.	R.	Nov. 4, 1884	Mar. 4, 1885	Sixth
Thompson, Thomas L.	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Mar. 4, 1887	First
Biggs, Marion	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Mar. 4, 1887	Second
McKenna, Joseph	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Mar. 4, 1887	Third
Morrow, William W.	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Mar. 4, 1887	Fourth
Felton, Charles N.	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Mar. 4, 1887	Fifth
Vandever, William	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Mar. 4, 1887	Sixth
De Haven,[2] John J.	R.	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 4, 1889	First
Biggs, Marion	D.	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 4, 1889	Second
McKenna, Joseph	R.	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 4, 1889	Third
Morrow, William W.	R.	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 4, 1889	Fourth
Clunie, Thomas J.	D.	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 4, 1889	Fifth
Vandever, William	R.	Nov. 6, 1888	Mar. 4, 1889	Sixth
Geary,[3] Thomas J.	D.	Nov. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891	First
Geary, Thomas J.	R.	[4]		First
Caminetti, A.	D.	Nov. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891	Second
McKenna,[5] Joseph	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891	Third
Cutting, John T.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891	Fourth
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891	Fifth
Bowers, William W.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1891	Sixth
Geary, Thomas J.	D.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	First
Caminetti, A.	D.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	Second
Hilborn, Samuel G.	R.	[6]		Third
Hilborn,[7] Samuel G.	R.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	Third
English, Warren B.	D.	[8]		Third
Maguire, James G.	D.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	Fourth
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	Fifth
Cannon, Marion	Peo.P., D.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	Sixth
Bowers, William W.	R.	Nov. 8, 1892	Mar. 4, 1893	Seventh
Barham, John A.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	First
Johnson, Grove L.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	Second
Hilborn, Samuel G.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	Third
Maguire, James G.	D.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	Fourth
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	Fifth
McLachlan, James	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	Sixth
Bowers, William W.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Mar. 4, 1895	Seventh
Barham, John A.	R.	Nov. 3. 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	First
De Vries, Marion	D.	Nov. 3, 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	Second
Hilborn, Samuel G.	R.	Nov. 3, 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	Third
Maguire, James G.	D.	Nov. 3, 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	Fourth
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	Nov. 3, 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	Fifth
Barlow, Charles A.	Peo.P., D.	Nov. 3, 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	Sixth
Castle, Curtis H.	Peo.P., D.	Nov. 3, 1896	Mar. 4, 1897	Seventh
Barham, John A.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	First
De Vries,[9] Marion	D.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	Second
Metcalf, Victor H.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	Third
Kahn, Julius	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	Fourth
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	Fifth
Waters, Russell J.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	Sixth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Mar. 4, 1899	Seventh
Coombs, Frank L.	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	First
Woods,[10] Samuel D.	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Second
Woods,[11] Samuel D.	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Second
Metcalf, Victor H.	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Third

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[2] Resigned.

[3] Elected to serve unexpired term of De Haven, resigned.

[4] For full term.

[5] Resigned.

[6] For unexpired term of McKenna.

[7] For full term.

[8] The seat of Hilborn for the full term was successfully contested by Warren B. English, Democrat, who took the oath of office April 5, 1894. Hilborn was unseated the day previous.

[9] Resigned August 20, 1900.

[10] For unexpired term of De Vries.

[11] For full term.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1849-1911—Continued.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Term commenced.	District.
Kahn, Julius	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Fourth
Loud, Eugene F.	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Fifth
McLachlan, James	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Sixth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 6, 1900	Mar. 4, 1901	Seventh
Gillett, J. N.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	First
Bell, Theodore A.	D.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Second
Metcalf,[12] Victor H.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Third
Livernash, Edward J.	D., U.L.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Fourth
Wynn, William J.	D., U.L.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Fifth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Sixth
McLachlan, James	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Seventh
Daniels, M. J.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Mar. 4, 1903	Eighth
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	[13]	Third
Gillett,[14] J. N.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	First
McKinlay, Duncan E.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Second
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Third
Kahn, Julius	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Fourth
Hayes, E. A.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Fifth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Sixth
McLachlan, James	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Seventh
Smith, S. C.	R.	Nov. 8, 1904	Mar. 4, 1905	Eighth
Englebright, W. F.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	[15]	First
Englebright, W. F.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	First
McKinlay, Duncan E.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Second
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Third
Kahn, Julius	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Fourth
Hayes, E. A.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Fifth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Sixth
McLachlan, James	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Seventh
Smith, S. C.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Mar. 4, 1907	Eighth
Englebright, W. F.	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	First
McKinlay, Duncan E.	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Second
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Third
Kahn, Julius	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Fourth
Hayes, E. A.	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Fifth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Sixth
McLachlan, James	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Seventh
Smith, S. C.	R.	Nov. 3, 1908	Mar. 4, 1909	Eighth
Raker, John E.	D.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	First
Kent, William	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Second
Knowland, Joseph R.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Third
Kahn, Julius	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Fourth
Hayes, E. A.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Fifth
Needham, James C.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Sixth
Stephens, William D.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Seventh
Smith, S. C.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Mar. 4, 1911	Eighth

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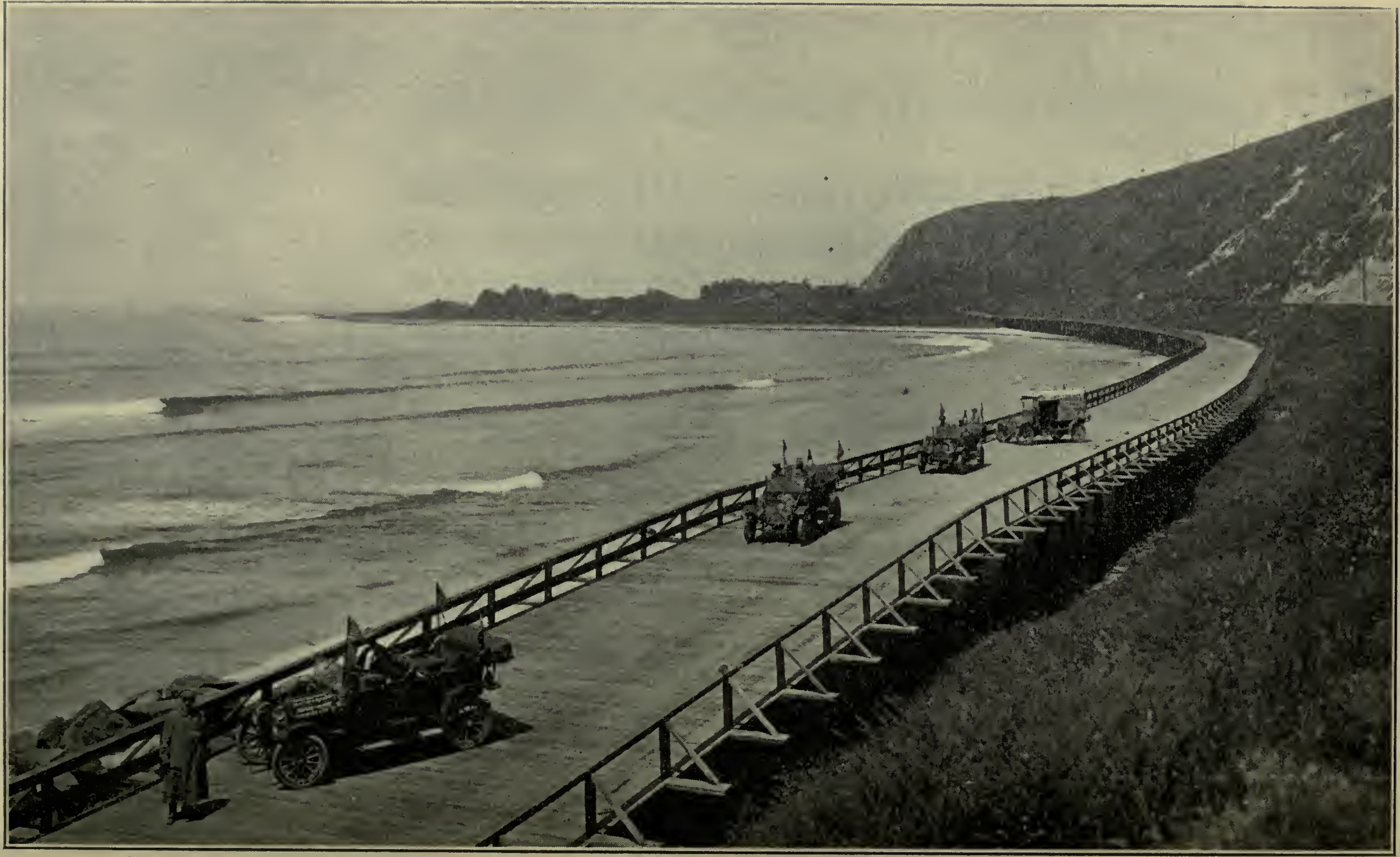
[12] Resigned July 1, 1904.
[13] For unexpired term of V. H. Metcalf, Third District, resigned.
[14] Resigned October 4, 1906.
[15] For unexpired term of J. N. Gillett, First District, resigned.



Rincon Road Causeway, Ventura County. California Highway Commission.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a synopsis of the constitutional provisions and laws relating to the principal executive state offices, which have been in force since the organization of the state government:

GOVERNOR.

Election and Term.—The original Constitution provided that at the election at which it was to be submitted to the people—November 13, 1849—there should be elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and two members of Congress. All the State officers, except members of the Legislature, were to take office December 15th following, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and their term was fixed at two years. The first Legislature, on April 11, 1850, passed a law providing for the election of the next Governor at the general election in 1851; and by an act passed on March 23, 1850, the general elections were set for the first Monday in October of each year. On April 26, 1851, an amendatory act was passed, changing the time for holding the general state elections to the first Wednesday in September of each year. The amendments to the Constitution, in 1862, extended the term of office of the Governor to four years from the first Monday in December next after election, and the general state elections were set for the first Wednesday in September in each alternate year, commencing with 1863. The Constitution adopted in 1879 provided for the election of the first Governor under it on the first Wednesday in September, 1879, for a term of three years from the first Monday after the first day of January, 1880; that a general state election should be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1880, and each second year thereafter. The term of office of Governor, commencing with the one elected in 1882, was fixed at four years from the first day of January following the election.

Salary.—The Constitution of 1849 fixed the salary of the Governor at $10,000 per annum, to so remain until changed by the Legislature. On May 1, 1851, the salary was fixed at $6,000; on May 11, 1852, at $10,000; on April 21, 1856, at $6,000; and on May 6, 1861, at $7,000. The Constitution as adopted in 1879 fixed the salary at $6,000, but an amendment to section 19 of article V, adopted November 3, 1908, raised the salary to $10,000 per annum.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Election and Term.—The Constitution always provided for the election of a Lieutenant Governor at the same time as the Governor and for the same term. The Lieutenant Governor has always been ex officio President of the Senate, and for a time in the history of the State acted also as Warden of the State Prison. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor it was provided that the Lieutenant Governor should be promoted to that office, and the President pro tem. of the Senate should act as Lieutenant Governor. Under the present Constitution, a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor is filled by appointment by the Governor. (*People ex rel. John C. Lynch* vs. *James H. Budd, Governor*, 114 Cal. 168.)

Salary.—The original Constitution fixed the compensation of the Lieutenant Governor at $32 per day during the session of the Legislature, with mileage. By an act passed May 1, 1851, the compensation was fixed at $15 per day and mileage; on April 21, 1856, at $12 per day and mileage; and on April 23, 1880, at $10 per day and mileage; these per diems to be paid only during the legislative session. By constitutional amendment adopted November 3, 1908, the salary of the Lieutenant Governor was fixed at $4,000 per annum.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Election and Term.—The Constitution of 1849 provided that the Secretary of State should be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold office for two years. The constitutional amendment of 1862 provided that the Secretary of State should be elected by the people at the same time the Governor was chosen and for the same term. Under the present Constitution the Secretary of State is elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor.

Salary.—On March 5, 1850, a law was passed fixing the salary of the Secretary of State at $7,000. On May 1, 1851, it was fixed at $3,500; and on May 6, 1861, at $4,000. The Constitution as adopted in 1879 fixed the salary at $3,000, but by amendment adopted November 3, 1908, the salary was fixed at $5,000 per annum.

TREASURER.

Election and Term.—The first Constitution provided that the Legislature should, in joint convention, at the first session, elect a Treasurer, to hold office for the same term as the Governor; and that thereafter the office should be filled by election by the people. The first Legislature, by an act passed April 11, 1850, provided for the election of a Treasurer at the general election in 1851, and each second year thereafter. The amendment of 1862 lengthened the term of the Treasurer to four years, from the first Monday in December next after the election, which was set at the same time as the election of Governor. Under the present Constitution the Treasurer is elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor.

Salary.—The first Legislature, by an act passed March 5, 1850, fixed the salary of the Treasurer at $9,000. On May 1, 1851, it was fixed at $5,000; on May 11, 1852, at $4,500; on April 21, 1856, at $3,500; and on May 6, 1861, at $4,000. The Constitution adopted in 1879 fixed the salary at $3,000, but it was raised to $5,000 per annum by amendment adopted in 1908.

CONTROLLER.

Election and Term.—The same provisions as relate to the Treasurer.

Salary.—By an act of March 5, 1850, the salary of the Controller was fixed at $8,000; May 1, 1851, at $5,000; May 11, 1852, at $4,500; April 21, 1856, at $3,500; May 6, 1861, at $4,000; and under the new Constitution as originally adopted, at $3,000; as amended in 1908, $5,000.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Election and Term.—The same provisions as relate to the Treasurer.

Salary.—The salary of the Attorney General has been fixed as follows: By an act of March 5, 1850, $7,000; May 1, 1851, $1,000; May 11, 1852, $2,000; May 6, 1861, $4,000; by the new Constitution $3,000, as originally adopted; as amended November 3, 1908, $6,000 per annum.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Election and Term.—The same provisions as relate to the Treasurer.

Salary.—The salary of the Surveyor General has been fixed as follows: By an act of March 5, 1850, $7,500; May 1, 1851, $500; May 11, 1852, $2,000; and also $2,000 as Register of the State Land Office. The present Constitution originally fixed the salary at $3,000, but was amended in 1908, fixing it at $5,000 per annum.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Election and Term.—A law was passed February 14, 1850, establishing the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, and providing that the first incumbent should be elected by the Legislature, that the next Clerk should be elected by the people at the first county election, to be held on the first Monday in April, 1850, to hold office until January 1, 1851. On April 11, 1850, an amendatory law was passed, providing for the election of a Clerk at the general election in October, 1850, and every two years thereafter, to take office on January 1st following each election. On April 28, 1851, a law was passed providing that the Clerk elected in October, 1850, should hold office until January 1, 1853, and that a Clerk should be elected at the general election in 1852, and every two years thereafter, to hold office commencing on the first day of January next after the election. On April 24, 1858, an act was passed providing that a Clerk should be elected at the general election in 1859, and each second year thereafter, to hold office for two years from the first day of January after his election. On April 22, 1863, an act was passed providing for the election of the Clerk at the same time as the Governor, and to hold office for four years from the first Monday in December after his election. At the election held October 10, 1911, a Constitutional Amendment was adopted empowering the Supreme Court to appoint the Clerk from and after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent. (See section 21, article VI, Constitution of California.)

Salary.—The salary of the Clerk was $4,000 until the adoption of the new Constitution, when by legislative act it was fixed at $3,000. The Legislature of 1909 increased the salary to $5,000 per annum, which will take effect after the expiration of the current term.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

Election and Term.—By an act passed January 8, 1850, the office of State Printer was created, to be filled and controlled by the Legislature; the term was fixed at two years. The act of April 11, 1850, provided that the Printer should be elected by the Legislature for the same term. On April 29, 1852, a law was passed abolishing the office of State Printer, and the Governor and Controller were authorized to let a contract to do the State printing for a period of nine months from May 1, 1852. On May 1, 1854, the office of State Printer was again created, and it was provided that it should be filled by election by the then Legislature, and that at the general election in 1855, and every two years thereafter, that officer should be elected by the people. On April 22, 1863, provision was made for the election of the Printer by the people, at the same time as the Governor, and for the same term. On March 26, 1872, the office of Superintendent of State Printing was created, and that law took effect at the expiration of the term of the then State Printer. The appointment was to be made by the Governor on or before the first Monday in September, 1875, and no term of office was specified. By an act of March 10, 1891, the Superintendent of State Printing was made an elective office. By an act of April 26, 1911, the Superintendent of State Printing is to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Salary.—Originally the compensation of the State Printer was governed by the amount of work performed, but under the law creating the office of Superintendent, the salary was fixed at $3,000. On March 30, 1874, it was reduced to $2,400, and on March 9, 1885, it was increased again to $3,000. On February 22, 1909, the Legislature increased the salary to $5,000 per annum, to take effect immediately.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Election and Term.—The original Constitution directed the Legislature to provide for the election by the people of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, to hold office for three years. On April 11, 1850, an act was passed providing for the election of the Superintendent at the general election in 1850, and every third year thereafter. By an act passed May 1, 1851, it was provided that at the general election in 1853 the people should elect a Superintendent for the constitutional term, and that the Superintendent who had been elected in 1850 should hold office until January 1, 1854, and thereafter the term should be three years from the first day of January next after the election. The constitutional amendement of 1862 provided that the Superintendent should be elected at a special election, at which only judicial and school officers should be elected, and that the date of the election should be designated by the Legislature of 1863. The term of office was fixed at four years from the first day of December next after election. On March 21, 1863, a law was passed providing that such special election should be held on the third Wednesday in October, 1863, and every second year thereafter. The present Constitution provides that the Superintendent shall be elected at the same time as the Governor, and for the same term.

SALARY.—On May 11, 1852, the salary of the State Superintendent was fixed at $4,500, to be paid from the commencement of the term of office then existing. On April 25, 1856, it was fixed at $3,500, and on May 6, 1861, it was reduced to $3,000, and was not changed by the adoption in 1879 of the present Constitution, which provides that he shall receive the same salary as the Secretary of State. The amendment to section 19 of article V of the Constitution, adopted in 1908, carries with it an increase of the salary of the Superintendent of Pupblic Instruction to $5,000 per annum.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ELECTION AND TERM.—On April 10, 1850, an act was passed providing that the Legislature should elect on joint ballot an Adjutant General and a Quartermaster General, each to rank as a brigadier general, and to hold office until January 1, 1854. April 25, 1855, an act was passed providing that the Legislature should elect on joint ballot a Quartermaster General, who should perform the duties of Adjutant General as well, with rank of brigadier general, and to hold office for four years. The first election was to take place on or after the first day of April, 1858, when the term of the then incumbent would expire. May 9, 1861, an act was passed providing that the Adjutant General should be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard (the Governor), by and with the consent of the Senate, and to hold office for the same time as the Secretary of State. April 24, 1862, the term of office was fixed at two years by an amendatory statute; by act of April 25, 1863, the term was increased to four years. The Political Code now provides that the Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor, to hold office at the pleasure of the appointing power. The office of Adjutant General also carries with it the rank of brigadier general.

SALARY.—The act of April 10, 1850, fixed the salary at $1,000 for the Adjutant General and $2,000 for the Quartermaster General; April 25, 1855, the salary of the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General was fixed at $3,000; May 9, 1861, the salary of the Adjutant General was fixed at $1,000, but on the 17th of that month it was raised to $2,000 by an amendatory act. By act of April 24, 1862, the salary was fixed at $3,000, at which figure it remained until March 22, 1909, when the Legislature increased it to $3,600 per annum.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 4, 1870, a State Board of Equalization was created, to consist of the Controller of the State and two members to be appointed by the Governor.

This remained the law until the establishment of the codes in 1872, wherein section 352 of the Political Code provided that the Controller of the State should be ex officio member of the board, and the other members to be appointed by the Governor. Section 352 of said code was amended by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1876, and provided that the board should consist of the Governor, Controller, and Attorney General; that the Governor, and in his absence the Controller, should be chairman of the board.

Article XIII, section 9, of the Constitution of 1879, as originally ratified, provided that the board should consist of one member from each congressional district in the State, to be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts at the general election to be held in 1879, whose term of office, after those first elected, should be four years, and that the Controller of the State should be ex officio a member of the board.

At the time of the adoption and ratification of this constitutional provision the State was divided into four congressional districts, and although this section of the Constitution was amended in 1884, such amendment did not change the apportionment of the State, the number of members of the board, nor their terms of office, but provided that the Legislature shall have power to redistrict the State into four districts as nearly equal in population as practicable, and to provide for the election of the members of said board. Since the adoption of such amendment the Legislature has not passed any law changing the boundaries of the equalization districts.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 3, 1880, section 352 of the Political Code was amended to conform to the constitutional provision, and provides that they shall elect one of their members as chairman, to hold such office during their pleasure.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 19, 1907, adding a new section to the Political Code, numbered 125, the counties comprising the several equalization districts are designated, but the boundaries thereof are not altered, and they remain as originally provided for in the Constitution, that is to say, the State Equalization Districts are composed of the counties which were contained within the four Congressional Districts as they existed in 1879. (See map of Equalization Districts of California.)

SALARY.—Section 3700 of the Political Code provided that the salary of each of the members (except the Controller) should be $3,000, until March 15, 1909, when the salary was increased to $4,000 per annum.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Section 22, of article XII, of the present Constitution, provides that the State shall be divided into three districts, as nearly equal in population as practicable, in each of which one Railroad Commissioner shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof at the regular gubernatorial elections, and whose terms of office shall be four years, commencing on the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election, who shall be qualified electors of the district from which they are elected, and not interested in any railroad or other transportation corporation or company.

Section 23, of article XII, of the Constitution designates the counties comprising the several railroad districts, until the Legislature shall district the State, and until the act approved April 19, 1907, adding section 130 to the Political Code, the Legislature passed no law dividing the State into railroad districts. The provisions of section 130, of said Code, simply conform to section 23, of article XII, of the Constitution, making no change in the formation of the districts.

By an act of the extra session of the thirty-ninth Legislature, approved December 23, 1911, the "Public Utilities Act," the Railroad Commission was reorganized. Two additional members were added. The three Commissioners in office on the tenth day of October, 1911, to serve out the term for which they were elected, and two additional Commissioners appointed by the Governor to hold office until the first day of January, 1915. Upon the expiration of said term the term of office of each Commissioner shall be six years, excepting that of the Commissioners appointed after expiration of above term; one shall hold office until January 1, 1917; two until January 1, 1919; two until January 1, 1921. The Governor is empowered to appoint in case of vacancy.

SALARY.—The annual salary of each Commissioner is $6,000. The office of the Commission is in the City and County of San Francisco. The office shall always be open, legal holidays and non-judicial days excepted. Sessions shall be held at least once in each calendar month in San Francisco, and may also meet at such other times and in such other places as may be expedient and necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

ELECTION AND TERM.—January 19, 1850, the Senate adopted a resolution of thanks to John C. Frémont for the presentation by him to the State of one hundred volumes. These books consisted of works on law, medicine, travel, and exploration, and governmental reports. They formed the nucleus of the State Library. On April 9, 1850, an act was passed providing that all books then in the possession of the State or that might thereafter come into its possession should be kept in the office of the Secretary of State, and that that officer should be ex officio State Librarian. March 8, 1861, an act was passed providing that the State Library should be under the control of five trustees, the Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be ex officio members, and the others to be John R. McConnell, Joseph W. Winans, and Solomon Heydenfeldt. They were to hold office for four years, and their successors were to be elected by the Legislature in joint convention, but the Governor was to fill vacancies when the Legislature was not in session. The board was empowered to elect a State Librarian, to hold office for four years. On March 21, 1864, this act was amended to give the management and control of the Library to five trustees, the Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be ex officio members, and the others to be Dr. John F. Morse, Joseph W. Winans, and Dr. Harvey W. Harkness. They were to hold office for four years, and their successors were to be elected by the Legislature in joint convention. February 28, 1866, an act was passed giving the direction and control of the Library to five trustees, the Attorney General to be an ex officio member, and the others to be Joseph W. Winans, Dr. Harvey W. Harkness, C. G. W. French, and William C. Belcher. They were to hold office for four years, and their successors were to be elected by the Legislature in joint convention. The original Political Code provided that the Library should be under the control and direction of five trustees, to be elected by the Legislature in joint convention and for a term of four years. The board was empowered to elect a Librarian for a term of four years. February 25, 1899, an act was passed creating a board of five library trustees, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Three members were to be appointed for a full term after February 28, 1902, and two for a term of two years from that date. Thereafter the successors are to be appointed for the full term. The board is empowered to elect a Librarian for the term of four years.

SALARY.—The act of March 8, 1861, fixed the salary of the State Librarian at $2,500; from the adoption of the Codes the salary was $3,000, until March 19, 1909, when the Legislature increased it to $3,600 per annum.

RECORD OF STATE OFFICERS.

Following is a record of the principal state officers since the organization of the state government:

GOVERNORS, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Date of inauguration.	Notes.
Burnett, Peter H.	Ind. D.	Nov. 13, 1849	Dec. 20, 1849	Resigned January 8, 1851. See Supreme Court Justices.
McDougal, John	Ind. D.		Jan. 9, 1851	Lieutenant Governor. Succeeded Burnett, resigned. Member of first constitutional convention.
Bigler, John	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 8, 1852	See Assemblymen.
Johnson, J. Neeley	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 9, 1855	See Assemblymen.
Weller, John B.	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 8, 1858	See United States Senators.
Latham, Milton S.	Lecomp. D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 9, 1860	Resigned January 14, 1860. See United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Downey, John G.	Lecomp. D.		Jan. 14, 1860	Lieutenant Governor. Succeeded Latham, resigned.
Stanford, Leland	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862	See United States Senators.
Low, Frederick F.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 10, 1863	See Representatives in Congress.
Haight, Henry H.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 5, 1867	Member of second constitutional convention.
Booth, Newton	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 8, 1871	Resigned February 27, 1875. See United States Senators and State Senators.
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.		Feb. 27, 1875	Lieutenant Governor. Succeeded Booth, resigned. See State Senators.
Irwin, William	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 9, 1875	See State Senators.
Perkins, George C.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 8, 1880	See State Senators and United States Senators.
Stoneman, Geo.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 10, 1883	Transportation Commissioner.
Bartlett, Washington	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	Railroad Commissioner, Third District. See State Senators.
Waterman, Robert W.	R.		Sept. 13, 1887	Lieutenant Governor. Succeeded Bartlett, deceased.
Markham, Henry H.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 8, 1891	See Representatives in Congress.
Budd, James H.	D.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 11, 1895	See Representatives in Congress.
Gage, Henry T.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 4, 1899	December 21, 1909. Appointed Minister to Portugal.
Pardee, Geo. C.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 7, 1903	Regent of University of California, appointed March 20, 1899. Mayor of Oakland 1893-5.
Gillett, J. N.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 9, 1907	See State Senators. Representative in Congress 1903-6.
Johnson, Hiram W.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 9, 1911	

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Date of inauguration.	Notes.
McDougal, John	Ind. D.	Nov. 13, 1849	Dec. 20, 1849	Became Governor January 9, 1851.
Broderick, David C. (acting)	D.		Jan. 9, 1851	Elected President of Senate January 9, 1851. See State Senators.
Purdy, Samuel	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 8, 1852	
Purdy, Samuel	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 7, 1854	
Anderson, Robert M.	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 9, 1856	
Walkup, John	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 8, 1858	See State Senators.
Downey, John G.	Lecomp. D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 9, 1860	Became Governor January 14, 1860.
Quinn, Isaac N. (acting)	D.		Jan. 20, 1860	Elected President of Senate January 20, 1860. See State Senators.
Guerra, Pablo de la (acting)	D.		Jan. 7, 1861	Elected President of Senate January 7, 1861. See State Senators.
Chellis, John F.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862	
Machin, T. N.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 10, 1863	See Assemblymen.
Holden, Wm.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 5, 1867	See State Senators.
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 8, 1871	Became Governor February 27, 1875.
Irwin, Wm. (acting)			Feb. 27, 1875	President of Senate at time of elevation of Pacheco. See State Senators.
Johnson, Jas. A.	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 9, 1875	See Assemblymen.
Mansfield, John	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 8, 1880	Member of second constitutional convention.
Daggett, John	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 10, 1883	See Assemblymen.
Waterman, Robert W.	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 8, 1887	Became Governor September 13, 1887.
White, Stephen M. (acting)	D.		Sept. 13, 1887	Eelected President of Senate January 5, 1887. See State Senators.
Reddick, John B.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 8, 1891	See Assemblymen.
Millard, Stephen G.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 10, 1895	Died in office October 24, 1895.
Jeter, Wm. T.	D.		Oct. 25, 1895	Appointed by Governor Budd October 25, 1895.
Neff, Jacob H.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 4, 1899	See State Senators.
Anderson, Alden	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 7, 1903	See Assemblymen. Superintendent of Banking, term beginning July 1, 1909.
Porter, Warren R.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 9, 1907	State Prison Director 1907.
Wallace, A. J.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 9, 1911	

SECRETARIES OF STATE, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election or appointment.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Van Voorhies, William		Dec. 20, 1849	Dec. 20, 1849	Appointment by Governor Burnett.
Van Voorhies, William		Jan. 9, 1852	Jan. 9, 1852	Reappointed by Governor Bigler and resigned February 19, 1853. Member of second constitutional convention.
Denver, James W.	D.	Feb. 19, 1853	Feb. 19, 1853	Appointment by Governor Bigler.
Denver, James W.	D.	Jan. 9, 1854	Jan. 9, 1854	Reappointment by Governor Bigler. Resigned November 1, 1855. See State Senators.
Hempstead, Chas. H.	D.	Nov. 5, 1855	Nov. 5, 1855	Appointment by Governor Bigler. Appointed Superintendent of Mint, San Francisco, 1857.
Douglass, David F.	American	Jan. 10, 1856	Jan. 10, 1856	Appointment by Governor Johnson. See State Senators.
Forman, Ferris	D.	Jan. 9, 1858	Jan. 9, 1858	Appointment by Governor Weller. Judge Sixth Judicial District, 1851. Presidential elector, Illinois, 1848. Postmaster, Sacramento, 1853.
Price, Johnson	Lecomp. D.	Jan. 10, 1860	Jan. 10, 1860	See State Senators. Appointment by Governor Latham.
Weeks, William H.	R.	Jan. 11, 1862	Jan. 11, 1862	Appointment by Governor Stanford.
Tuttle, A. A. H.	R.	Aug. 17, 1863	Aug. 17, 1863	Appointment by Governor Stanford.
Redding, Benjamin B.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	See Assemblymen.
Nichols, H. L.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	Trustee State Library 1871-74.
Melone, Drury	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Beck, Thomas	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	See State Senators.
Burns, Daniel M.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Thompson, Thos. L.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	See Representatives in Congress.
Hendricks, Wm. C.	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	See State Senators.
Waite, Edwin G.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	See State Senators. Died in office October 30, 1894.
Hart, Albert	R.	Nov. 1, 1894	Nov. 1, 1894	Appointment by Governor Markham. Private Secretary to Governors Booth, Pacheco, and Perkins.
Brown, Lewis H.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	See Assemblymen. See Clerks of Supreme Court.
Curry, C. F.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	See Assemblymen.
Curry, C. F.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Curry, C. F.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Jordan, Frank C.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	See Clerks of Supreme Court.

TREASURERS, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Roman, Richard	D.	Dec. 22, 1849	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by Legislature.
Roman, Richard	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852	
McMeans, Selden A.	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854	See Assemblymen.
Bates, Henry	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 7, 1856	Resigned February 13, 1857. See Assemblymen.
English, James L.	American		Sept. 2, 1857	Appointed by Governor Johnson to fill vacancy.
Findley, Thomas	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858	
Findley, Thomas	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860	
Ashley, Delos R.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	Resigned October 5, 1863. See State Senators.
Pacheco, Romualdo	R.	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	Appointed by Governor Stanford October 10, 1863. See State Senators; Governors.
Coronel, Antonio F.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Baehr, Ferdinand	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Estudillo, José G.	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	
Weil, John	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
January, William A.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	Resigned December 24, 1884.
Oullahan, D. J.	D.		Dec. 24, 1884	Appointed by Governor Stoneman December 24, 1884.
Herold, Adam	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
McDonald, J. R.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Rackliffe, Levi	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	Died in office April 21, 1898.
Green, Will S.	D.		Apr. 22, 1898	Appointed by Governor Budd April 22, 1898. See Assemblymen.
Reeves, Truman	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Reeves, Truman	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Williams, William R.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Williams, William R.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	Resigned February 20, 1911. See Superintendents of Banks.
Roberts, E. D.	R.		Feb. 20, 1911	Appointed by Governor Johnson February 20, 1911, vice Williams, resigned.

CONTROLLERS, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Houston, John S.		Dec. 22, 1849	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by Legislature.
Pierce, Winslow S.	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852	
Bell, Samuel	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854	See Assemblymen.
Whitman,[1] George W.	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 7, 1856	
Burton,[1] Edward F.	American			
Meloney,[1] Aaron R.	Lecomp. D.		Oct. 12, 1858	
Meloney,[1] Aaron R.	Lecomp. D.	Sept. 1, 1858		Elected to serve unexpired term. See State Senators.
Brooks,[2] Samuel H.	Lecomp. D.	Sept. 7, 1859		Appointed by Governor Downey November 20, 1861.
Gillen, James S.	D.		Nov. 20, 1861	
Warren, Gilbert R.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	See State Senators.
Oulton, George	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	
Watt, Robert	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Green, James J.	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	See State Senators.
Mandeville, James W.	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	Died in office February 4, 1876. See State Senators.
Brown,[3] William B. C.	D.		Feb. 7, 1876	
Kenfield, D. M.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Dunn, John P.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Dunn, John P.	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Colgan, Edward P.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906		Died November 20, 1906, before qualifying.
Nye, A. B.	R.			Appointed by Governor Pardee November 23, 1906, and again on January 7, 1907, vice E. P. Colgan, deceased, for unexpired term, and vice self, term expired, for full term beginning January, 1907.
Nye, A. B.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	

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[1] George W. Whitman, American, elected September 5, 1855; took office January 7, 1856. On February 13, 1857, a resolution was passed by the Assembly impeaching Whitman for misdemeanor in office, and on the 24th, articles of impeachment were reported by a committee; the Senate, on March 9th, convened as a high court of impeachment, and on April 21st Whitman was acquitted. Governor Johnson had, on February 25th, appointed Edward F. Burton, American, Controller, and he performed the duties of the office until the acquittal of Whitman. Burton died at Denver, Colorado, May 11, 1891. At the election held September 2, 1857, James W. Mandeville, Democrat, was elected Controller, but he did not qualify, having been appointed United States Surveyor General for California a few days before the election. On January 21, 1858, Governor Weller nominated Samuel H. Brooks, Democrat, for the office, but the Senate refused to confirm, and on the 27th the Governor withdrew the nomination, explaining that it "had been made under a misapprehension of some material facts." On February 4th, the Governor nominated Aaron R. Meloney for the office, and the Senate confirmed. Afterward, on April 26, because some doubts had been expressed in regard to the regularity of the appointment, the Governor again nominated Meloney, and he was again confirmed. Whitman refused to surrender the office, claiming that he was entitled to hold until his successor should be elected and should qualify, and that as Mandeville had been elected, the Governor had no right to appoint. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, and a final decision was rendered in Meloney's favor at the July term, 1858. He took office by virtue of this appointment and decision on October 12, 1858. Whitman died in Contra Costa County in 1891.

[2] Samuel H. Brooks, Lecompton Democrat, elected September 7, 1859. Meloney refused to surrender the office, claiming that he had been elected to serve for two years from his election. The Supreme Court decided in favor of Brooks at the January term, 1860, and he took office under that decision. Brooks resigned November 20, 1861.

[3] William B. C. Brown, Democrat, appointed by Governor Irwin February 7, 1876, and took office that day. At the next general election, on November 7, 1876, D. M. Kenfield and Brown were voted for to fill the vacancy, and Kenfield received a majority of about 3,000. Governor Irwin declined to issue a commission to him upon the ground that no proclamation had been issued calling for the election of a Controller. Kenfield applied for a writ of mandate to compel the issuance of the commission, but his petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court at the April term, 1877. Brown died at Sacramento, April 12, 1882.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Kewen, Edward J. C.	D.	Dec. 22, 1849	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by Legislature. Resigned August 9, 1850.
McDougall, James A.	D.	Oct. 7, 1850	Oct. 8, 1850	Resigned December 30, 1851. See United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Hastings, S. Clinton	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852	See Justices of Supreme Court.
McConnell, John R.	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854	See Assemblymen.
Stewart, William M.	D.	----------	----------	Appointed by Governor Bigler June 7, 1854, to fill the office during the temporary absence of McConnell from State by Legislative consent.
Wallace, William T.	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 7, 1856	See Assemblymen.
Williams, Thomas H.	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858	
Williams, Thomas H.	Lecomp. D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860	
Pixley, Frank M.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	See Assemblymen.
McCullough, John G.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	See State Senators.
Hamilton, Jo	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Love, John Lord	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Hamilton, Jo	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	Trustee State Library 1874 to 1882.
Hart, Augustus L.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Marshall, Edward C.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	See Representatives in Congress.
Johnson, George A.	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	See State Senators.
Hart, William H. H.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Fitzgerald, William F.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	See Justices of Supreme Court.
Ford, Tirey L.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	Resigned September 15, 1902. See State Senators.
Webb, Ulysses S.	R.	----------	----------	Appointed by Governor Gage September 15, 1902.
Webb, Ulysses S.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Webb, Ulysses S.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Webb, Ulysses S.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	

SURVEYORS GENERAL, 1849-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Whiting, Charles J.		Dec. 22, 1849	Dec. 22, 1849	Elected by Legislature.
Eddy, William M.	D.	Sept. 3, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852	
Marlette, Samuel H.	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854	
Brewster, John H.	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 7, 1856	
Highley, Horace A.	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858	
Highley, Horace A.	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860	
Houghton, James F.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	
Houghton, James F.	R.	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	Regent of State University.
Bost, John W.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	See Assemblymen.
Gardner, Robert	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Minis, William	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	See State Senators.
Shanklin, James W.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Willey, Henry I.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Reichert, Theodore	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Reichert, Theodore	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Wright, Martin J.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Wright, Martin J.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	See State Senators.
Woods, Victor H.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Kingsbury, W. S.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Kingsbury, W. S.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT, 1850-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Tharp, E. H.	----------	Feb. 20, 1850	Feb. 20, 1850	Elected by Legislature.
Tharp, E. H.	----------	Apr. 1, 1850	----------	
		Oct. 7, 1850	Jan. 6, 1851	
Woodside, Preston K.	D.	Nov. 2, 1852	Jan. 3, 1853	
Beard, Joseph R.	Whig	Sept. 6, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855	
Fairfax, Charles S.	D.	Nov. 4, 1856	Jan. 5, 1857	
Fairfax, Charles S.	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860	
Fargo, Frank F.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	
Harriman, William D.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	Resigned August 2, 1867. See State Senators.
Wood, William G.	R.	----------	Aug. 6, 1887	Appointed by Governor Low August 6, 1867.
Seckel, George	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Taggart, Grant I.	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Woolf, D. Bernard	D.	Sept. 1, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	
Gross, Frank W.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
McCarthy, John W.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	Left the State January 2, 1886.
Spencer, John D.	D.	----------	Jan. 6, 1886	Appointed by Governor Stoneman January 6, 1886.
Spencer, John D.	D.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	See State Senators.
Brown, Lewis H.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	See Assemblymen; Secretaries of State.
Ward, Trowbridge H.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Root, George W.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	See Assemblymen.
Jordan, Frank C.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	See Secretaries of State.
Caughey, Frank L.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Taylor, B. Grant	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	

STATE PRINTERS, 1850-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Robinson, Henry H.		Jan. 10, 1850	Jan. 10, 1850	Elected by Legislature. Resigned May 4, 1850.
Winchester, Jonas			May 4, 1850	Appointed by Governor Burnett May 4, 1850. Resigned March 2, 1851.
Devoe, James B.			Mar. 31, 1851	Appointed by Governor McDougal March 31, 1851. Resigned May 2, 1851.
Casserly, Eugene	D.	May 1, 1851		Elected by Legislature. See members of second constitutional convention.
Fitch, George K.	D.			Fitch and Geiger entered into contract to do state printing June 1, 1852; contract assigned to George Kerr & Co., February 3, 1853. Law providing for contract system repealed May 1, 1854.
Geiger, Vincent E.				
Redding, Benjamin B.	D.		May 4, 1854	Elected by Legislature. See Secretaries of State and Assemblymen.
Allen, James	American	Sept. 5, 1855	Jan. 7, 1856	
O'Meara, John	D.	Sept. 2, 1857	Jan. 4, 1858	
Botts, Charles T.	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860	Member of first constitutional convention. Appointed Judge, Sixth Judicial District, 1857.
Avery, Benjamin P.	R.	Sept. 4, 1861	Jan. 6, 1862	United States Minister to China 1874-5.
Clayes, Orlando M.	Union	Sept. 2, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	
Gelwicks, Daniel W.	D.	Sept. 4, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	See Assemblymen.
Springer, Thomas A.	R.	Sept. 6, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	Died in office at San Francisco February 26, 1874.
Springer, Grant H.	R.		Mar. 5, 1874	Appointed by Governor Booth March 5, 1874.
Jeffries, Edward G.	R.		July 21, 1875	Appointed by Governor Pacheco July 21, 1875. Resigned December 7, 1875.
Thompson, Frank P.	D.		Dec. 9, 1875	Appointed by Governor Irwin December 9, 1875.
Young, John D.	R.		Jan. 8, 1880	Appointed by Governor Perkins January 8, 1880.
Ayers, James J.	D.		Jan. 10, 1883	Appointed by Governor Stoneman January 10, 1883. See members of second constitutional convention.
Shoaff, Philip A.	D.		Jan. 13, 1887	Appointed by Governor Bartlett January 13, 1887.
Young, John D.	R.		Sept. 27, 1887	Appointed by Governor Waterman September 27, 1887.
Johnson, Alfred J.	R.		Jan. 8, 1891	Appointed by Governor Markham January 8, 1891.
Johnson, Alfred J.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Johnson, Alfred J.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Shannon, William W.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Shannon, William W.	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Shannon, William W.	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	Resigned November 10, 1911.
Richardson, Friend Wm.	R.		Nov. 23, 1911	Appointed by Governor Johnson November 23, 1911, vice Shannon, **resigned**.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1851-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Marvin, John G.	D.	Oct. 7, 1850	Jan. 1, 1851	
Hubbs, Paul K.	D.	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854	See State Senators.
Moulder, Andrew J.	D.	Nov. 4, 1856	Jan. 1, 1857	
Moulder, Andrew J.	D.	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 1, 1860	
Swett, John	Union	Sept. 3, 1862	Jan. 2, 1863	
Swett, John	Union	Oct. 21, 1863	Dec. 7, 1863	
Fitzgerald, O. P.	D.	Oct. 16, 1867	Dec. 2, 1867	
Bolander, Henry N.	R.	Oct. 18, 1871	Dec. 4, 1871	
Carr, Ezra S.	R.	Oct. 20, 1875	Dec. 6, 1875	
Campbell, Frederick M.	R.	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Welcker, William T.	D.	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Hoitt, Ira G.	R.	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	See Assemblymen.
Anderson, J. W.	R.	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Black, Samuel T.	R.	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	Resigned September 24, 1898.
Meredith, C. T.	D.	----------	Sept. 24, 1898	Appointed by Governor Budd September 24, 1898.
Kirk, Thomas J.	R.	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Kirk, Thomas J.	R.	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Hyatt, Edward	R.	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Hyatt, Edward	R.	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911	

ADJUTANTS GENERAL, 1850-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of appointment.	Name of Governor making appointment.	Date of rank.	Notes.
Per Lee, Theron R.		Apr. 11, 1850		Apr. 12, 1850	Elected by Legislature. Resigned October 5, 1850.
McKinstry, Elisha W.	D.	Apr. 25, 1851		Apr. 30, 1851	Elected by Legislature. Resigned 1852. See Assemblymen.
Morehead, Joseph C. (Quartermaster General.)		Apr. 11, 1850			Elected by Legislature. Left the State.
Richardson, William H.		Apr. 26, 1851	McDougal		
Kibbe, William C.	D.		McDougal	May 2, 1852	
Kibbe, William C.		Mar. 24, 1854			Elected by Legislature. It appears that from the date of his original appointment in 1852, Kibbe acted as Adjutant General as well as Quartermaster General.
Kibbe, William C. (Quartermaster General.)	R.	Apr. 26, 1862	Stanford		
Robinson, Robert	Union	Jan. 1, 1864	Low	Jan. 1, 1864	
Evans, George S.	Union	Apr. 30, 1864	Low	May 1, 1864	Resigned November 28, 1865. See State Senators.
Robinson, Robert	Union	Nov. 29, 1865	Low	Dec. 1, 1865	Resigned April 30, 1866. See Assemblymen.
Evans, George S.	Union	May 1, 1866	Low		See State Senators.
Allen, James M.	D.	Apr. 10, 1868	Haight	May 1, 1868	Removed November 22, 1870.
Cazneau, Thomas N.	D.	Nov. 23, 1870	Haight	Nov. 23, 1870	Removed December 21, 1871.
Foote, Lucius H.	R.	Dec. 21, 1871	Booth	Dec. 21, 1871	Appointed United States Minister to Corea, 1822.
Walsh, Patrick F.	D.	Dec. 13, 1875	Irwin	Dec. 13, 1875	
Backus, Samuel W.	R.	Jan. 9, 1880	Perkins	Jan. 9, 1880	Resigned June 30, 1882. See Assemblymen.
Sheehan, John F.	R.	July 1, 1882	Perkins	July 1, 1882	
Crosby, George B.	D.	Jan. 11, 1883	Stoneman	Jan. 11, 1883	
Crosby, George B.	D.	Jan. 14, 1887	Bartlett		Resigned November 1, 1887. Receiver, United States Land Office at Sacramento, 1897-1901.
Orton, Richard H.	R.	Oct. 18, 1887	Waterman	Nov. 1, 1887	
Allen, Charles C.	R.	Jan. 9, 1891	Markham	Jan. 9, 1891	
Bartlett, Andrew W.	D.	May 24, 1895	Budd	May 24, 1895	Resigned December 23, 1898. Bank Commissioner, 1898-1902. Director State Board of Agriculture, 1898-1903.
Peeler, Robert L.	D.	Dec. 23, 1898	Budd	Dec. 23, 1898	
Seamans, William H.	R.	June 1, 1899	Gage	June 1, 1899	Died in office January 3, 1902.
Stone, George	R.	Jan. 13, 1902	Gage	Jan. 13, 1902	
Lauck, Joseph B.	R.	Feb. 15, 1904	Pardee	Feb. 15, 1904	
Lauck, Joseph B.	R.	Jan. 10, 1907	Gillett		
Forbes, Edwin A.	R.	Jan. 7, 1911	Johnson	Jan. 7, 1911	

MEMBERS OF STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, 1870-1911.

Name.	Politics.	District.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Smith, J. Russell	D.				Appointed by Governor Haight July 2, 1870.
Angney, W. Z.	D.				Appointed by Governor Haight July 11, 1870.
Estee, Morris M.	R.				Appointed by Governor Booth December 9, 1871. Resigned.
Brown, Smith	R.				Appointed by Governor Booth December 9, 1871.
Catlin, A. P.	R.				Appointed by Governor Booth March 21, 1872, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Estee.
King, James L.	R.	First	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Drew, Moses M.	R.	Second	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	Resigned.
Dutton, Warren	R.	Third	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Heiskell, T. D.	D.	Fourth	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Johnston, William	R.	Second			Appointed by Governor Perkins, vice Moses M. Drew, resigned.
Gildea, Charles	D.	First	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Morehouse, L. C.	R.	Second	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Wilcoxon, C. E.	D.	Third	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Markley, John	D.	Fourth	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Sloss, Gordon E.	D.	First	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Morehouse, L. C.	R.	Second	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Wilcoxon, C. E.	D.	Third	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Gaffey, John T.	D.	Fourth	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Swan, J. C.	R.	First	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Morehouse, L. C.	R.	Second	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Beamer, R. H.	D.	Third	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Hebbron, J. R.	R.	Fourth	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Chesebrough, A.	R.	First	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	Resigned May 5, 1899.
Morehouse, L. C.	R.	Second	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Beamer, R. H.	D.	Third	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Arnold, George L.	R.	Fourth	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Edwards, J. G.	R.	First	Nov. 8, 1898		Died before qualifying, and A. Chesebrough held office until May 5, 1899, when he resigned.
Brown, L. H.	R.	First	May 6, 1899	May 8, 1899	Appointed by Governor Gage in 1899, vice A. Chesebrough, resigned.
Brown, Alexander	R.	Second	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Beamer, R. H.	D.	Third	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Toland, Thomas O.	D.	Fourth	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Alford, William H.	D.	First	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Brown, Alexander	R.	Second	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Beamer, R. H.	D.	Third	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Mattison, Frank	R.	Fourth	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	

Scott, Joseph H.	R.	First	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907
Brown, Alexander	R.	Second	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907
Collins, R. E.	R.	Third	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907
McElvaine, Jeff	R.	Fourth	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907
Rolkin, Edward M.	R.	First	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911
Mitchell, John	R.	Second	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911
McElvaine, Jeff	R.	Fourth	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911
Collins, R. E.	R.	Third	Nov. 8, 1910	Jan. 2, 1911

STATE LIBRARIANS, 1861-1911.

Name.	Politics.	Date of appointment.*	Notes.
Stratton, William C.	Douglass D.	Apr. 1, 1861	See Assemblymen.
Johnson, William N.	D.	Jan. 24, 1870	
Cravens, Robert O.	D.	Apr. 6, 1870	
Cravens, Robert O.	D.	Mar. 13, 1874	
Cravens, Robert O.	D.	Apr. 6, 1878	
Wallis, Talbot H.	R.	Apr. 6, 1882	
Wallis, Talbot H.	R.	Apr. 5, 1886	
Perkins, W. Dana	D.	Apr. 6, 1890	
Perkins, W. Dana	D.	Apr. 6, 1894	Died in office October 18, 1896.
Mathews, William P.	D.	Nov. 1, 1896	Resigned April 20, 1897. See Assemblymen.
McCabe, Edward D.	D.	Apr. 20, 1897	
Coombs, Frank L.	R.	Apr. 7, 1898	Resigned April 1, 1899. See Assemblymen.
Gillis, James L.	R.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Gillis, James L.	R.	June 30, 1902	
Gillis, James L.	R.	June 30, 1906	
Gillis, James L.	R.	July 1, 1910	

*State Librarian appointed by Board of Trustees of State Library.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, 1880-1912.

Name.	Politics.	District.	Date of election.	Assumed office.	Notes.
Cone, Joseph S.	R.	First	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Beerstecher, C. J.	Work.	Second	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Soneman, George	D., Work.	Third	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880	
Carpenter, G. J.	D.	First	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Humphreys, W. P.	D.	Second	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Foote, W. W.	D.	Third	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 8, 1883	
Abbott, A.	R.	First	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
White, P. J.	D.	Second	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Rea, James W.	R.	Third	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	
Beckman, William	R.	First	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Litchfield, J. M.	R.	Second	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
Rea, James W.	R.	Third	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891	
La Rue, H. M.	D.	First	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Stanton, James I.	D.	Second	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Clark, William R.	R.	Third	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895	
Hinton, Wm. M.		Second			Appointed by Governor Budd March 4, 1898, vice James I. Stanton, deceased.
Edson, E. B.	R.	First	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Laumeister, Chas. S.	R.	Second	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Blackstock, Nehemiah	R.	Third	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 2, 1899	
Irwin, A. C.	R.	First	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Andrew, Adam	R.	Second	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Henderson, Orrin S.	R.	Third	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903	
Irwin, A. C.	R.	First	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Wilson, Andrew M.	R.	Second	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Summerland, Theo.	R.	Third	Nov. 6, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	
Loveland, H. D.	R.	Second	Nov. 23, 1907	Dec. 4, 1907	Appointed by Governor Gillett November 23, 1907, vice Wilson, resigned.
Present Board.					
Gordon, Alexander	R.	First	Nov. 4, 1910	Jan. 1, 1911	
Loveland, H. D.	R.	Second	Nov. 4, 1910	Jan. 1, 1911	
Eshleman, John M.	R.	Third	Nov. 4, 1910	Jan. 1, 1911	
Thelen, Max	R.		Mar. 13, 1912	Mar. 16, 1912	Appointed under Public Utilities Act.
Edgerton, Edwin O.	R.		Mar. 13, 1912	Mar. 16, 1912	Appointed under Public Utilities Act.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General Election November 8, 1910.

COUNTIES.	Hiram W. Johnson (Republican)	Theodore A. Bell (Democrat)	J. Stitt Wilson (Socialist)	Simon Pease Meads (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	15,826	9,821	5,743	610	
Alpine	65	9			
Amador	1,000	1,100	40	4	
Butte	2,692	2,507	549	78	4
Calaveras	1,037	1,127	187	20	
Colusa	649	1,313	27	6	
Contra Costa	2,603	2,319	639	43	
Del Norte	390	316	49	7	
El Dorado	810	1,072	102	5	
Fresno	6,200	5,455	1,185	201	
Glenn	585	955	35	12	
Humboldt	3,050	1,688	1,324	47	4
Imperial	1,106	801	366	53	
Inyo	582	634	157	29	
Kern	2,680	3,410	548	31	
Kings	1,500	1,149	305	43	
Lake	570	744	83	29	
Lassen	622	437	87	5	
Los Angeles	30,513	23,051	11,129	1,929	34
Madera	750	777	140	9	
Marin	1,955	1,897	335	8	
Mariposa	403	562	41	7	
Mendocino	2,119	2,259	338	32	
Merced	1,212	1,311	217	59	1
Modoc	635	590	25	6	
Mono	230	156	28	1	1
Monterey	2,580	1,839	159	98	1
Napa	1,629	2,372	212	23	
Nevada	1,398	1,290	531	17	
Orange	3,026	2,695	467	259	
Placer	1,560	1,603	187	36	1
Plumas	622	423	61	4	
Riverside	3,026	1,914	690	228	2
Sacramento	5,217	6,033	994	49	
San Benito	915	874	74	20	
San Bernardino	4,111	3,611	1,025	377	
San Diego	4,514	2,966	1,870	129	
San Francisco	25,528	24,065	9,476	113	
San Joaquin	3,969	3,851	851	86	
San Luis Obispo	2,121	1,285	726	31	
San Mateo	2,389	1,828	599	17	1
Santa Barbara	2,334	1,995	366	43	2
Santa Clara	7,078	5,416	1,513	240	5
Santa Cruz	2,508	1,706	291	86	
Shasta	1,723	1,606	398	16	1
Sierra	542	385	47	2	
Siskiyou	1,630	1,910	251	19	
Solano	2,301	2,919	611	50	
Sonoma	3,976	4,178	876	76	
Stanislaus	1,992	1,798	324	297	2
Sutter	845	746	32	12	
Tehama	1,094	1,184	211	27	
Trinity	484	388	100		1
Tulare	3,113	2,877	574	71	
Tuolumne	1,080	1,179	136	20	
Ventura	1,696	1,545	192	41	
Yolo	1,466	1,804	233	38	
Yuba	940	1,090	63	8	1
Totals	177,191	154,835	47,819	5,807	61

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	Albert J. Wallace (Republican)	Timothy Spellacy (Democrat)	Fred C. Wheeler (Socialist)	M. W. Atwood (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	16,027	9,465	5,465	554	--------
Alpine	56	13	--------	--------	--------
Amador	941	1,078	43	4	--------
Butte	2,646	2,361	525	75	--------
Calaveras	961	1,099	159	14	--------
Colusa	650	1,203	21	7	--------
Contra Costa	2,381	2,332	602	45	--------
Del Norte	329	314	47	9	--------
El Dorado	756	1,049	103	9	--------
Fresno	5,769	5,372	1,112	208	--------
Glenn	550	889	37	12	--------
Humboldt	3,001	1,537	1,305	41	1
Imperial	1,088	695	334	56	--------
Inyo	569	541	154	25	--------
Kern	2,377	3,391	540	38	--------
Kings	1,397	1,160	278	45	--------
Lake	549	714	78	28	--------
Lassen	569	433	82	4	--------
Los Angeles	31,538	20,876	11,073	1,822	11
Madera	655	760	131	11	--------
Marin	1,685	2,034	328	6	--------
Mariposa	360	516	40	5	--------
Mendocino	2,023	2,087	339	35	--------
Merced	1,093	1,226	207	59	--------
Modoc	596	589	24	6	--------
Mono	217	144	26	--------	1
Monterey	2,244	1,947	158	95	--------
Napa	1,628	2,210	188	25	1
Nevada	1,228	1,358	504	17	--------
Orange	3,169	2,365	445	234	--------
Placer	1,504	1,542	183	32	--------
Plumas	574	395	61	5	--------
Riverside	3,130	1,670	672	215	--------
Sacramento	4,923	5,927	933	46	--------
San Benito	756	918	67	17	--------
San Bernardino	4,239	3,293	992	367	--------
San Diego	4,539	2,702	1,825	141	--------
San Francisco	20,146	28,529	8,680	116	--------
San Joaquin	3,773	3,863	789	77	1
San Luis Obispo	2,004	1,300	653	33	--------
San Mateo	2,128	1,770	545	22	1
Santa Barbara	2,185	1,820	358	45	--------
Santa Clara	6,740	5,330	1,412	236	1
Santa Cruz	2,229	1,809	393	78	--------
Shasta	1,579	1,599	404	18	1
Sierra	467	389	48	2	--------
Siskiyou	1,602	1,813	241	19	--------
Solano	2,479	2,732	621	49	--------
Sonoma	3,814	4,127	826	70	--------
Stanislaus	1,850	1,771	312	314	--------
Sutter	822	698	34	10	--------
Tehama	996	1,117	206	28	--------
Trinity	457	377	95	--------	--------
Tulare	3,078	2,751	539	72	--------
Tuolumne	951	1,139	141	17	--------
Ventura	1,692	1,395	193	26	--------
Yolo	1,534	1,771	193	41	--------
Yuba	902	1,059	66	7	1
Totals	168,145	153,364	45,830	5,592	19

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

COUNTIES.	Henry A. Melvin (Republican)	M. C. Sloss (Republican and Prohibitionist)	Benjamin F. Bledsoe (Democrat)	William P. Lawlor (Democrat)	Clarence Meily (Socialist)	F. B. Meriam (Socialist)	James H. Blanchard (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	18,282	18,960	5,640	8,234	4,978	4,900	604	--------
Alpine	52	54	12	11	--------	--------	--------	--------
Amador	989	1,046	874	934	36	35	6	--------
Butte	2,679	2,869	1,956	2,367	460	444	84	--------
Calaveras	1,138	1,143	821	893	132	133	18	--------
Colusa	611	656	1,039	1,137	25	27	10	--------
Contra Costa	2,895	2,919	1,531	1,935	480	463	55	--------
Del Norte	402	355	200	237	49	51	10	--------
El Dorado	789	838	889	962	103	101	17	--------
Fresno	5,929	5,929	4,271	5,605	983	944	262	1
Glenn	607	593	706	779	38	36	13	--------
Humboldt	3,259	3,207	990	1,425	1,235	1,226	54	1
Imperial	995	1,041	719	712	313	299	73	1
Inyo	569	628	512	516	144	146	28	--------
Kern	2,672	2,655	2,982	2,983	515	507	39	--------
Kings	1,446	1,466	896	1,130	240	241	52	--------
Lake	582	573	656	746	69	68	29	--------
Lassen	551	571	386	424	81	79	5	--------
Los Angeles	28,843	34,115	16,811	21,196	10,336	10,175	2,131	8
Madera	626	611	663	747	117	117	11	2
Marin	2,247	2,490	830	1,566	261	246	10	--------
Mariposa	339	343	462	492	41	40	7	--------
Mendocino	2,355	2,324	1,624	1,875	315	307	31	--------
Merced	1,073	1,066	1,052	1,286	183	186	70	1
Modoc	559	624	535	583	25	25	7	--------
Mono	236	222	99	131	23	24	--------	--------
Monterey	2,202	2,319	1,485	2,035	146	137	113	--------
Napa	2,284	2,034	1,246	1,755	156	161	28	--------
Nevada	1,387	1,395	1,017	1,263	441	425	22	--------
Orange	3,115	3,484	2,125	2,104	433	421	280	1
Placer	1,529	1,620	1,266	1,514	166	158	50	--------
Plumas	564	602	346	426	56	52	5	--------
Riverside	2,796	3,135	2,124	1,611	604	604	251	2
Sacramento	5,755	6,078	3,756	5,026	788	739	66	--------
San Benito	746	874	727	899	61	61	21	--------
San Bernardino	3,412	4,417	4,321	2,835	850	883	353	2
San Diego	4,534	4,429	2,559	2,792	1,680	1,654	147	--------
San Francisco	29,157	30,834	11,482	23,379	6,545	6,178	153	--------
San Joaquin	4,314	4,269	2,739	3,558	547	532	88	--------
San Luis Obispo	1,784	1,980	1,188	1,623	529	508	42	4
San Mateo	2,639	2,597	988	1,638	406	388	19	--------
Santa Barbara	2,254	2,322	1,399	1,595	340	330	47	1
Santa Clara	7,369	7,753	3,647	4,959	1,148	1,125	349	1
Santa Cruz	2,045	2,375	1,212	1,989	280	271	106	--------
Shasta	1,668	1,779	1,239	1,428	388	387	28	--------
Sierra	451	508	306	403	45	47	5	--------
Siskiyou	1,557	1,618	1,652	1,817	225	211	26	--------
Solano	3,009	2,970	2,110	2,588	523	518	55	--------
Sonoma	4,457	4,399	2,898	3,986	631	600	90	--------
Stanislaus	1,778	2,114	1,500	1,865	280	261	380	2
Sutter	847	864	607	663	32	31	15	--------
Tehama	987	1,068	984	1,090	178	166	33	--------
Trinity	456	434	355	396	94	91	--------	--------
Tulare	2,801	2,909	2,657	3,069	475	464	98	1
Tuolumne	939	997	938	1,028	141	139	26	--------
Ventura	1,624	1,767	1,239	1.268	174	174	48	--------
Yolo	1,546	1,618	1,709	1,832	168	164	40	--------
Yuba	1,072	1,061	749	875	63	63	6	2
Totals	181,803	193,921	109,726	142,215	39,775	38,763	6,616	30

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

COUNTIES.	Frank C. Jordan (Republican)	Simeon S. Bayley (Democrat)	Edward A. Cantrell (Socialist)	Lucius C. Dale (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	18,974	6,255	5,090	632	------
Alpine	58	8	------	------	------
Amador	1,052	888	40	9	------
Butte	2,970	1,931	464	83	------
Calaveras	1,166	832	139	17	------
Colusa	648	1,068	30	9	------
Contra Costa	3,063	1,527	498	55	------
Del Norte	381	194	53	10	------
El Dorado	889	872	103	13	------
Fresno	6,138	4,506	1,005	262	------
Glenn	634	742	36	10	------
Humboldt	3,391	952	1,257	57	------
Imperial	1,089	609	320	67	------
Inyo	603	485	148	29	------
Kern	2,772	2,845	526	34	------
Kings	1,528	919	247	52	------
Lake	610	640	71	32	1
Lassen	592	383	83	4	------
Los Angeles	35,072	13,149	10,585	2,171	5
Madera	648	681	122	13	------
Marin	2,531	966	272	11	------
Mariposa	358	455	42	6	------
Mendocino	2,409	1,635	310	35	4
Merced	1,130	1,096	189	68	------
Modoc	568	583	26	8	1
Mono	249	104	23	1	1
Monterey	2,379	1,553	156	108	------
Napa	2,290	1,322	183	29	------
Nevada	1,527	984	449	19	------
Orange	3,434	1,841	440	276	------
Placer	1,842	1,152	167	48	------
Plumas	596	369	57	5	------
Riverside	3,271	1,346	629	249	------
Sacramento	6,441	4,073	762	60	------
San Benito	828	760	64	22	------
San Bernardino	4,641	2,604	991	399	------
San Diego	5,109	1,917	1,760	164	------
San Francisco	33,956	13,178	6,972	186	------
San Joaquin	4,469	2,993	558	102	------
San Luis Obispo	2,101	1,177	575	45	2
San Mateo	2,818	1,112	433	25	2
Santa Barbara	2,418	1,345	334	56	------
Santa Clara	7,707	3,912	1,183	314	1
Santa Cruz	2,263	1,429	295	123	------
Shasta	1,769	1,270	411	29	------
Sierra	522	300	49	4	------
Siskiyou	1,758	1,546	237	27	------
Solano	3,159	2,139	536	62	------
Sonoma	4,810	3,004	658	95	------
Stanislaus	1,924	1,509	283	387	1
Sutter	881	616	31	12	------
Tehama	1,059	1,002	167	33	------
Trinity	480	346	94	2	------
Tulare	2,976	2,677	493	100	------
Tuolumne	1,018	962	149	20	------
Ventura	1,832	1,098	184	42	1
Yolo	1,632	1,695	169	40	------
Yuba	1,113	772	61	8	1
Totals	202,546	106,328	41,209	6,779	20

FOR CONTROLLER.

COUNTIES.	A. B. Nye (Republican and Democrat)	W. S. Deeds (Socialist)	C. V. Sturdevant (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	25,214	5,083	614	--------
Alpine	65	--------	--------	--------
Amador	1,919	40	6	--------
Butte	4,853	469	88	--------
Calaveras	1,995	143	16	--------
Colusa	1,707	27	8	--------
Contra Costa	4,569	516	53	--------
Del Norte	571	53	10	--------
El Dorado	1,741	104	12	--------
Fresno	10,801	996	259	1
Glenn	1,365	37	10	--------
Humboldt	4,318	1,269	59	--------
Imperial	1,706	320	65	--------
Inyo	1,088	148	29	--------
Kern	5,593	523	42	--------
Kings	2,463	245	53	--------
Lake	1,245	75	34	1
Lassen	982	82	6	--------
Los Angeles	48,739	10,499	2,199	5
Madera	1,336	126	13	--------
Marin	3,461	282	13	--------
Mariposa	815	42	7	--------
Mendocino	3,979	322	44	--------
Merced	2,209	200	70	2
Modoc	1,155	26	7	1
Mono	350	27	--------	--------
Monterey	3,970	216	113	1
Napa	3,563	193	31	--------
Nevada	2,475	469	21	1
Orange	5,305	445	280	--------
Placer	2,965	174	46	--------
Plumas	976	57	6	--------
Riverside	4,585	720	251	--------
Sacramento	10,368	816	58	--------
San Benito	1,596	74	21	--------
San Bernardino	7,260	946	404	--------
San Diego	7,049	1,770	162	--------
San Francisco	46,344	7,144	294	--------
San Joaquin	7,420	570	90	4
San Luis Obispo	3,236	567	48	1
San Mateo	3,848	434	25	1
Satna Barbara	3,734	342	52	--------
Santa Clara	11,556	1,228	321	1
Santa Cruz	3,716	310	119	--------
Shasta	3,019	431	29	1
Sierra	828	45	5	--------
Siskiyou	3,313	230	24	--------
Solano	5,328	534	55	--------
Sonoma	7,854	693	91	1
Stanislaus	3,478	279	390	--------
Sutter	1,484	33	13	--------
Tehama	2,057	176	30	--------
Trinity	816	96	3	--------
Tulare	5,698	489	94	--------
Tuolumne	1,986	144	20	--------
Ventura	2,931	186	44	--------
Yolo	3,328	165	40	--------
Yuba	1,871	67	7	1
Totals	308,196	41,697	6,904	22

FOR TREASURER.

COUNTIES.	W. R. Williams (Republican)	Tupper S. Malone (Democrat)	A. E. Briggs (Socialist)	W. P. Fassett (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	20,256	4,945	5,070	640	--------
Alpine	56	8	--------	--------	--------
Amador	1,041	882	37	6	--------
Butte	3,039	1,887	465	84	--------
Calaveras	1,162	804	138	17	--------
Colusa	675	1,019	31	10	--------
Contra Costa	3,122	1,459	501	55	--------
Del Norte	377	203	51	9	--------
El Dorado	898	833	102	13	--------
Fresno	6,732	4,146	975	260	1
Glenn	577	735	36	11	--------
Humboldt	3,370	959	1,259	61	--------
Imperial	1,087	588	314	73	--------
Inyo	581	485	142	28	--------
Kern	2,760	2,862	571	39	--------
Kings	1,547	908	244	52	--------
Lake	608	645	71	32	1
Lassen	605	369	80	6	--------
Los Angeles	35,713	12,901	10,470	2,149	4
Madera	665	657	120	15	--------
Marin	2,292	1,315	251	13	--------
Mariposa	359	450	44	6	--------
Mendocino	2,339	1,681	310	35	--------
Merced	1,133	1,070	196	75	--------
Modoc	618	533	25	6	--------
Mono	236	97	27	--------	--------
Monterey	2,421	1,540	159	118	--------
Napa	2,197	1,408	186	29	--------
Nevada	1,539	947	445	19	1
Orange	3,564	1,765	436	266	--------
Placer	1,799	1,119	173	66	--------
Plumas	632	331	56	5	--------
Riverside	3,321	1,344	632	254	--------
Sacramento	7,475	2,977	826	57	--------
San Benito	829	769	69	21	--------
San Bernardino	4,762	2,515	942	400	--------
San Diego	5,196	1,860	1,751	165	--------
San Francisco	32,057	14,345	6,959	194	--------
San Joaquin	4,578	2,894	617	89	--------
San Luis Obispo	2,050	1,180	567	47	1
San Mateo	2,725	1,075	442	24	2
Santa Barbara	2,395	1,300	346	55	--------
Santa Clara	8,021	3,660	1,197	315	--------
Santa Cruz	2,512	1,198	299	122	--------
Shasta	1,805	1,216	407	29	--------
Sierra	527	283	48	4	--------
Siskiyou	1,749	1,536	227	28	--------
Solano	3,125	2,180	545	52	--------
Sonoma	4,679	3,147	638	101	--------
Stanislaus	1,959	1,467	286	394	--------
Sutter	886	601	34	11	--------
Tehama	1,077	987	168	36	--------
Trinity	474	350	94	3	--------
Tulare	3,103	2,574	484	104	--------
Tuolumne	1,027	951	147	22	--------
Ventura	1,870	1,064	184	43	--------
Yolo	1,673	1,652	169	45	--------
Yuba	1,117	750	61	7	1
Totals	204,992	103,426	41,124	6,820	11

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	U. S. Webb (Republican)	J. E. Pemberton (Democrat)	Henry L. Ford (Socialist)	Wallace M. Pence (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	20,379	4,976	5,111	599	
Alpine	59	10			
Amador	1,069	865	37	6	
Butte	3,273	1,753	445	80	
Calaveras	1,226	792	133	13	
Colusa	704	1,022	30	9	
Contra Costa	3,174	1,445	502	51	
Del Norte	391	195	58	8	
El Dorado	914	827	104	13	
Fresno	6,469	4,331	989	263	2
Glenn	660	712	37	10	
Humboldt	3,317	999	1,373	49	
Imperial	1,112	595	315	72	
Inyo	615	479	150	27	
Kern	2,802	2,819	528	38	
Kings	1,533	918	246	51	
Lake	599	664	70	31	
Lassen	640	345	80	4	
Los Angeles	36,263	12,888	10,536	2,111	
Madera	694	546	121	13	
Marin	2,656	915	264	10	
Mariposa	375	435	45	7	
Mendocino	2,179	1,927	312	29	
Merced	1,171	1,057	198	72	
Modoc	628	531	25	6	
Mono	245	101	27		1
Monterey	2,509	1,452	154	181	
Napa	2,454	1,219	181	31	
Nevada	1,632	913	440	17	1
Orange	3,511	1,804	432	274	
Placer	1,988	1,016	168	46	
Plumas	702	309	53	4	
Riverside	3,340	1,300	619	254	
Sacramento	7,472	3,035	784	47	
San Benito	861	749	66	29	
San Bernardino	4,789	2,514	940	403	
San Diego	5,224	1,979	1,761	159	
San Francisco	34,947	13,080	4,981	152	
San Joaquin	4,706	2,765	544	86	
San Luis Obispo	2,106	1,136	565	56	2
San Mateo	3,010	969	409	23	1
Santa Barbara	2,490	1,271	344	50	
Santa Clara	8,214	3,568	1,201	293	
Santa Cruz	2,620	1,162	304	113	
Shasta	1,876	1,177	409	29	
Sierra	600	252	43	2	
Siskiyou	1,783	1,515	225	24	
Solano	3,172	2,135	530	55	
Sonoma	4,949	2,988	641	81	1
Stanislaus	2,017	1,454	278	384	
Sutter	898	596	31	12	
Tehama	1,088	996	171	33	
Trinity	484	336	92	2	
Tulare	3,068	2,614	490	100	
Tuolumne	1,025	943	154	23	
Ventura	1,866	1,055	180	42	
Yolo	1,691	1,645	169	41	
Yuba	1,172	716	63	7	1
Totals	211,431	100,807	41,158	6,625	9

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	Wm. S. Kingsbury (Republican)	E. W. Nolan (Democrat)	R. Gilhousen (Socialist)	Harry V. Wheeler (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	20,235	4,991	5,047	619	--------
Alpine	56	8	--------	--------	--------
Amador	1,025	883	34	3	--------
Butte	2,966	1,948	455	83	--------
Calaveras	1,137	822	135	16	--------
Colusa	659	1,024	28	10	--------
Contra Costa	3,046	1,541	487	54	--------
Del Norte	367	204	51	7	--------
El Dorado	902	837	101	13	--------
Fresno	6,130	4,565	983	269	--------
Glenn	611	730	36	12	--------
Humboldt	3,326	972	1,246	62	--------
Imperial	1,073	606	306	69	--------
Inyo	601	489	144	28	--------
Kern	2,687	2,901	508	40	--------
Kings	1,513	924	244	52	--------
Lake	600	651	72	32	--------
Lassen	605	370	77	4	--------
Los Angeles	35,502	13,040	10,470	2,150	5
Madera	650	668	120	13	--------
Marin	2,475	1,024	270	18	--------
Mariposa	351	450	42	7	--------
Mendocino	2,304	1,665	299	35	--------
Merced	1,107	1,080	196	73	1
Modoc	600	546	25	7	--------
Mono	232	102	25	--------	--------
Monterey	2,356	1,544	159	124	--------
Napa	2,217	1,337	183	30	--------
Nevada	1,503	954	436	20	1
Orange	3,444	1,825	430	274	--------
Placer	1,787	1,138	167	49	--------
Plumas	621	338	56	5	--------
Riverside	3,305	1,305	618	258	--------
Sacramento	7,058	3,248	767	65	--------
San Benito	808	791	65	22	--------
San Bernardino	4,734	2,560	919	408	--------
San Diego	5,122	1,892	1,723	260	--------
San Francisco	30,066	16,209	6,930	208	--------
San Joaquin	4,475	2,913	544	91	--------
San Luis Obispo	2,052	1,184	563	48	1
San Mateo	2,674	1,147	418	27	1
Santa Barbara	2,365	1,322	344	50	--------
Santa Clara	7,717	3,773	1,176	323	1
Santa Cruz	2,414	1,236	298	130	--------
Shasta	1,789	1,232	403	30	--------
Sierra	514	307	47	4	--------
Siskiyou	1,370	2,006	206	23	--------
Solano	3,122	2,210	526	51	--------
Sonoma	4,639	3,147	640	96	1
Stanislaus	1,887	1,517	278	403	--------
Sutter	873	605	33	14	--------
Tehama	1,058	993	165	32	--------
Trinity	472	342	95	2	--------
Tulare	3,013	2,640	486	101	--------
Tuolumne	974	952	147	21	--------
Ventura	1,838	1,079	181	42	--------
Yolo	1,667	1,662	169	40	--------
Yuba	1,106	753	64	6	1
Totals	199,800	107,202	40,637	6,933	11

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

COUNTIES.	B. Grant Taylor (Republican)	Hiram A. Blanchard (Democrat)	M. E. Shore (Socialist)	Frederick Head (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	19,989	5,146	5,055	653	--------
Alpine	57	8	--------	--------	--------
Amador	1,029	886	38	4	--------
Butte	2,952	1,959	451	81	--------
Calaveras	1,136	822	136	16	--------
Colusa	633	1,047	28	9	--------
Contra Costa	3,006	1,529	496	48	--------
Del Norte	366	209	53	6	--------
El Dorado	857	864	104	13	--------
Fresno	6,121	4,514	988	269	--------
Glenn	609	743	35	14	--------
Humboldt	3,323	984	1,252	60	--------
Imperial	1,066	615	313	67	--------
Inyo	584	487	149	28	--------
Kern	2,636	2,910	512	38	--------
Kings	1,492	939	244	56	--------
Lake	595	664	72	31	--------
Lassen	599	379	80	4	--------
Los Angeles	34,936	13,456	10,444	2,147	--------
Madera	653	672	123	13	--------
Marin	2,424	1,071	265	14	--------
Mariposa	344	454	44	6	--------
Mendocino	2,367	1,678	308	33	--------
Merced	1,097	1,080	203	74	--------
Modoc	603	552	25	6	--------
Mono	231	105	23	--------	--------
Monterey	2,379	1,589	152	118	--------
Napa	2,177	1,386	179	30	2
Nevada	1,471	998	435	19	1
Orange	3,423	1,845	430	276	--------
Placer	1,753	1,189	168	47	--------
Plumas	612	347	55	5	--------
Riverside	3,271	1,325	627	253	--------
Sacramento	6,544	3,692	797	62	--------
San Benito	802	802	65	24	--------
San Bernardino	4,689	2,593	916	402	--------
San Diego	5,123	1,934	1,731	166	--------
San Francisco	30,176	15,691	6,959	493	--------
San Joaquin	4,435	3,015	554	90	--------
San Luis Obispo	2,024	1,199	558	43	--------
San Mateo	2,643	1,137	424	29	1
Santa Barbara	2,327	1,355	341	54	--------
Santa Clara	6,879	5,178	1,071	250	1
Santa Cruz	2,387	1,328	291	113	--------
Shasta	1,740	1,269	410	28	--------
Sierra	518	307	48	4	--------
Siskiyou	1,732	1,550	224	27	--------
Solano	3,107	2,216	529	54	--------
Sonoma	4,539	3,257	636	90	--------
Stanislaus	1,896	1,525	276	394	--------
Sutter	871	602	32	13	--------
Tehama	1,048	1,000	169	34	--------
Trinity	472	336	96	2	--------
Tulare	3,024	2,636	489	99	--------
Tuolumne	957	986	148	20	--------
Ventura	1,825	1,092	182	44	--------
Yolo	1,651	1,686	163	42	--------
Yuba	1,078	786	61	6	1
Totals	197,278	109,624	40,657	7,021	6

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Edward Hyatt (Republican)	Thomas H. Kirk (Democrat)	Agnes H. Downing (Socialist)	Perry O. Cole (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	19,774	5,363	5,074	615	---------
Alpine	58	7	---------	---------	---------
Amador	1,016	890	38	6	---------
Butte	2,878	2,113	449	74	---------
Calaveras	1,148	836	140	16	---------
Colusa	648	1,068	26	9	---------
Contra Costa	3,001	1,541	500	43	---------
Del Norte	373	198	51	8	---------
El Dorado	894	841	105	12	---------
Fresno	5,798	4,974	974	260	---------
Glenn	624	735	35	10	---------
Humboldt	3,321	979	1,252	61	---------
Imperial	1,113	581	393	64	---------
Inyo	609	470	146	26	---------
Kern	2,676	2,931	539	35	---------
Kings	1,504	933	245	52	---------
Lake	607	651	72	30	---------
Lassen	599	381	75	4	---------
Los Angeles	35,025	13,521	10,459	2,073	7
Madera	638	686	111	10	---------
Marin	2,383	1,108	275	13	---------
Mariposa	348	452	45	7	---------
Mendocino	2,344	1,658	308	33	---------
Merced	1,075	1,123	195	73	---------
Modoc	605	552	26	6	---------
Mono	235	107	21	1	---------
Monterey	2,420	1,527	154	106	---------
Napa	2,164	1,402	175	29	2
Nevada	1,505	968	431	15	1
Orange	3,368	1,896	432	282	---------
Placer	1,786	1,179	168	41	---------
Plumas	615	353	58	5	---------
Riverside	3,522	1,264	598	213	---------
Sacramento	6,817	3,723	754	45	---------
San Benito	779	807	73	23	---------
San Bernardino	4,702	2,568	936	293	---------
San Diego	5,104	1,951	1,759	165	---------
San Francisco	29,060	16,805	6,974	193	---------
San Joaquin	4,366	3,039	549	93	---------
San Luis Obispo	2,043	1,194	551	43	---------
San Mateo	2,605	1,211	432	20	3
Santa Barbara	2,272	1,418	346	53	---------
Santa Clara	7,558	4,018	1,167	292	1
Santa Cruz	2,359	1,323	307	124	---------
Shasta	1,729	1,302	403	25	1
Sierra	500	309	49	3	---------
Siskiyou	1,751	1,528	236	24	---------
Solano	3,129	2,194	532	56	---------
Sonoma	4,664	3,170	642	93	---------
Stanislaus	1,885	1,562	272	395	---------
Sutter	862	620	34	12	---------
Tehama	1,057	1,004	170	31	---------
Trinity	483	336	94	2	---------
Tulare	2,994	2,675	490	98	---------
Tuolumne	964	970	153	20	---------
Ventura	1,804	1,099	182	41	---------
Yolo	1,663	1,671	170	43	---------
Yuba	1,109	766	60	6	1
Totals	196,933	110,551	40,905	6,525	16

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

COUNTIES.	Wm. W. Shannon (Republican)	D. W. Ravenscroft (Democrat)	Francis M. Elliott (Socialist)	Clarence J. Kinne (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	19,745	5,459	5,108	625	--------
Alpine	56	9	--------	--------	--------
Amador	1,098	822	36	6	--------
Butte	3,005	1,910	448	82	--------
Calaveras	1,173	823	132	15	--------
Colusa	669	1,008	31	8	--------
Contra Costa	3,124	1,402	493	50	--------
Del Norte	379	192	53	6	--------
El Dorado	916	813	103	14	--------
Fresno	6,300	4,385	989	280	--------
Glenn	629	719	37	11	--------
Humboldt	3,393	885	1,246	65	--------
Imperial	1,084	577	305	76	--------
Inyo	603	468	141	27	--------
Kern	2,773	2,779	523	38	--------
Kings	1,499	919	245	50	--------
Lake	597	650	73	35	--------
Lassen	612	360	80	5	--------
Los Angeles	35,444	12,863	10,505	2,182	5
Madera	658	644	124	12	--------
Marin	2,730	858	268	12	--------
Mariposa	350	438	40	6	--------
Mendocino	2,380	1,611	309	35	--------
Merced	1,155	1,046	193	73	--------
Modoc	615	542	25	6	--------
Mono	233	106	24	--------	--------
Monterey	2,410	1,481	157	123	--------
Napa	2,237	1,323	180	32	--------
Nevada	1,613	902	433	16	1
Orange	3,434	1,816	436	284	--------
Placer	1,867	1,099	168	44	2
Plumas	627	331	56	6	--------
Riverside	3,281	1,297	636	247	--------
Sacramento	7,617	3,132	754	53	--------
San Benito	802	774	72	21	--------
San Bernardino	4,695	2,571	923	403	--------
San Diego	5,141	1,837	1,758	165	--------
San Francisco	36,556	11,289	6,833	184	--------
San Joaquin	4,656	2,789	533	89	--------
San Luis Obispo	2,078	1,148	563	45	--------
San Mateo	2,868	1,006	435	20	--------
Santa Barbara	2,359	1,290	342	52	--------
Santa Clara	8,158	3,458	1,171	340	--------
Santa Cruz	2,285	1,402	297	116	--------
Shasta	1,807	1,241	398	29	--------
Sierra	528	295	46	4	--------
Siskiyou	1,819	1,495	217	30	--------
Solano	3,204	2,124	529	55	--------
Sonoma	4,359	3,559	629	89	--------
Stanislaus	1,930	1,490	281	395	--------
Sutter	900	585	33	12	--------
Tehama	1,065	979	169	34	--------
Trinity	484	331	95	2	--------
Tulare	2,983	2,667	499	100	--------

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

Second District.

(Unexpired term.)

COUNTIES.	Nathaniel P. Conrey (Independent)	William P. James (Independent)	Scattering
Imperial	19	95	--------
Inyo	4	9	--------
Kern	45	109	--------
Kings	114	51	--------
Los Angeles	5,460	7,544	6
Orange	115	497	--------
Riverside	118	314	--------
San Bernardino	218	591	--------
San Diego	111	298	--------
San Luis Obispo	25	45	--------
Santa Barbara	37	480	--------
Tulare	42	100	--------
Totals	6,372	10,410	6

FOR PRESIDING JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Thomas J. Lennon (Republican and Prohibitionist)	James V. Coffey (Democrat)	R. M. Royce (Socialist)	Scattering
Alameda	19,091	6,922	4,088	--------
Contra Costa	2,815	1,819	471	--------
Fresno	6,102	4,857	967	2
Marin	2,688	1,160	204	--------
Monterey	2,289	1,769	147	--------
San Benito	772	860	58	--------
San Francisco	20,358	27,713	6,196	--------
San Mateo	2,282	1,694	380	--------
Santa Clara	7,067	4,920	1,126	--------
Santa Cruz	2,099	1,728	280	--------
Totals	65,563	53,442	14,817	2

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

Second District.

COUNTIES.	Victor E. Shaw (Republican)	Minor Moore (Democrat)	Gustave Petzen (Socialist)	Scattering
Imperial	1,089	557	292	--------
Inyo	602	448	145	--------
Kern	2,703	2,826	508	--------
Kings	1,499	889	243	--------
Los Angeles	34,398	12,115	10,294	3
Orange	3,381	1,741	430	--------
Riverside	3,210	1,289	620	--------
San Bernardino	4,683	2,457	907	--------
San Diego	5,282	1,804	1,720	--------
San Luis Obispo	2,003	1,140	556	--------
Santa Barbara	2,203	1,253	333	--------
Tulare	2,985	2,618	490	--------
Ventura	1,722	1,045	173	--------
Totals	65,760	30,182	16,711	3

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Albert Glenn Burnett (Republican and Prohibitionist)	Henry C. Gesford (Democrat)	D. Wilmot Smith (Socialist)	Scattering
Alpine	54	9	--------	--------
Amador	1,002	916	35	--------
Butte	2,938	1,991	448	--------
Calaveras	1,138	832	132	--------
Colusa	655	1,015	26	--------
Del Norte	378	189	53	--------
El Dorado	850	872	104	--------
Glenn	626	712	37	--------
Humboldt	3,288	1,037	1,222	1
Lake	606	677	69	--------
Lassen	582	384	80	--------
Madera	646	657	121	--------
Mariposa	338	441	42	--------
Mendocino	2,373	1,672	292	--------
Merced	1,143	1,088	192	--------
Modoc	602	531	25	--------
Mono	230	100	25	--------
Napa	1,607	2,209	145	--------
Nevada	1,479	978	422	1
Placer	1,753	1,227	170	--------
Plumas	621	345	54	--------
Sacramento	7,227	3,057	752	--------
San Joaquin	4,216	3,011	548	--------
Shasta	1,713	1,292	399	--------
Sierra	500	314	45	--------
Siskiyou	1,649	1,652	224	--------
Solano	2,934	2,446	514	--------
Sonoma	5,386	2,753	560	--------
Stanislaus	2,295	1,482	274	--------
Sutter	874	609	34	--------
Tehama	1,108	957	163	--------
Trinity	477	340	94	--------
Tuolumne	1,000	946	147	--------
Yolo	1,694	1,677	168	--------
Yuba	1,055	801	62	--------
Totals	55,037	39,219	7,678	2

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Wm. F. Englebright (Republican)	John E. Raker (Democrat)	W. M. Morgan (Socialist)	C. H. Essex (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alpine	53	12	----------	----------	----------
Amador	965	977	36	4	1
Del Norte	363	259	49	6	----------
Calaveras	1,050	983	123	13	----------
Siskiyou	1,438	1,893	206	17	----------
Modoc	405	791	19	9	----------
Humboldt	3,488	1,063	1,197	47	----------
Trinity	440	390	85	----------	----------
Shasta	1,492	1,581	377	28	----------
Lassen	326	712	65	6	----------
Tehama	761	1,329	170	33	----------
Plumas	430	556	51	4	----------
Sierra	360	500	40	3	----------
Nevada	1,316	1,366	356	11	----------
Placer	1,445	1,568	152	43	----------
El Dorado	710	1,052	103	11	----------
Mono	232	114	24	----------	----------
Mariposa	375	457	39	6	----------
Tuolumne	921	1,098	139	18	----------
Totals	16,570	16,704	3,231	259	1

Second District.

COUNTIES.	William Kent (Republican)	I. G. Zumwalt (Democrat)	W. H. Ferber (Socialist)	H. P. Stipp (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Butte	2,592	2,491	434	69	----------
Sutter	776	754	27	7	----------
Yuba	1,026	910	60	8	----------
Mendocino	2,239	1,926	279	31	----------
Glenn	669	779	33	7	----------
Colusa	654	1,213	27	7	----------
Sacramento	6,085	5,111	637	38	----------
Yolo	1,569	1,794	152	37	----------
Lake	550	720	67	31	----------
Napa	2,053	1,719	159	24	----------
Sonoma	4,429	3,716	569	66	2
Marin	2,704	1,093	203	4	----------
Totals	25,346	22,229	2,647	329	2

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Joseph R. Knowland (Republican and Democrat)	S. Miller (Socialist)	Jas. N. Christian (Prohibitionist)
Solano	5,208	605	64
Contra Costa	4,470	531	67
Alameda	24,613	5,517	775
Totals	34,291	6,653	906

Fourth District.

COUNTIES.	Julius Kahn (Republican)	Walter Macarthur (Democrat)	Austin Lewis (Socialist)	E. F. Dinsmore (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
San Francisco	10,188	6,636	1,178	35	101
Totals	10,188	6,636	1,178	35	101

Fifth District.

COUNTIES.	Everis Anson Hayes (Republican)	Thomas E. Hayden (Democrat)	E. L. Reguin (Socialist)	F. E. Caton (Prohibitionist)
San Francisco	21,964	10,510	5,539	105
San Mateo	2,760	1,192	424	12
Santa Clara	8,541	3,643	1,089	242
Totals	33,265	15,345	7,052	359

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Sixth District.

COUNTIES.	James C. Needham (Republican)	A. L. Cowell (Democrat)	Richard Kirk (Socialist)	Ira E. Surface (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Santa Cruz	2,136	1,707	280	90	
Monterey	2,294	1,745	140	94	
San Benito	657	1,000	40	20	8
Fresno	5,855	5,150	920	215	5
Kings	1,515	968	240	43	1
Madera	553	798	111	13	2
Merced	1,037	1,264	175	67	
Stanislaus	1,919	1,701	200	335	39
San Joaquin	3,751	4,075	462	74	
Totals	19,717	18,408	2,568	951	55

Seventh District.

COUNTIES.	William D. Stephens (Republican)	Lorin A. Handley (Democrat)	T. W. Williams (Socialist)	C. V. La Fontaine (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Los Angeles	36,435	13,340	10,305	1,990	10
Totals	36,435	13,340	10,305	1,990	10

Eighth District.

COUNTIES.	Sylvester C. Smith (Republican)	William G. Irving (Democrat)	Geo. A. Garrett (Socialist)	J. S. Edwards (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
San Luis Obispo	1,855	1,361	580	37	
Santa Barbara	1,995	1,711	331	50	1
Ventura	1,705	1,198	182	41	
Kern	2,678	2,996	501	31	
Tulare	2,865	2,719	517	87	
Imperial	998	705	308	55	
Inyo	749	372	133	18	
San Bernardino	4,597	2,642	916	414	
Orange	3,384	1,839	440	275	
Riverside	2,999	1,701	617	230	
San Diego	4,377	1,714	2,782	141	
Totals	28,202	18,958	7,302	1,379	1

FOR MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Edward M. Rolkin (Republican)	Edward R. Rock (Democrat)	A. Tymcio (Socialist)	S. Fear (Prohibitionist)	Joseph H. Scott (Ind. League)
San Francisco	27,942	20,470	6,354	190	250
Totals	27,942	20,470	6,354	190	250

Second District.

COUNTIES.	John Mitchell (Republican)	Frank Gavin (Democrat)	A. S. Gagnon (Socialist)	J. N. Christian (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	19,018	6,115	5,103	680	--------
Alpine	53	10	--------	--------	--------
Amador	1,002	903	34	5	--------
Calaveras	950	994	132	11	--------
Contra Costa	2,603	1,995	477	45	--------
El Dorado	813	884	103	13	--------
Nevada	1,304	1,096	427	17	1
Placer	1,659	1,268	166	46	--------
Sacramento	6,006	3,950	785	61	--------
San Joaquin	4,215	3,164	497	97	--------
Tuolumne	943	956	144	22	--------
Totals	38,566	21,335	7,868	997	1

FOR MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Richard E. Collins (Republican and Democrat)	A. C. McArthur (Socialist)	J. J. Smith (Prohibitionist)
Butte	4,827	484	79
Colusa	1,640	31	11
Del Norte	544	52	6
Glenn	1,330	38	8
Humboldt	4,183	1,263	56
Lake	1,180	71	31
Lassen	958	78	3
Marin	3,377	271	13
Mendocino	3,903	303	31
Modoc	1,114	30	7
Napa	3,531	195	27
Plumas	939	60	8
Shasta	2,892	459	41
Sierra	797	49	5
Siskiyou	3,227	231	26
Solano	5,284	551	53
Sonoma	7,746	651	85
Sutter	1,453	35	12
Tehama	1,982	181	33
Trinity	807	98	1
Yolo	3,330	163	41
Yuba	1,816	64	7
Totals	56,860	5,358	584

Fourth District.

COUNTIES.	Jeff McElvaine (Republican)	James H. Boyd (Democrat)	J. J. Hicks (Socialist)	A. K. Nash (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Fresno	5,936	4,554	987	270	--------
Imperial	1,043	596	299	53	--------
Inyo	573	471	143	23	--------
Kern	2,671	2,865	524	29	--------
Kings	1,473	916	248	48	--------
Los Angeles	34,779	13,020	10,427	2,082	4
Madera	621	661	120	11	--------
Mariposa	334	440	43	8	--------
Merced	1,064	1,073	189	73	--------
Mono	225	106	25	1	--------
Monterey	2,295	1,556	155	119	--------
Orange	3,372	1,806	432	276	--------
Riverside	3,288	1,313	626	237	--------
San Benito	759	778	63	20	--------
San Bernardino	4,676	2,684	876	380	--------
San Diego	4,969	1,896	1,784	149	--------
San Luis Obispo	1,962	1,198	557	42	1
San Mateo	2,484	1,196	446	19	--------
Santa Barbara	2,229	1,353	348	46	--------
Santa Clara	7,419	3,834	1,182	326	--------
Santa Cruz	2,286	1,285	301	120	--------
Stanislaus	1,798	1,549	275	415	--------
Tulare	2,934	2,668	492	90	--------
Ventura	1,793	1,068	182	41	--------
Totals	90,983	48,886	20,724	4,878	5

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Alex. Gordon (Republican)	C. L. Browning (Democrat)	John Messer (Socialist)	C. L. Wheeler (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alpine	56	10			
Amador	1,029	867	36	6	
Butte	2,552	2,420	432	74	
Calaveras	1,113	814	132	13	
Colusa	636	1,038	28	9	
Del Norte	363	188	51	8	
El Dorado	854	858	105	13	
Glenn	600	735	37	10	
Humboldt	3,316	924	1,237	59	
Lake	561	667	72	30	
Lassen	573	379	77	4	
Mendocino	2,266	1,653	304	32	
Modoc	590	531	26	7	
Napa	2,152	1,385	178	28	
Nevada	1,403	931	421	16	1
Placer	1,769	1,148	165	47	
Plumas	594	344	54	6	
Sacramento	7,160	3,176	728	49	
Shasta	1,749	1,258	405	29	
Sierra	487	311	48	4	
Siskiyou	1,729	1,516	226	23	
Solano	3,145	2,178	531	55	
Sonoma	4,633	3,072	633	91	
Sutter	877	594	29	14	
Tehama	1,020	1,009	163	32	
Trinity	468	332	95	1	
Yolo	1,623	1,718	160	40	
Yuba	1,096	789	63	9	
Totals	44,474	30,845	6,436	709	1

Second District.

Counties.	Harvey D. Loveland (Republican)	Barclay Henley (Democrat)	L. Fortin (Socialist)	O. Rasmussen (Prohibitionist)
Marin	2,117	1,458	246	10
San Francisco	28,365	19,344	6,577	183
San Mateo	2,398	1,476	396	15
Totals	32,880	22,278	7,219	208

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Continued.

Third District.

Counties.	John M. Eshleman (Republican)	W. C. Wall (Democrat)	E. W. Evans (Socialist)	John Whitson (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	19,891	5,274	5,030	607	
Contra Costa	2,725	1,750	490	42	
Fresno	6,067	4,519	1,008	257	
Imperial	1,367	481	261	33	
Inyo	584	481	145	24	
Kern	2,610	2,602	528	33	
Kings	1,475	908	243	47	
Los Angeles	34,991	12,914	10,516	1,974	1
Madera	628	661	122	12	
Mariposa	326	449	39	7	
Merced	1,056	1,089	194	75	
Mono	208	126	23		
Monterey	2,277	1,546	161	112	
Orange	3,405	1,815	437	268	
Riverside	3,289	1,261	636	232	
San Benito	777	768	64	17	
San Bernardino	4,684	2,515	922	889	
San Diego	4,922	1,907	1,791	186	
San Joaquin	3,415	4,215	472	80	
San Luis Obispo	1,988	1,167	611	42	
Santa Barbara	2,228	1,352	347	45	
Santa Clara	7,434	3,827	1,179	300	
Santa Cruz	2,295	1,285	304	121	
Stanislaus	1,786	1,546	285	393	
Tulare	2,975	2,644	493	92	
Tuolumne	926	960	149	19	
Ventura	1,774	1,074	189	41	
Totals	116,103	59,136	26,639	5,448	1

SUPERIOR JUDGES.

Alameda County.

(One to be elected.)

Wm. S. Wells (Rep., U. L.)	20,659
I. J. Scrivner (Dem.)	4,774
James Andrew (Soc.)	5,013

Amador County.

(One to be elected.)

Unexpired term—

Fred V. Wood (Rep., Pro.)	1,407
Robert C. Bole (Dem.)	667

Butte County.

(One to be elected.)

Unexpired term—

John C. Gray (Rep., Pro.)	3,231
Richard White (Dem.)	2,107

Glenn County.

(One to be elected.)

Wm. M. Finch (Rep., Dem., Pro.)	1,426

Kern County.

(One to be elected.)

Paul W. Bennett (Rep., Dem.)	2,024

Los Angeles County.

(Four to be elected.)

Gavin W. Craig (Rep., Pro.)	32,586
Frank G. Finlayson (Rep., G. G. O., Pro.)	35,344
John Perry Wood (Rep., G. G. O., Pro.)	32,539
W. R. Hervey (Rep., Dem.)	1,812
Stephen G. Long (Dem.)	12,734
Albert Lee Stephens (Dem., G. G. O.)	20,463
Cyrus F. McNutt (Dem.)	12,367
E. W. Tuttle (Soc.)	10,174
Clarence Meily (Soc.)	9,989
George W. Downing (Soc.)	10,215
Scattering	243

Unexpired term—

Paul J. McCormack (Ind.)	10,407
Dana R. Weller (Ind.)	4,475
Lewis R. Works (G. G. O.)	3,117
Lewis R. Works (Ind.)	3,117
Scattering	23

San Francisco County.

(Four to be elected.)

James M. Troutt (Rep., Pro., Ind. L., G. G.)	26,943
Frank J. Murasky (Dem., Ind. L., G. G.)	33,736
Wm. McDevitt (Soc.)	6,000
George H. Bahrs (Rep., Ind. L.)	21,841
George H. Cabaniss (Dem., G. G.)	32,955
Oliver Everett (Soc.)	6,052
R. B. McClellan (Rep.)	14,542
J. M. Seawell (Dem., G. G.)	29,715
T. Mooney (Soc.)	5,890
Franklin P. Bull (Rep.)	15,833
James G. Maguire (Dem.)	16,015
E. W. Bender (Soc.)	5,957

San Joaquin County.

(One to be elected.)

Unexpired term—

J. A. Plummer (Rep.)	4,070
D. M. Young (Dem.)	3,828

Santa Clara County.

(One to be elected.)

J. R. Welch (Rep., Pro.)	6,814
C. C. Coolidge (Dem.)	6,090
N. L. Grist (Soc.)	900

Solano County.

(One to be elected.)

Unexpired term—

A. J. Buckles (Rep., Pro.)	2,937
R. F. Hunnewell (Dem.)	2,585
R. E. Winton (Soc.)	391

Tulare County.

(One to be elected.)

Alfred Daggett (Rep.)	2,520
W. B. Wallace (Dem.)	3,575
D. B. Florida (Soc.)	306

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSITIONS.

COUNTIES.	Senate Const. Amendment No. 1. Providing for the separation of state and local taxation, and providing for the taxation of public service and other corporations for the benefit of the state.		Senate Const. Amendment No. 11. Providing that a mortgage, deed of trust, etc., together with the money represented by such debt, shall be exempt from taxation.		Senate Const. Amendment No. 36. Relating to Judges of the Superior Court.		Senate Const. Amendment No. 38. Relating to the formation of new counties, and altering the boundary lines of existing counties.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alameda	15,323	5,467	11,583	4,627	12,512	2,076	9,652	5,386
Alpine	7	20	13	8	12		12	11
Amador	498	512	298	479	381	269	208	470
Butte	1,302	1,693	1,394	1,390	1,506	814	1,154	1,318
Calaveras	882	389	540	435	533	233	350	463
Colusa	613	485	446	439	456	256	353	402
Contra Costa	1,762	1,217	1,334	1,016	1,457	535	1,051	1,096
Del Norte	260	90	153	107	127	62	137	88
El Dorado	684	454	558	424	519	283	397	434
Fresno	5,348	1,529	3,026	2,679	2,960	1,290	2,056	2,671
Glenn	503	375	347	383	358	202	295	325
Humboldt	1,632	1,858	1,107	1,710	1,118	1,206	841	1,621
Imperial	395	488	502	300	412	163	416	210
Inyo	399	274	387	242	336	112	267	238
Kern	1,237	1,233	1,250	937	1,203	400	1,091	689
Kings	546	917	631	656	590	402	401	689
Lake	601	281	357	341	384	173	289	316
Lassen	432	227	274	264	249	167	198	245
Los Angeles	23,872	22,506	25,041	13,225	23,528	8,010	21,820	11,812
Madera	584	227	363	274	348	121	287	204
Marin	1,565	1,011	2,468	793	1,688	273	1,302	2,289
Mariposa	379	242	217	144	201	91	183	127
Mendocino	1,435	884	859	977	910	569	687	928
Merced	912	433	644	462	617	208	469	402
Modoc	240	281	205	295	168	217	170	248
Mono	117	60	82	48	83	25	63	47
Monterey	1,764	1,015	1,303	774	1,216	457	952	866
Napa	1,533	634	915	768	1,017	389	727	750
Nevada	349	1,762	661	945	851	525	546	888
Orange	2,773	1,379	1,611	1,497	1,299	1,207	1,238	1,417
Placer	741	1,245	1,037	702	1,105	373	835	723
Plumas	134	461	237	228	244	129	166	229
Riverside	1,713	1,711	1,728	1,159	1,408	867	1,096	1,276
Sacramento	5,166	2,450	5,030	1,770	4,834	1,248	4,253	1,909
San Benito	544	405	364	411	357	249	278	394
San Bernardino	1,286	4,159	2,460	2,217	2,343	1,600	2,061	2,181
San Diego	3,243	3,142	3,684	1,692	3,082	1,250	2,835	1,996
San Francisco	28,062	15,042	22,491	14,399	27,408	6,034	18,489	15,630
San Joaquin	3,081	2,372	1,991	2,744	2,433	1,435	2,007	2,138
San Luis Obispo	1,499	905	1,014	888	993	530	828	827
San Mateo	1,968	859	1,608	762	1,782	261	1,281	924
Santa Barbara	1,937	912	1,223	801	1,137	438	972	724
Santa Clara	6,100	2,616	4,360	2,560	4,427	2,356	3,260	2,648
Santa Cruz	1,838	1,060	1,368	1,018	1,338	557	1,131	884
Shasta	752	1,082	782	887	786	592	624	610
Sierra	222	273	214	183	213	107	158	193
Siskiyou	783	1,016	788	846	817	455	634	752
Solano	1,742	832	1,223	690	1,364	369	1,188	638
Sonoma	3,050	2,296	2,402	2,201	2,607	1,257	1,770	2,243
Stanislaus	1,999	650	1,222	882	1,181	382	964	743
Sutter	432	454	412	336	355	231	279	341
Tehama	462	852	469	743	454	557	402	693
Trinity	166	354	162	279	239	119	126	295
Tulare	2,929	854	1,646	1,362	1,541	748	1,314	1,210
Tuolumne	931	578	437	620	466	385	298	600
Ventura	1,063	944	895	593	815	410	636	604
Yolo	1,038	576	646	479	738	270	747	376
Yuba	484	450	465	344	489	194	363	377
Totals	141,312	96,493	118,927	79,435	121,997	44,138	96,607	78,808

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSITIONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Senate Const. Amendment No. 44. Providing for the classification by the legislature of cities and towns by population for the purpose of regulating the business of banking.		Senate Const. Amendment No. 52. Relating to how money may be appropriated and drawn from state treasury, and providing for raising $5,000,000 for Panama-Pacific International Exposition.		Assembly Const. Amendment No. 14. Relating to the right of the people to fish.		Assembly Const. Amendment No. 33. Authorizing the City and County of San Francisco to amend its charter in aid of Panama-Pacific International Exposition.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alameda	11,984	2,484	19,140	1,614	14,823	1,526	18,803	1,204
Alpine	9	1	16	5	23	1	15	----------
Amador	330	303	516	396	677	157	578	256
Butte	1,426	930	1,835	1,089	2,767	342	2,041	758
Calaveras	459	268	772	352	967	144	799	224
Colusa	449	258	591	351	857	124	658	230
Contra Costa	1,457	545	2,490	383	2,146	265	2,571	292
Del Norte	152	66	327	43	217	43	308	32
El Dorado	531	287	725	313	916	147	767	228
Fresno	2,744	1,556	4,469	1,556	3,968	1,314	4,551	1,066
Glenn	360	215	614	237	636	120	579	164
Humboldt	1,035	1,347	2,120	1,083	1,996	801	2,244	846
Imperial	401	221	426	370	518	134	506	237
Inyo	339	139	431	186	515	65	441	132
Kern	1,330	431	2,174	438	1,787	294	2,044	301
Kings	511	500	645	780	954	273	810	477
Lake	356	206	593	210	647	106	606	149
Lassen	217	185	333	203	437	102	353	151
Los Angeles	23,211	9,328	26,679	13,600	27,911	6,322	29,168	8,577
Madera	348	136	557	158	600	75	552	108
Marin	1,590	408	2,924	175	2,156	210	2,513	146
Mariposa	201	83	383	82	348	62	366	71
Mendocino	992	599	1,871	665	1,752	344	1,811	390
Merced	590	228	1,097	264	940	132	1,067	174
Modoc	166	227	234	286	351	138	264	192
Mono	78	35	120	38	143	17	115	24
Monterey	1,200	487	2,051	422	2,126	203	2,124	242
Napa	1,016	407	1,782	348	1,665	193	1,789	249
Nevada	727	635	1,112	558	1,577	241	1,271	377
Orange	1,189	1,336	1,232	1,896	1,978	839	1,555	1,371
Placer	1,033	437	1,387	407	1,670	186	1,420	347
Plumas	220	164	359	149	508	52	360	106
Riverside	1,278	1,022	1,012	1,932	1,741	742	1,501	1,200
Sacramento	4,858	1,332	5,821	1,346	6,301	659	5,961	956
San Benito	263	316	638	279	657	154	624	200
San Bernardino	2,026	1,946	1,875	2,844	3,148	1,158	2,801	1,650
San Diego	3,280	1,246	3,836	1,699	4,393	643	4,131	1,176
San Francisco	27,166	6,358	43,610	2,504	35,774	2,990	43,610	2,440
San Joaquin	2,233	1,796	3,811	1,409	4,436	595	4,025	981
San Luis Obispo	930	592	1,345	796	1,508	327	1,433	521
San Mateo	1,766	332	3,093	126	2,265	194	3,109	111
Santa Barbara	1,059	483	1,500	631	1,659	308	1,618	424
Santa Clara	4,329	1,338	8,215	981	6,151	770	8,191	661
Santa Cruz	1,326	623	2,239	493	2,196	216	2,339	255
Shasta	804	573	1,341	544	1,449	318	1,359	416
Sierra	186	117	323	127	402	65	323	89
Siskiyou	874	442	1,304	508	1,618	236	1,304	345
Solano	1,412	436	1,938	401	1,759	298	1,883	278
Sonoma	2,503	1,352	4,217	1,032	4,114	718	4,316	708
Stanislaus	1,232	399	1,774	502	1,851	202	1,736	339
Sutter	336	250	498	293	625	134	499	216
Tehama	458	592	726	558	981	299	775	425
Trinity	154	190	336	135	286	61	329	102
Tulare	1,443	890	1,918	1,179	2,128	577	2,071	796
Tuolumne	454	408	762	424	949	216	806	339
Ventura	689	486	814	690	1,139	345	913	453
Yolo	782	377	864	472	852	278	794	247
Yuba	478	233	698	259	811	102	743	184
Totals	118,970	48,583	174,513	50,857	167,869	27,577	180,043	34,723

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSITIONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	"The San Francisco Harbor Improvement Act of 1909."		"The State Highway Act."		"The India Basin Act."		"The San Diego Seawall Act."	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Alameda	14,003	2,503	10,199	5,328	11,086	5,516	12,667	3,316
Alpine	8	----------	28	3	7	----------	9	3
Amador	415	163	304	364	355	205	336	260
Butte	1,487	737	1,557	831	1,125	1,055	1,168	992
Calaveras	550	205	454	420	438	258	405	310
Colusa	542	171	408	398	454	205	369	302
Contra Costa	1,678	329	1,275	782	1,409	545	1,379	571
Del Norte	178	28	193	39	129	44	134	42
El Dorado	582	165	1,608	283	454	240	416	262
Fresno	3,708	1,088	2,092	2,843	3,085	1,382	3,075	1,500
Glenn	381	152	348	285	324	176	287	230
Humboldt	1,515	723	1,300	1,000	1,042	1,132	1,138	1,081
Imperial	377	240	326	365	312	251	681	104
Inyo	349	102	442	118	293	128	342	142
Kern	1,597	315	1,361	543	1,284	474	1,426	420
Kings	482	533	401	659	386	619	403	612
Lake	333	256	293	319	200	420	235	322
Lassen	252	125	229	160	203	146	163	189
Los Angeles	19,476	13,624	7,665	26,954	14,774	17,655	22,618	11,422
Madera	373	93	312	156	279	139	293	138
Marin	2,051	179	1,458	539	1,641	506	1,676	415
Mariposa	243	58	185	106	189	69	200	76
Mendocino	1,041	560	968	608	636	1,110	1,110	721
Merced	717	170	533	359	548	273	496	318
Modoc	214	125	274	122	171	156	146	167
Mono	71	21	84	29	55	23	60	23
Monterey	1,383	249	1,183	520	1,163	412	1,021	516
Napa	1,190	272	645	750	968	419	934	443
Nevada	931	321	905	436	719	491	734	480
Orange	750	1,487	555	2,107	519	1,698	1,300	1,287
Placer	1,167	279	1,180	406	978	353	878	423
Plumas	306	60	240	174	276	86	275	94
Riverside	1,020	1,221	635	1,896	687	1,435	1,655	843
Sacramento	4,817	766	5,284	1,385	4,205	1,041	4,108	1,262
San Benito	469	151	309	372	399	212	377	235
San Bernardino	1,886	1,845	1,463	2,451	1,144	2,507	2,757	1,270
San Diego	3,581	1,155	1,665	3,384	2,936	1,417	5,421	602
San Francisco	32,203	3,327	22,685	8,153	25,528	10,954	25,236	7,683
San Joaquin	3,008	1,111	2,028	2,469	2,257	1,733	2,353	1,596
San Luis Obispo	1,025	412	958	537	806	577	866	566
San Mateo	2,072	198	1,549	542	1,744	543	1,679	492
Santa Barbara	1,020	469	1,292	577	848	608	1,034	580
Santa Clara	5,128	914	3,467	2,106	4,158	1,765	3,848	1,656
Santa Cruz	1,852	258	1,084	935	1,614	471	1,423	551
Shasta	1,041	286	974	453	857	385	806	436
Sierra	249	66	289	74	196	83	182	99
Siskiyou	880	285	1,081	367	762	369	695	463
Solano	1,665	338	1,392	546	1,478	563	1,306	451
Sonoma	3,205	764	2,250	1,797	2,522	1,382	2,378	1,405
Stanislaus	1,289	350	1,147	599	1,067	499	951	594
Sutter	346	200	332	289	276	248	250	278
Tehama	606	309	491	477	507	360	423	443
Trinity	257	77	231	187	222	92	211	120
Tulare	1,512	728	1,112	1,282	1,254	871	1,296	959
Tuolumne	562	242	526	328	423	333	427	344
Ventura	607	581	498	723	404	651	738	463
Yolo	880	290	883	409	830	384	596	334
Yuba	530	155	667	165	425	228	424	243
Totals	130,115	41,831	93,297	80,509	103,051	65,897	117,814	64,649

FOR SENATORS.

	Modoc.	Lassen.	Siskiyou.	Shasta.	Totals.
T. W. H. Shanahan (Dem.), Redding	463	375	1.707	1,932	4,477
E. C. Bonner (Rep., Pro.)	731	628	1,642	1,253	4,254
H. L. Bishop (Soc.)	19	71	205	326	621
Scattering	-----	-----	-----	1	1

Shanahan's plurality, 223.

Fourth Senatorial District—	Lake.	Mendocino.	Colusa.	Glenn.	Totals.
J. B. Sanford (Dem., Soc.), Ukiah	751	2,609	1,316	792	5,468
John H. Graves (Rep.)	575	1,847	528	718	3,668
George McGowan (Pro.)	24	22	7	6	59

Sanford's majority, 1,741.

Sixth Senatorial District—	Butte.	Yuba.	Sutter.	Yolo.	Totals.
A. E. Boynton (Rep., Dem., Soc.), Oroville	5,221	1,906	1,458	3,492	12,077
W. P. Stipp (Pro.)	139	10	14	39	202
Scattering	7	-----	1	-----	8

Boynton's majority, 11,867.

Eighth Senatorial District—	Sonoma.
Louis W. Juilliard (Dem.), Santa Rosa	4,547
Walter F. Price (Rep.)	3,605
J. W. Jamison (Soc.)	552
C. S. Pitts (Pro.)	87

Juilliard's majority, 303.

Tenth Senatorial District—	Mono.	El Dorado.	Amador.	Calaveras.	Alpine.	Totals.
A. Caminetti (Dem.), Jackson	135	1,066	1,352	1,192	18	3,763
Clark Howard (Rep.)	206	732	656	866	46	2,506
J. C. Donner (Soc.)	-----	-----	27	-----	-----	27
J. C. Dorser*	-----	92	-----	121	-----	213

Caminetti's majority, 1,017.

Twelfth Senatorial District—	Tuolumne.	Mariposa.	Madera.	Stanislaus.	Merced.	Totals.
J. B. Curtin (Dem.), Sonora	1,279	546	766	1,801	1,207	5,599
L. L. Dennett (Rep.)	891	313	600	1,938	1,071	4,813
S. L. Kingery (Soc.)	115	33	106	226	182	662
F. F. Kerr (Pro.)	10	6	12	257	68	353

Curtin's plurality, 786.

Fourteenth Senatorial District—	Alameda.
George J. Hans (Rep., U. L.), Fruitvale	3,939
W. J. Loomis (Soc.)	1,779
John Ralph Wilson (Dem.)	1,169
W. S. Kerr (Pro.)	182

Hans' majority, 809.

Sixteenth Senatorial District—	Alameda.
Edward J. Tyrrell (Rep.), 961 Kirkham street, Oakland	5,147
R. T. McIvor (Soc.)	1,474
Hiram A. Luttrell (Dem.)	1,332

Tyrrell's majority, 2,341.

Eighteenth Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
Daniel P. Regan (Rep.), 1213 Market street	2,225
Thomas M. Searey (Dem.)	1,288
K. J. Doyle (Soc.)	644
B. E. Paddock (Pro.)	18

Regan's majority, 275.

Twentieth Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
Edward F. Bryant (Rep.), 305 North avenue	4,732
Thomas J. Kennedy (Dem.)	4,332
David Milder (Soc.)	1,927
C. W. Johnson (Pro.)	50
Alvin Plummer (Ind. L.)	38

Bryant's plurality, 400.

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*No politics given.

FOR SENATORS—Continued.

Twenty-second Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
John J. Cassidy (Rep.), 371 Twentieth avenue	5,790
Edwin E. Grant (Dem., Ind. L.)	3,954
M. H. Morris (Soc.)	823

Cassidy's majority, 1,013.

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
Dominick J. Beban (Rep., Ind. L.), 1243 Broadway street	1,712
Henry W. Osthoff (Dem.)	471
J. M. Sutherland (Soc.)	133
James A. Snook*	677

Beban's majority, 431.

Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—	Fresno.
Geo. W. Cartwright (Dem.), Fresno	6,371
A. M. Drew (Rep.)	4,923
Chas. W. Williamson (Soc.)	852
J. R. Jackson (Pro.)	182

Cartwright's majority, 414.

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District—	Santa Clara.
Marshall Black (Rep., Pro.), Palo Alto	3,643
Jas. W. Rea (Dem.)	2,712
Carl Bracher (Soc.)	468

Black's majority, 463.

Thirtieth Senatorial District—	San Bernardino.	Inyo.	Totals.
John L. Avey (Rep.), Redlands	4,753	573	5,326
Charles Patrick Huey (Dem.)	2,520	508	3,028
W. S. Anderson (Soc.)	922	142	1,064
J. S. Armstrong (Pro.)	363	30	393

Avey's majority, 841.

Thirty-second Senatorial District—	Kern.	Kings.	Tulare.	Totals.
E. O. Larkins (Rep.), Visalia	2,400	1,414	3,387	7,201
J. W. P. Laird (Dem.)	3,401	905	2,416	6,722
W. A. Bates (Soc.)	-----	200	450	650
D. O. Clelland (Pro.)	-----	33	71	104
Scattering	42	-----	-----	42

Larkins' plurality, 479.

Thirty-fourth Senatorial District—	Los Angeles.
Lee C. Gates (Rep.), 961 Manhattan place	13,110
Eugene P. M. Creutz (Dem.)	4,177
B. R. Brainard (Soc.)	3,575
S. H. Taft (Pro.)	572
Scattering	39

Gates' majority, 4,747.

Thirty-sixth Senatorial District—	Los Angeles.
Charles W. Bell (Rep.), Pasadena	5,483
W. J. Coady (Soc.)	2,394
Daniel M. Hammack (Dem.)	1,820
A. R. Graham (Pro.)	343
Scattering	1

Bell's majority, 925.

Thirty-eighth Senatorial District—	Los Angeles.
Leslie R. Hewitt (Rep.), 1212 S. Alvarado street	4,899
Martin Bekins (Dem.)	2,049
John Clifford (Soc.)	1,873
C. E. Gilhousen (Pro.)	129
Scattering	1

Hewitt's majority, 847.

Fortieth Senatorial District—	Imperial.	San Diego.	Totals.
Leroy A. Wright (Rep.), San Diego	1,045	4,783	5,828
John D. Hammonds (Dem.)	609	2,297	2,906
E. C. Page (Soc.)	294	1,767	2,061

Wright's majority, 861.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

First Assembly District—	Del Norte.	Siskiyou.	Trinity.	Totals.
George E. Malone (Rep.), Dunsmuir	379	1,676	475	2,530
H. B. Ream (Dem.)	199	1,735	351	2,285

Malone's majority, 245.

Second Assembly District—	Humboldt.
William Kehoe (Rep., Dem.), Eureka	2,382
George Keeling (Soc.)	1,146
Scattering	8

Kehoe's majority, 1,236.

Third Assembly District—	Humboldt.
Gustavus A. Jasper (Rep., Pro.), Fortuna	1,136
Henry M. Marvel (Dem.)	791
N. E. Baldry*	199

Jasper's majority, 146.

Fourth Assembly District—	Modoc.	Lassen.	Shasta.	Totals.
James H. Tibbits (Rep.), Redding	598	562	1,717	2,877
S. C. Dick (Dem.)	509	368	1,278	2,155
D. N. Cunningham (Soc.)	26	71	395	492
C. R. Caudle (Pro.)	6	27	21	54

Tibbits' majority, 176.

Fifth Assembly District—	Tehama.	Plumas.	Sierra.	Totals.
Harry Polsley (Dem.), Red Bluff	1,339	360	359	2,058
George S. Redstreake (Rep.)	766	632	495	1,893
James E. Hatch (Soc.)	179	52	39	270

Polsley's plurality, 165.

Sixth Assembly District—	Mendocino.
W. D. L. Held (Rep.), Ukiah	2,341
F. M. Weger (Dem.)	1,844
E. S. Scott (Soc.)	265
James Stitt (Pro.)	21

Held's majority, 211.

Seventh Assembly District—	Butte.
John H. Guill, Jr. (Dem.), Chico	2,711
P. F. Bullington (Rep.)	2,382
A. J. Gaylord (Soc.)	378
W. M. Moreland (Pro.)	68

Guill's plurality, 329.

Eighth Assembly District—	Sutter.	Yuba.	Totals.
Arthur H. Hewitt (Rep., Dem.), Yuba City	1,397	1,833	3,230
Scattering	2	-----	2

Ninth Assembly District—	Nevada.
Frank M. Rutherford (Rep., Dem.), Truckee	2,281
A. M. Clark (Soc.)	679

Rutherford's majority, 1,602.

Tenth Assembly District—	El Dorado.	Placer.	Totals.
Edwin C. Gaylord (Rep.), East Auburn	859	1,658	2,517
J. A. Ferguson (Dem.)	885	1,384	2,269
G. A. Tappan (Soc.)	101	153	254
Scattering	-----	1	1

Gaylord's plurality, 248.

Eleventh Assembly District—	Amador.	Calaveras.	Alpine.	Mono.	Totals.
Ferdinand G. Stevenot (Rep., Pro.), Carson Hill, Calaveras County	949	1,184	54	236	2,423
Irving Hill (Dem.)	951	833	9	99	1,892
R. Rasmussen (Soc.)	29	119	-----	24	172

Stevenot's majority, 359.

Twelfth Assembly District—	Glenn.	Colusa.	Lake.	Totals.
J. L. Mendenhall (Rep., Dem.), Williams	1,357	1,732	1,219	4,308
G. W. Fifield (Soc.)	36	33	77	146
O. T. Griner (Pro.)	8	8	34	50
Scattering	-----	1	-----	1

Mendenhall's majority, 4,111.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Thirteenth Assembly District—	Sonoma.
James W. Hamilton (Rep.), Petaluma	2,391
F. H. Phillips (Dem.)	1,791
R. F. Chadwick (Soc.)	318
O. Johnson (Pro.)	59
Scattering	3

Hamilton's majority, 220.

Fourteenth Assembly District—	Sonoma.
Herbert W. Slater (Dem.), Santa Rosa	2,044
H. W. A. Weske (Rep.)	1,671
Niles F. Spencer (Soc.)	250
Scattering	2

Slater's majority, 121.

Fifteenth Assembly District—	Napa.
W. B. Griffiths (Rep.), Monticello	2,314
C. Chinn (Dem.)	1,243
J. C. Carroll (Soc.)	209

Griffiths' majority, 862.

Sixteenth Assembly District—	Yolo.
Lawrence H. Wilson (Dem.), Winters	1,876
George W. Pierce (Rep.)	1,504
Walter Colby (Soc.)	141
G. P. Hurst (Pro.)	28

Wilson's majority, 203.

Seventeenth Assembly District—	Sacramento.
Charles A. Bliss (Rep., Dem.), 1111 H street	2,558
Grove L. Johnson (Pro.)	509
E. L. Macy (Soc.)	223

Bliss' majority, 1,826.

Eighteenth Assembly District—	Sacramento.
John C. March (Rep., Dem.), 2526 M street	3,647
Lee Purcell (Soc.)	351

March's majority, 3,296.

Nineteenth Assembly District—	Sacramento.
Edward J. Lynch (Rep., Dem.), Walsh Station	3,227
W. G. Ehrhardt (Soc.)	437

Lynch's majority, 2,790.

Twentieth Assembly District—	Solano.
John R. Cronin (Rep.), Benicia	2,900
James B. McCauley (Dem.)	2,457
C. R. Miller (Soc.)	504

Cronin's plurality, 443.

Twenty-first Assembly District—	Marin.
George H. Harlon (Rep.), Sausalito	2,224
R. Leonhart*	266

Harlan's majority, 1,958.

Twenty-second Assembly District—	Contra Costa.
M. R. Jones (Rep., Dem.), Martinez	4,425
J. Dahlstrom (Soc.)	532
William Schaffer (Pro.)	69

Jones' majority, 3,824.

Twenty-third Assembly District—	San Joaquin.
E. H. McGowen (Rep.), 801 West Flora street, Stockton	2,180
Ben Berry (Dem.)	1,525
G. E. Shepard*	250

McGowen's majority, 405.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District—	San Joaquin.
J. W. Stuckenbruck (Dem., Pro.), Acampo	2,353
G. M. Steele (Rep.)	1,703
Ira A. Pepper*	185

Stuckenbruck's majority, 465.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District—	Stanislaus.	Merced.	Madera.	Totals.
Thomas F. Griffin (Dem.), Modesto	2,166	1,154	761	4,081
D. B. Thompson (Rep.)	1,492	1,045	564	3,101
Gustave Raemsch (Soc.)	315	175	114	604
Ernest D. Kahl (Pro.)	216	82	12	310

Griffin's majority, 66.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District—	Tuolumne.	Mariposa.	Totals.
Dan E. Williams (Rep.), Chinese Camp	1,273	535	1,808
John C. Davis (Dem.)	824	369	1,193
V. J. F. Dieu (Soc.)	132	32	164

Williams' majority, 451.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District—	Inyo.	Tulare.	Totals.
G. W. Wyllie (Rep., Pro.), Dinuba	630	3,279	3,909
Aubrey M. Lumley (Dem.)	512	2,655	3,167
James H. Stevens (Soc.)	135	428	563

Wyllie's majority, 179.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Andrew Cunningham (Rep., Dem.), 221 Harrison street	757
G. L. Dudley (Soc.)	186
L. E. Goble (Pro.)	6
William F. Hahn*	52

Cunningham's majority, 513.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Daniel Rimlinger (Rep.) 195 Third street	477
C. H. McGreevy (Dem.)	217
W. A. Patton (Soc.)	108

Rimlinger's majority, 152.

Thirtieth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
J. E. Mullally (Rep.), 64A Sheridan street	590
William Doell (Dem.)	430
Robert Larkins (Soc.)	120
R. L. Shelton (Pro.)	5

Mullally's majority, 35.

Thirty-first Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Walter McDonald (Rep.), 503 Minnesota street	1,087
John T. Kane (Dem.)	741
David Henderson (Soc.)	283

McDonald's majority, 63.

Thirty-second Assembly District—	San Francisco.
William P. Kennedy (Rep.), 963 Vermont street	2,282
E. A. Murphy (Dem.)	1,021
Wm. Schafer (Soc.)	708
I. L. Hunnicutt (Pro.)	8

Kennedy's majority, 545.

Thirty-third Assembly District—	San Francisco.
James J. Ryan (Rep.), 3252 Harrison street	2,480
John A. Keefe (Dem.)	1,750
Walter E. Walker (Soc.)	1,185
E. F. Porter (Ind. L.)	2

Ryan's plurality, 730.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Thomas J. Feeley (Rep.), 4047 Eighteenth street	3,032
John McKeon (Dem.)	1,673
Peter Morch (Soc.)	770
W. Robinson (Pro.)	40
A. W. Adams (Ind. L.)	29

Feeley's majority, 520.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Fred C. Gerdes (Rep., Dem.), 2273 Mission street	2,723
John C. Wesley (Soc.)	474
Jos. Rowell (Pro.)	16
W. A. Burghard (Ind. L.)	15

Gerdes' majority, 2,218.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Thirty-sixth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Henry N. Beatty (Rep., Dem.), 414 Fourteenth street	1,669
C. W. Hogue (Soc.)	384
Henry Verhalen (Pro.)	12

Beatty's majority, 1,273.

Thirty-seventh Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Edward P. Walsh (Dem.), 19 Beulah street	2,485
E. J. Baumberger (Rep.)	2,412
Leon Oppenheim (Soc.)	388
Jno. Birkenshaw (Pro.)	11

Walsh's plurality, 73.

Thirty-eighth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Edward J. D. Nolan (Rep.), 1590 Eddy street	2,049
Herman M. Levy (Dem.)	1,277
George Styche (Soc.)	405

Nolan's majority, 367.

Thirty-ninth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Walter T. Lyon (Dem.), 320 Sixth avenue	3,516
J. E. White (Rep.)	3,423
Junius Schmidt (Soc.)	650
H. Weston (Ind. L.)	5

Lyon's plurality, 93.

Fortieth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Milton L. Schmitt (Rep.), 1920 California street	1,764
Marius J. Kast (Dem.)	974
Jos. Moore (Soc.)	182
J. Lauray (Ind. L.)	3

Schmitt's majority, 605.

Forty-first Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Nathan C. Coghlan (Rep.), 853 North Point street	1,725
Charles W. Moores (Dem.)	1,336
Arthur Yturriaga*	138

Coghlan's majority, 251.

Forty-second Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Arthur Joel (Rep.), Mills Building	880
D. D. Kearns (Dem.)	264
Wm. H. Williams (Soc.)	58

Joel's majority, 558.

Forty-third Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Frank N. Rodgers (Rep., Ind. L.), 502 Jones street	801
Charles W. Mason (Dem.)	523
A. K. Gifford (Soc.)	45
E. D. Wilbur*	46

Rodgers' majority, 187.

Forty-fourth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Victor A. Sbragia (Rep.), 2099 Seventeenth avenue	988
Timothy Michael McGrath (Dem.)	386
W. S. Mitchell (Soc.)	103

Sbragia's majority, 499.

Forty-fifth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
D. M. Denegri (Rep.), 776 Green street	883
Charles Lightner (Dem.)	682
R. Allen (Soc.)	74

Denegri's majority, 127.

Forty-sixth Assembly District—	Alameda.
A. A. Rogers (Rep., Dem.), San Leandro	3,095
T. P. Exley (Soc.)	168
C. M. Buck (Pro.)	71

Rogers' majority, 2,856.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Forty-seventh Assembly District—	Alameda.
Sumner Crosby (Rep.), 1252 Hawthorne street, Alameda	1,874
Frank M. Dodd*	516
J. W. Powell (Soc.)	450
A. L. Morgenstern (U. L.)	175
L. G. Lewis (Pro.)	72

Crosby's majority, 661.

Forty-eighth Assembly District—	Alameda.
Robert J. Callaghan (Rep.), 1118 Eighth street, Oakland	1,806
J. B. Osborne (Soc.)	420
E. M. Railton*	399
P. G. Linaweaver (Pro.)	39

Callaghan's majority, 948.

Forty-ninth Assembly District—	Alameda.
George Fitzgerald (Dem., Rep., U. L.), 1424 Fourteenth street, Oakland	2,567
O. Seifert (Soc.)	582
E. L. Rich (Pro.)	108

Fitzgerald's majority, 1,877.

Fiftieth Assembly District—	Alameda.
William C. Clark (Rep., Dem.), 61 Montecito avenue, Oakland	4,279
H. C. Tuck (Soc.)	661
H. C. Walcott*	63

Clark's majority, 3,555.

Fifty-first Assembly District—	Alameda.
Frank M. Smith (Rep., Dem., U. L.), 1459 24th avenue, Oakland	3,974
C. H. Stocking (Soc.)	1,768
Franklin Rhoda (Pro.)	178

Smith's majority, 2,028.

Fifty-second Assembly District—	Alameda.
C. C. Young (Rep.), 2729 Derby street, Berkeley	5,049
F. W. Dorn*	1,320
W. J. Gebbie (Soc.)	1,055
Samuel C. Haight (Pro.)	191

Young's majority, 2,483.

Fifty-third Assembly District—	San Mateo.
Henry Ward Brown (Rep.), Colma	2,435
John F. Davis (Dem.)	1,570
Hy. Meyer (Soc.)	405

Brown's majority, 460.

Fifty-fourth Assembly District—	Santa Cruz.
John B. Maher (Dem.), Santa Cruz	2,070
W. H. Aiken (Rep.)	1,768
M. A. Buswell (Soc.)	259
Alexander Beck (Pro.)	134

Maher's plurality, 302.

Fifty-fifth Assembly District—	Santa Clara.
Robert L. Telfer (Rep.), San José	2,344
E. Gillman (Dem.)	1,388
P. McReynolds (Soc.)	270
W. O. Goold (Pro.)	117

Telfer's majority, 569.

Fifty-sixth Assembly District—	Santa Clara.
L. D. Bohnett (Rep., Pro.), San José	2,497
George A. Walter (Dem.)	1,766
C. Alexander (Soc.)	442
Scattering	3

Bohnett's majority, 286.

Fifty-seventh Assembly District—	Santa Clara.
Daniel R. Hayes (Rep.), San José	2,869
S. M. Cuthbertson (Dem.)	1,023
J. B. Long (Soc.)	289
G. A. Freeman (Pro.)	84

Hayes' majority, 1,473.

Fifty-eighth Assembly District—	San Benito.
William R. Flint (Rep., Dem., Pro.), Hollister	1,347
S. G. Button (Soc.)	381

Flint's majority, 966.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Fifty-ninth Assembly District—	Monterey.
Charles B. Rosendale (Rep., U. L.), Salinas	2,227
John C. Lozier (Dem.)	1,937
James Hatch (Soc.)	123
F. S. Clark (Pro.)	112

Rosendale's majority, 55.

Sixtieth Assembly District—	Fresno.
W. F. Chandler (Rep.), Fresno	3,097
M. G. Gallaher (Dem.)	2,584
G. T. Rogers (Soc.)	500
J. W. Hudson (Pro.)	107

Chandler's plurality, 513.

Sixty-first Assembly District—	Fresno.
W. A. Sutherland (Rep.), Fresno	3,069
S. L. Strother (Dem.)	2,153
William Story (Soc.)	409
J. W. Hudson (Pro.)	103
Scattering	1

Sutherland's majority, 403.

Sixty-second Assembly District—	Kings.
Frank J. Walker (Rep.), Lemoore	1,224
W. J. Welter (Dem.)	1.218
W. R. McQuiddy (Pro.)	31

Walker's plurality, 6.

Sixty-third Assembly District—	San Luis Obispo.
John F. Beckett (Rep.), Arroyo Grande	1,717
Wilmot Dow Wood (Dem., Pro.)	1,570
Irvin Roscoe Cammack (Soc.)	643

Beckett's plurality, 147.

Sixty-fourth Assembly District—	Santa Barbara.
C. L. Preisker (Rep.), Santa Maria	2,028
H. C. Bagby (Dem.)	1,919
J. W. Starkweather*	300
Scattering	1

Preisker's plurality, 109.

Sixty-fifth Assembly District—	Ventura.
D. W. Mott (Rep.), Santa Paula	1,908
H. L. Matthews (Soc.)	207
George W. Parnell (Pro.)	81

Mott's majority, 1,620.

Sixty-sixth Assembly District—	Kern.
Fred H. Hall (Dem.), Bakersfield	1,066
A. E. Beckes (Rep.)	838
E. H. Crooks*	14

Hall's majority, 214.

Sixty-seventh Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
H. G. Cattell (Rep.), Pasadena	3,558
Ray E. Goode (Dem.)	1,276
L. G. Wilhite (Soc.)	735
W. T. Sones (Pro.)	345
Scattering	1

Cattell's majority, 1,201.

Sixty-eighth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Prescott F. Cogswell (Rep.), El Monte	4,293
Clarence H. Lee (Soc.)	406
M. G. McCaslin (Pro.)	260
Scattering	158

Cogswell's majority, 3,469.

Sixty-ninth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
William E. Hinshaw (Rep.), Long Beach	5,929
George L. Hoodenpyl (Dem.)	2,159
G. H. Perry (Soc.)	1,803
J. P. Squire (Pro.)	431
Scattering	8

Hinshaw's majority, 1,528.

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*No politics given.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

Seventieth Assembly District—

	Los Angeles.
Edwin M. Butler (Rep.), 1198 W. Thirty-fifth St., Los Angeles	7,239
William A. Gaines (Dem.)	2,987
Charles Stegner (Soc.)	2,678
H. J. Winslow (Pro.)	339
Scattering	3

Butler's majority, 1,232.

Seventy-first Assembly District—

	Los Angeles.
Lyman Farwell (Rep.), 2908 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles	2,198
Thomas S. Knoles (Dem.)	942
A. C. Doughty (Soc.)	766
W. M. Brown (Pro.)	68
Scattering	2

Farwell's majority, 420.

Seventy-second Assembly District—

	Los Angeles.
Henry Stanley Benedict (Rep.), 1739 Church Ave., Los Angeles	2,811
Charles O. Hawley (Dem.)	1,177
W. Scott Lewis (Soc.)	606
William Knickrehm (Pro.)	62
Scattering	4

Benedict's majority, 962.

Seventy-third Assembly District—

	Los Angeles.
Henry H. Lyon (Rep.), 732 Crocker St., Los Angeles	1,941
Edwin C. Mayham (Dem., G. G. O.)	898
A. F. Lindwall (Soc.)	864
Scattering	3

Lyon's majority, 176.

Seventy-fourth Assembly District—

	Los Angeles.
Charles R. Randall (Rep., Pro.), 200 W. Ave. 56, Los Angeles	4,307
C. F. Grow (Soc.)	1,807
John I. Stafford (Dem.)	1,685
William J. Hanlon*	153
Scattering	2

Randall's majority, 660.

Seventy-fifth Assembly District—

	Los Angeles.
William A. Lamb (Rep.), 1929 Ocean View Ave., Los Angeles	2,319
Louis G. Guernsey (Dem.)	1,906
C. H. Stockwell (Soc.)	708
T. A. Ashbridge (Pro.)	73
Scattering	1

Lamb's plurality, 413.

Seventy-sixth Assembly District—

	San Bernardino.
Cornelius G. H. Bennink (Rep.), Ontario	4,397
Noah Lee Levering (Dem.)	2,764
N. A. Richardson (Soc.)	986
Asa Adams (Pro.)	354

Bennink's majority, 293.

Seventy-seventh Assembly District—

	Orange.
Clyde Bishop (Rep.), Santa Ana	3,351
S. H. Finley (Dem.)	2,041
D. Edson Smith (Soc.)	405
Amos Wright (Pro.)	271

Bishop's majority, 634.

Seventy-eighth Assembly District—

	Riverside.
George Robert Freeman (Rep.), Corona	3,195
T. T. Porteous (Dem.)	1,332
L. H. Edmiston (Soc.)	692
C. L. Emerson (Pro.)	258

Freeman's majority, 913.

Seventy-ninth Assembly District—

	San Diego.
E. C. Hinkle (Rep., Dem.), San Diego	4,519
B. P. Carpenter (Soc.)	1,191

Hinkle's majority, 3,328.

Eightieth Assembly District—

	Imperial.	San Diego.	Totals
Fred E. Judson (Rep.), R. F. D. 1, Escondido	767	1,709	2,476
H. J. Messenger (Dem.)	1,064	853	1,917
Benjamin P. Carpenter	240	------	240
Scattering	11	------	11

Judson's majority, 308.

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*No politics given.

DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION.

AUGUST 16, 1910.

FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	Alden Anderson (Republican)	Charles Forrest Curry (Republican)	Nathaniel Ellery (Republican)	Hiram W. Johnson (Republican)	Philip A. Stanton (Republican)	Theodore A. Bell (Democrat)	J. Stitt Wilson (Socialist)	Simeon Pease Meads (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	6,403	9,539	201	13,221	346	1,384	476	88	233
Alpine	12	36	5	16	--------	3	--------	--------	--------
Amador	137	282	10	317	10	615	1	--------	38
Butte	338	423	32	1,476	58	1,022	63	19	19
Calaveras	193	368	14	624	21	425	17	1	11
Colusa	83	86	1	254	14	930	3	--------	21
Contra Costa	665	966	20	1,402	28	732	66	13	12
Del Norte	128	184	36	134	5	89	4	4	--------
El Dorado	91	226	17	407	8	306	23	1	--------
Fresno	586	391	34	3,121	80	2,453	117	57	140
Glenn	76	84	6	268	17	618	1	1	8
Humboldt	1,130	712	392	2,612	52	170	98	8	9
Imperial	115	93	12	363	167	196	39	9	--------
Inyo	46	108	5	208	6	246	--------	--------	22
Kern	304	306	26	687	152	1,193	26	7	--------
Kings	302	165	12	704	66	536	15	14	5
Lake	124	70	3	250	2	497	29	12	3
Lassen	80	48	16	401	7	286	33	1	6
Los Angeles	2,544	4,437	135	20,062	11,718	5,082	1,249	754	373
Madera	43	76	12	279	25	549	18	--------	6
Marin	638	1,150	14	1,172	22	431	6	1	--------
Mariposa	31	37	5	101	3	398	1	1	18
Mendocino	390	632	14	999	29	1,255	24	7	33
Merced	121	105	2	332	23	927	21	10	42
Modoc	79	62	6	350	4	342	--------	2	--------
Mono	81	55	29	87	1	47	3	--------	2
Monterey	433	334	15	1,071	30	895	14	26	68
Napa	441	642	40	1,124	107	752	28	4	42
Nevada	182	651	13	765	20	496	26	3	31
Orange	248	204	21	2,003	1,115	655	97	69	10
Placer	279	416	8	986	12	577	18	9	75
Plumas	41	94	3	409	6	179	3	--------	10
Riverside	667	367	11	1,732	750	383	109	75	5
Sacramento	1,645	3,280	79	3,238	36	1,178	67	10	--------
San Benito	132	89	1	393	13	515	18	6	23
San Bernardino	1,542	283	36	1,761	1,059	741	126	94	18
San Diego	1,077	1,613	53	2,081	849	1,029	359	39	--------
San Francisco	7,396	17,998	199	14,432	222	4,362	506	26	744
San Joaquin	809	1,145	36	2,510	76	1,067	43	4	45
San Luis Obispo	308	297	15	792	40	105	79	4	18
San Mateo	677	1,210	57	1,133	25	587	21	--------	85
Santa Barbara	442	328	25	809	275	430	51	5	10
Santa Clara	3,180	1,130	69	4,412	105	1,284	138	112	260
Santa Cruz	451	331	8	1,271	18	526	66	25	65
Shasta	291	209	24	1,042	14	707	73	5	37
Sierra	34	69	20	317	1	210	12	1	3
Siskiyou	268	445	40	825	7	907	11	10	21
Solano	959	820	47	1,240	24	1,094	45	11	88
Sonoma	701	1,142	72	2,082	42	1,355	78	22	57
Stanislaus	264	182	5	899	29	645	44	67	62
Sutter	143	132	3	435	5	333	3	4	10
Tehama	141	145	7	459	19	766	23	--------	6
Trinity	26	71	23	144	5	145	13	1	--------
Tulare	132	105	13	1,246	59	1,555	67	15	56
Tuolumne	125	175	4	448	13	833	30	5	94
Ventura	174	211	7	592	378	396	26	2	8
Yolo	216	313	14	704	5	1,124	23	18	37
Yuba	131	318	1	464	3	406	4	--------	12
Totals	38,295	55,390	2,028	101,666	18,226	47,369	4,554	1,682	3,001

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	Bert L. Farmer (Republican)	Richard Ferris (Republican)	Francis V. Keesling (Republican)	Albert J. Wallace (Republican)	Timothy Spellacy (Democrat)	Fred C. Wheeler (Socialist)	M. W. Atwood (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	3,981	3,550	12,378	7,901	1,412	385	66	31
Alpine	9	4	50	4	3	-------	-------	-------
Amador	220	119	181	182	577	2	-------	8
Butte	457	189	852	683	966	29	11	1
Calaveras	274	161	293	316	409	10	-------	3
Colusa	89	33	166	94	772	2	-------	5
Contra Costa	639	314	1,098	705	709	46	7	6
Del Norte	151	63	81	110	80	-------	-------	-------
El Dorado	140	95	283	162	286	20	1	-------
Fresno	705	396	506	2,216	2,254	85	39	42
Glenn	109	51	182	61	542	1	-------	6
Humboldt	1,538	520	891	1,349	162	67	1	5
Imperial	168	170	55	306	177	17	-------	-------
Inyo	100	69	35	98	236	-------	-------	4
Kern	421	223	237	478	1,114	-------	-------	-------
Kings	329	79	167	478	502	12	9	-------
Lake	102	37	164	94	439	19	6	-------
Lassen	177	106	90	114	269	10	-------	1
Los Angeles	7,812	7,221	3,461	18,162	4,733	671	285	579
Madera	101	47	81	157	468	13	-------	2
Marin	522	379	1,307	551	429	-------	-------	-------
Mariposa	46	22	47	40	344	-------	-------	5
Mendocino	570	259	522	463	1,100	16	2	4
Merced	149	61	149	144	812	20	9	4
Modoc	158	66	101	111	311	-------	2	-------
Mono	51	42	78	43	44	-------	-------	2
Monterey	426	137	606	572	833	3	24	22
Napa	503	197	819	591	671	20	2	16
Nevada	512	225	371	383	466	7	2	7
Orange	511	421	468	1,904	606	78	38	8
Placer	525	153	391	509	559	7	2	33
Plumas	90	51	113	244	176	1	-------	1
Riverside	827	498	269	1,586	355	55	36	-------
Sacramento	2,087	723	3,378	1,595	1,143	40	2	-------
San Benito	142	34	190	169	472	10	1	7
San Bernardino	1,853	574	382	1,561	673	101	30	18
San Diego	1,793	1,157	659	1,609	921	210	-------	-------
San Francisco	5,396	6,250	16,388	9,192	4,404	373	22	-------
San Joaquin	1,008	443	1,125	1,576	1,011	36	1	4
San Luis Obispo	528	127	222	476	483	51	2	5
San Mateo	554	379	1,378	467	581	13	-------	19
Santa Barbara	492	251	340	532	401	20	1	3
Santa Clara	1,628	345	4,167	2,254	1,267	80	47	99
Santa Cruz	435	124	678	672	544	36	17	13
Shasta	419	97	477	440	671	32	1	4
Sierra	91	47	107	133	195	3	-------	1
Siskiyou	414	214	333	507	841	6	-------	7
Solano	690	287	1,251	557	778	37	5	6
Sonoma	883	380	1,184	1,231	1,316	65	5	15
Stanislaus	271	108	396	439	607	31	29	14
Sutter	244	58	217	122	317	-------	-------	3
Tehama	157	71	233	224	632	15	-------	1
Trinity	62	51	43	89	139	6	-------	-------
Tulare	276	101	164	900	1,447	54	2	12
Tuolumne	190	89	224	178	762	24	3	12
Ventura	268	152	202	551	334	16	1	5
Yolo	273	110	473	294	1,009	8	11	16
Yuba	212	106	336	183	380	-------	-------	1
Totals	42,778	28,236	61,039	66,762	44,174	2,863	722	1,062

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

COUNTIES.	William P. James (Republican)	Henry A. Melvin (Republican)	M. C. Sloss (Republican)	Curtis D. Wilbur (Republican)	Benjamin F. Bledsoe (Democrat)	William P. Lawlor (Democrat)	Clarence Melly (Socialist)	F. B. Meriam (Socialist)	M. C. Sloss (Prohibitionist)	James H. Blanchard (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	4,027	18,511	16,490	9,649	1,278	1,323	354	352	------	69	399
Alpine	25	34	28	13	3	3	------	------	------	------	------
Amador	200	372	290	203	504	469	------	------	------	------	11
Butte	581	1,020	933	716	790	820	3	28	------	8	14
Calaveras	278	609	397	273	346	330	------	10	------	------	8
Colusa	104	207	154	106	600	642	------	2	------	------	3
Contra Costa	671	1,676	1,226	800	579	661	35	47	1	8	40
Del Norte	117	275	108	79	67	68	------	------	------	------	------
El Dorado	177	380	283	216	255	229	5	19	------	1	5
Fresno	822	1,237	1,735	2,051	1,812	1,921	69	86	5	30	63
Glenn	141	204	139	103	439	447	------	1	------	------	5
Humboldt	1,106	2,364	1,540	1,388	132	145	1	66	------	1	14
Imperial	172	204	233	386	152	147	------	------	------	------	------
Inyo	92	142	114	108	195	210	------	------	------	------	4
Kern	399	572	479	627	918	806	------	------	------	------	------
Kings	226	433	503	476	428	437	------	12	------	9	4
Lake	138	231	153	127	366	381	------	18	------	5	------
Lassen	151	218	169	172	216	214	2	9	------	------	3
Los Angeles	000	14,718	17,673	28,537	4,554	4,363	8	263	104	233	651
Madera	111	160	151	122	348	375	------	13	------	------	2
Marin	437	1,597	1,880	713	356	400	------	------	------	------	1
Mariposa	46	80	65	41	258	287	------	------	------	------	3
Mendocino	550	973	732	499	879	831	1	17	------	3	8
Merced	176	238	177	179	732	749	1	18	------	8	8
Modoc	144	161	205	113	235	220	------	------	------	2	1
Mono	56	132	74	43	37	38	------	------	------	------	1
Monterey	565	799	721	520	713	770	------	2	------	20	16
Napa	466	1,413	911	491	579	582	------	17	------	2	34
Nevada	517	865	498	482	419	410	------	3	------	1	9
Orange	825	1,049	1,252	2,122	571	505	------	72	6	34	8
Placer	378	781	712	537	488	500	2	7	3	1	36
Plumas	119	167	253	215	142	150	------	1	------	------	19
Riverside	882	1,082	941	2,206	330	282	------	54	------	35	2
Sacramento	1,847	4,134	3,583	2,576	983	1,032	29	37	------	1	29
San Benito	137	246	281	192	402	437	------	9	------	1	9
San Bernardino	1,263	1,719	1,408	1,885	688	450	------	95	1	25	15
San Diego	32	3,033	2,478	2,542	821	732	38	200	------	------	38
San Francisco	6,693	20,548	26,037	11,028	3,812	4,194	------	342	------	26	609
San Joaquin	913	2,059	1,778	1,497	886	884	------	37	------	1	17
San Luis Obispo	335	627	620	515	426	401	------	50	1	2	6
San Mateo	550	1,600	1,544	611	375	569	------	12	------	------	46
Santa Barbara	491	790	560	649	357	344	3	21	------	------	22
Santa Clara	1,827	3,945	4,715	2,970	1,122	1,229	50	72	23	48	209
Santa Cruz	409	855	954	682	487	485	26	34	------	12	55
Shasta	386	681	633	553	569	584	4	26	------	------	15
Sierra	93	174	137	127	157	165	1	3	------	------	7
Siskiyou	373	686	548	495	648	659	1	6	------	2	1
Solano	687	1,738	1,295	797	695	731	36	36	------	5	92
Sonoma	1,041	1,914	1,820	1,379	1,133	1,151	2	62	------	9	29
Stanislaus	324	522	477	414	541	517	------	27	6	26	25
Sutter	179	363	219	153	278	266	------	------	------	------	1
Tehama	215	281	276	258	496	467	3	15	------	------	3
Trinity	69	142	84	72	126	109	5	6	------	------	1
Tulare	331	381	709	742	1,120	1,152	2	45	------	3	16
Tuolumne	212	365	249	190	597	679	------	26	------	3	10
Ventura	339	399	360	775	355	307	9	11	------	2	11
Yolo	294	612	507	354	800	844	3	7	------	9	18
Yuba	204	479	394	217	301	356	------	------	------	------	1
Totals	83,943	101,197	102,888	85,986	37,896	38,459	693	2,293	150	648	2,657

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

COUNTIES.	Frank C. Jordan (Republican)	H. S. Morrow (Republican)	Frank H. Mouser (Republican)	Florence J. O'Brien (Republican)	Walter D. Wagner (Republican)	Simeon S. Bayley (Democrat)	Edw. A. Cantrell (Socialist)	Lucius C. Dale (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	11,036	2,025	1,281	6,972	6,217	1,431	367	68	28
Alpine	32	9	3	1	12	3	-------	-------	-------
Amador	296	56	27	80	235	574	-------	-------	6
Butte	564	173	86	760	612	935	29	8	3
Calaveras	376	123	63	194	263	400	10	-------	4
Colusa	187	55	26	57	44	750	2	-------	2
Contra Costa	997	360	143	396	817	686	49	9	2
Del Norte	114	104	22	40	142	80	-------	-------	-------
El Dorado	208	99	31	108	227	284	19	1	-------
Fresno	990	285	182	1,565	739	2,237	88	40	28
Glenn	159	56	22	87	62	536	1	-------	1
Humboldt	1,191	642	179	732	1,461	159	64	1	2
Imperial	177	54	50	161	193	191	-------	-------	-------
Inyo	121	45	25	53	64	213	-------	-------	1
Kern	446	132	203	296	224	1,063	-------	-------	-------
Kings	298	84	111	326	196	482	12	8	-------
Lake	135	72	21	42	130	443	18	8	-------
Lassen	155	60	21	46	220	269	13	-------	1
Los Angeles	5,890	2,322	3,862	14,421	8,158	4,767	625	209	342
Madera	112	39	17	80	130	474	14	-------	1
Marin	932	363	145	547	740	425	-------	-------	-------
Mariposa	57	26	10	37	24	326	-------	-------	1
Mendocino	581	231	70	209	759	1,096	17	3	3
Merced	145	55	22	76	183	821	19	9	1
Modoc	148	45	24	67	143	288	-------	2	8
Mono	136	28	9	21	28	46	-------	-------	-------
Monterey	552	162	109	327	524	871	3	20	3
Napa	945	271	95	293	472	644	20	2	3
Nevada	426	125	93	254	615	459	9	1	6
Orange	501	215	194	1,088	1,143	598	71	39	3
Placer	712	81	41	280	457	540	8	2	48
Plumas	138	56	21	213	75	164	1	-------	2
Riverside	571	192	134	460	1,730	345	56	34	3
Sacramento	1,817	1,083	321	1,897	2,641	1,112	40	2	-------
San Benito	194	41	35	103	147	462	10	1	6
San Bernardino	501	143	133	837	2,750	683	65	20	7
San Diego	915	881	978	903	1,715	938	213	-------	-------
San Francisco	11,911	3,311	2,781	10,633	8,073	4,373	362	27	-------
San Joaquin	761	293	178	914	2,013	1,001	39	1	6
San Luis Obispo	425	136	98	309	334	483	47	2	3
San Mateo	1,037	310	177	414	778	579	12	-------	23
Santa Barbara	440	146	102	255	616	388	19	1	8
Santa Clara	2,623	756	361	2,324	1,834	1,300	73	49	62
Santa Cruz	537	175	138	576	369	528	34	11	3
Shasta	462	176	73	379	305	682	28	-------	4
Sierra	113	54	26	79	96	178	3	-------	3
Siskiyou	443	140	62	309	499	851	6	-------	6
Solano	1,043	337	117	482	783	759	37	4	7
Sonoma	1,166	442	152	951	959	1,271	68	9	15
Stanislaus	423	115	46	278	320	605	30	30	14
Sutter	256	76	31	163	97	311	-------	-------	2
Tehama	230	60	25	171	184	527	15	-------	-------
Trinity	118	22	8	34	65	134	5	-------	-------
Tulare	413	134	73	546	230	1,462	50	5	1
Tuolumne	258	107	27	122	146	753	27	3	13
Ventura	202	68	109	228	572	359	15	2	3
Yolo	398	168	70	235	238	1,006	6	10	8
Yuba	259	79	30	215	245	364	-------	-------	9
Totals	56,273	17,898	13,493	53,646	53,048	43,709	2,719	641	705

FOR CONTROLLER.

COUNTIES.	Frank Mattison (Republican)	A. B. Nye (Republican)	A. B. Nye (Democrat)	W. S. Deeds (Socialist)	C. V. Sturdevant (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	9,661	16,673	184	363	68	44
Alpine	33	25	--------	--------	--------	--------
Amador	286	391	24	2	--------	2
Butte	854	1,258	39	30	8	11
Calaveras	481	491	4	10	--------	17
Colusa	133	223	25	--------	--------	4
Contra Costa	1,346	1,262	36	49	11	8
Del Norte	221	163	2	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	207	445	69	18	1	--------
Fresno	1,104	2,577	296	88	37	17
Glenn	134	248	22	1	--------	5
Humboldt	1,920	2,188	2	66	1	2
Imperial	280	348	--------	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	133	166	6	--------	--------	2
Kern	664	664	16	--------	--------	8
Kings	302	704	42	12	9	1
Lake	190	193	9	18	5	--------
Lassen	213	267	15	12	--------	1
Los Angeles	13,026	20,029	270	611	185	237
Madera	163	197	10	13	--------	3
Marin	1,130	1,447	--------	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	69	78	3	--------	--------	4
Mendocino	808	909	17	18	3	11
Merced	273	207	25	19	7	4
Modoc	180	226	2	--------	2	4
Mono	94	110	--------	--------	--------	--------
Monterey	879	720	25	4	20	1
Napa	917	1,119	54	20	2	13
Nevada	668	759	14	8	1	4
Orange	1,306	1,705	38	70	38	2
Placer	495	1,024	78	7	2	19
Plumas	124	361	19	1	--------	5
Riverside	1,197	1,776	23	54	9	2
Sacramento	1,954	5,587	147	42	3	25
San Benito	200	302	25	9	--------	4
San Bernardino	2,178	1,932	22	68	18	10
San Diego	2,682	2,357	--------	212	--------	--------
San Francisco	17,279	17,278	162	355	25	71
San Joaquin	1,736	2,187	176	37	1	4
San Luis Obispo	637	631	8	49	2	12
San Mateo	1,476	1,126	22	12	--------	19
Santa Barbara	961	554	9	17	--------	11
Santa Clara	4,041	3,676	183	73	44	110
Santa Cruz	1,293	638	46	36	10	71
Shasta	599	777	31	--------	--------	34
Sierra	131	218	6	3	--------	1
Siskiyou	753	638	23	6	3	8
Solano	1,050	1,600	65	36	4	7
Sonoma	1,361	2,213	35	67	7	24
Stanislaus	528	604	150	29	26	12
Sutter	214	397	14	--------	--------	4
Tehama	223	428	11	12	--------	3
Trinity	95	149	1	6	--------	1
Tulare	382	1,027	124	47	4	7
Tuolumne	266	379	13	26	3	4
Ventura	498	611	9	13	1	5
Yolo	335	745	94	6	10	--------
Yuba	294	504	24	--------	--------	3
Totals	80,597	105,511	2,769	2,655	570	881

FOR TREASURER.

COUNTIES.	W. R. Williams (Republican)	Tupper S. Malone (Democrat)	A. E. Briggs (Socialist)	W. P. Fassett (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	23,142	1,363	364	69	31
Alpine	52	2	--------	--------	--------
Amador	613	567	2	--------	1
Butte	1,918	910	30	9	14
Calaveras	897	381	10	--------	2
Colusa	329	703	2	--------	2
Contra Costa	2,247	664	49	11	11
Del Norte	323	79	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	593	275	18	1	--------
Fresno	3,556	2,135	87	38	52
Glenn	328	514	1	--------	1
Humboldt	3,627	152	65	1	2
Imperial	588	175	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	274	230	--------	--------	1
Kern	1,141	994	--------	--------	--------
Kings	916	473	12	8	--------
Lake	356	424	19	5	--------
Lassen	449	257	11	--------	--------
Los Angeles	32,010	4,621	588	316	452
Madera	334	455	13	--------	1
Marin	2,333	431	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	129	316	--------	--------	1
Mendocino	1,612	1,009	18	3	3
Merced	438	766	21	8	5
Modoc	387	302	--------	2	1
Mono	171	41	--------	--------	--------
Monterey	1,513	832	3	21	1
Napa	1,888	608	21	2	4
Nevada	1,267	440	8	1	4
Orange	2,926	588	71	38	2
Placer	1,368	548	7	1	14
Plumas	449	158	1	--------	1
Riverside	2,715	327	51	29	6
Sacramento	6,551	1,063	43	1	--------
San Benito	460	454	10	--------	1
San Bernardino	3,756	656	67	22	5
San Diego	4,853	902	209	--------	--------
San Francisco	30,661	4,252	356	25	--------
San Joaquin	3,647	969	40	1	5
San Luis Obispo	1,146	458	49	2	3
San Mateo	2,258	568	12	--------	17
Santa Barbara	1,349	371	20	--------	2
Santa Clara	6,933	1,227	72	47	61
Santa Cruz	1,556	499	36	10	3
Shasta	1,239	640	28	--------	6
Sierra	331	176	3	--------	2
Siskiyou	1,308	831	6	--------	2
Solano	2,296	726	35	4	1
Sonoma	3,229	1,201	67	9	9
Stanislaus	1,070	576	26	27	7
Sutter	551	301	--------	--------	1
Tehama	591	596	15	--------	--------
Trinity	213	131	5	--------	--------
Tulare	1,313	1,391	45	3	11
Tuolumne	580	720	27	3	1
Ventura	995	332	13	2	3
Yolo	1,016	937	6	11	7
Yuba	708	359	--------	--------	1
Totals	169,499	42,076	2,662	730	760

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	Frank McGowan (Republican)	U. S. Webb (Republican)	J. E. Pemberton (Democrat)	Henry L. Ford (Socialist)	Wallace M. Pence (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	9,383	17,239	1,362	362	68	23
Alpine	30	30	2	--------	--------	--------
Amador	178	496	561	2	--------	6
Butte	493	1,666	910	29	6	6
Calaveras	295	704	381	9	--------	2
Colusa	114	252	721	2	--------	5
Contra Costa	1,003	1,641	671	49	10	2
Del Norte	322	128	78	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	172	481	272	18	1	--------
Fresno	939	2,758	2,145	88	39	30
Glenn	117	261	520	1	--------	4
Humboldt	2,791	1,657	154	68	1	2
Imperial	255	388	177	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	86	218	224	--------	--------	5
Kern	450	829	992	--------	--------	--------
Kings	363	655	472	11	8	--------
Lake	140	252	443	20	7	--------
Lassen	120	376	256	7	--------	8
Los Angeles	9,118	24,612	4,606	643	210	95
Madera	87	291	453	11	--------	6
Marin	1,028	1,706	416	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	45	105	313	--------	--------	1
Mendocino	905	885	1,127	18	1	18
Merced	152	323	760	21	9	4
Modoc	144	275	278	--------	2	--------
Mono	62	147	43	--------	--------	--------
Monterey	598	1,046	836	3	20	6
Napa	640	1,481	615	21	2	5
Nevada	296	1,163	443	9	1	6
Orange	920	2,123	586	70	35	5
Placer	377	1,202	532	7	2	42
Plumas	76	459	135	1	--------	18
Riverside	925	2,064	339	50	35	5
Sacramento	2,512	5,006	1,080	42	1	--------
San Benito	155	357	451	9	1	3
San Bernardino	1,373	2,527	656	65	18	8
San Diego	2,064	3,011	902	200	--------	--------
San Francisco	18,271	18,319	4,055	343	23	153
San Joaquin	1,673	2,422	974	40	1	11
San Luis Obispo	451	828	457	49	1	4
San Mateo	1,090	1,627	525	11	--------	18
Santa Barbara	501	1,039	377	20	--------	3
Santa Clara	2,922	4,833	1,224	71	48	69
Santa Cruz	647	1,197	515	35	13	14
Shasta	417	969	664	28	--------	4
Sierra	68	313	168	3	--------	7
Siskiyou	571	848	816	6	--------	6
Solano	946	1,765	720	36	4	12
Sonoma	1,264	2,431	1,241	65	9	6
Stanislaus	352	816	580	27	25	11
Sutter	151	448	299	--------	--------	1
Tehama	220	432	599	15	--------	2
Trinity	111	128	131	5	--------	--------
Tulare	326	1,082	1,406	48	4	9
Tuolumne	250	406	712	26	3	7
Ventura	284	823	346	13	1	2
Yolo	269	822	952	6	11	2
Yuba	199	604	363	--------	--------	9
Totals	69,711	120,966	41,936	2,683	620	665

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

COUNTIES.	William C. Alberger (Republican)	William Stephen Kingsbury (Republican)	William C. Alberger (Democrat)	William Stephen Kingsbury (Democrat)	E. W. Nolan (Democrat)	R. Gilhousen (Socialist)	Harry V. Wheeler (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	11,346	13,675	70	60	23	358	69	--------
Alpine	28	28	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Amador	347	291	17	--------	5	2	--------	5
Butte	948	1,061	3	5	55	--------	--------	1
Calaveras	444	528	--------	--------	--------	9	--------	14
Colusa	164	177	2	--------	4	2	--------	2
Contra Costa	1,269	1,197	13	10	--------	48	11	--------
Del Norte	207	153	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	253	376	--------	--------	51	17	1	--------
Fresno	1,359	2,259	3	53	67	86	38	22
Glenn	190	164	--------	1	--------	1	--------	4
Humboldt	1,889	2,007	1	--------	--------	65	1	1
Imperial	237	361	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	178	127	7	3	2	--------	--------	3
Kern	560	665	5	11	--------	--------	--------	2
Kings	468	495	--------	2	22	11	8	--------
Lake	213	173	--------	1	3	19	7	--------
Lassen	192	267	2	1	1	12	--------	2
Los Angeles	7,280	24,433	7	112	196	623	241	188
Madera	190	163	2	1	--------	13	--------	4
Marin	1,248	1,261	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	81	59	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1
Mendocino	784	907	--------	--------	1	17	2	17
Merced	256	199	1	--------	12	20	8	1
Modoc	179	232	2	3	1	--------	2	3
Mono	117	81	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Monterey	780	773	5	5	--------	2	19	15
Napa	1,017	940	--------	3	8	21	2	19
Nevada	668	702	2	4	--------	8	1	--------
Orange	1,161	1,807	--------	2	51	69	37	1
Placer	786	636	17	20	--------	7	2	3
Plumas	142	327	--------	6	4	1	--------	5
Riverside	934	1,987	--------	--------	5	51	32	5
Sacramento	2,326	4,797	12	36	--------	37	1	--------
San Benito	227	253	4	3	4	9	1	1
San Bernardino	1,547	2,276	1	1	--------	64	90	2
San Diego	1,970	2,892	--------	--------	--------	202	--------	--------
San Francisco	15,117	17,742	--------	53	--------	343	24	14
San Joaquin	1,683	2,073	--------	--------	151	40	1	11
San Luis Obispo	538	672	2	7	--------	48	1	14
San Mateo	1,390	1,080	15	10	4	12	--------	2
Santa Barbara	639	733	--------	1	3	20	--------	4
Santa Clara	3,458	3,716	15	25	--------	68	44	178
Santa Cruz	711	920	5	6	--------	36	10	--------
Shasta	501	814	--------	12	2	29	--------	--------
Sierra	157	191	--------	1	--------	3	--------	1
Siskiyou	591	746	--------	3	167	6	--------	4
Solano	1,232	1,299	--------	9	14	36	4	3
Sonoma	1,231	2,172	6	8	--------	64	9	8
Stanislaus	487	591	2	--------	126	25	26	8
Sutter	282	291	1	5	2	--------	--------	6
Tehama	323	291	--------	--------	--------	14	--------	--------
Trinity	79	151	--------	--------	--------	5	--------	--------
Tulare	441	907	--------	11	4	49	4	4
Tuolumne	276	337	5	8	--------	26	3	2
Ventura	437	631	--------	3	8	13	1	4
Yolo	508	555	--------	--------	--------	6	9	21
Yuba	366	379	3	4	--------	--------	--------	1
Totals	72,432	105,050	230	509	986	2,617	709	606

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

COUNTIES.	Wm. H. Bemiss (Republican)	Frank L. Caughey (Republican)	Robert Harrison Fitzgerald (Republican)	B. Grant Taylor (Republican)	Hiram A. Blanchard (Democrat)	M. E. Shore (Socialist)	Frederick Head (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	6,840	4,150	6,521	8,811	1,359	361	69	--------
Alpine	18	13	13	11	3	--------	--------	--------
Amador	186	112	141	214	530	2	--------	2
Butte	503	278	422	836	926	29	--------	2
Calaveras	244	160	270	288	381	9	--------	1
Colusa	124	65	43	106	714	2	--------	2
Contra Costa	820	424	664	684	677	48	11	--------
Del Norte	104	77	94	92	75	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	153	115	207	164	278	17	1	--------
Fresno	683	391	459	2,024	2,186	82	38	25
Glenn	144	68	54	101	533	1	--------	--------
Humboldt	1,144	915	699	1,286	154	66	1	4
Imperial	150	168	100	212	177	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	92	55	46	92	232	--------	--------	1
Kern	362	202	205	458	1,008	--------	--------	--------
Kings	213	173	157	429	481	12	8	2
Lake	98	104	54	112	432	19	6	--------
Lassen	142	104	92	130	261	13	--------	2
Los Angeles	5,683	5,938	4,928	15,960	4,669	631	246	229
Madera	71	104	46	130	465	13	--------	--------
Marin	743	848	315	672	420	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	36	31	26	49	318	--------	--------	1
Mendocino	247	1,278	77	274	1,026	17	2	35
Merced	145	56	87	166	775	19	10	--------
Modoc	159	74	100	40	307	--------	--------	3
Mono	48	62	29	58	42	--------	--------	--------
Monterey	466	182	233	669	856	3	19	5
Napa	757	353	327	508	601	21	2	2
Nevada	293	261	209	592	450	8	--------	2
Orange	615	644	293	1,425	599	68	38	1
Placer	464	326	192	442	548	7	2	18
Plumas	110	53	89	225	159	1	--------	1
Riverside	726	512	370	1,180	320	52	9	2
Sacramento	2,252	1,425	1,416	2,155	1,120	39	1	--------
San Benito	150	84	55	200	450	9	1	5
San Bernardino	1,844	626	368	1,213	675	64	16	6
San Diego	1,999	735	623	1,595	930	205	--------	--------
San Francisco	14,876	6,484	5,975	8,505	4,167	344	21	14
San Joaquin	1,295	519	697	1,413	993	40	1	11
San Luis Obispo	360	272	168	452	459	49	2	3
San Mateo	1,012	412	772	450	567	--------	--------	--------
Santa Barbara	317	421	195	515	390	18	--------	3
Santa Clara	2,169	729	905	4,050	1,297	68	49	75
Santa Cruz	495	211	215	731	501	34	10	2
Shasta	395	240	241	458	634	28	--------	1
Sierra	81	68	59	128	179	2	--------	1
Siskiyou	375	208	253	542	824	6	--------	8
Solano	1,090	325	522	644	726	36	4	--------
Sonoma	912	832	424	1,306	1,216	62	8	10
Stanislaus	319	142	157	454	584	24	26	9
Sutter	174	104	144	154	294	--------	--------	1
Tehama	164	76	107	270	605	13	--------	--------
Trinity	71	46	84	80	136	4	--------	--------
Tulare	268	196	155	746	1,437	50	4	5
Tuolumne	180	83	187	186	741	26	3	2
Ventura	202	283	161	406	323	13	1	2
Yolo	347	160	173	370	953	6	10	--------
Yuba	190	125	177	239	358	--------	--------	5
Totals	54,120	33,141	31,745	65,702	42,581	2,641	619	503

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Edward Hyatt (Republican)	Allison Ware (Republican)	Thomas H. Kirk (Democrat)	Agnes H. Downing (Socialist)	Perry O. Cole (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	12,652	12,579	1,377	361	67	----------
Alpine	43	13	3	----------	----------	----------
Amador	427	235	544	2	----------	4
Butte	1,182	937	916	----------	----------	2
Calaveras	577	378	369	9	----------	4
Colusa	210	143	732	----------	----------	5
Contra Costa	1,537	989	677	44	9	1
Del Norte	253	106	76	----------	----------	----------
El Dorado	448	191	274	17	----------	1
Fresno	1,370	2,114	2,128	85	37	27
Glenn	254	119	525	1	----------	7
Humboldt	2,461	1,381	144	65	1	----------
Imperial	427	212	160	----------	----------	----------
Inyo	205	88	223	----------	----------	8
Kern	702	465	1,019	----------	----------	----------
Kings	429	576	483	9	9	4
Lake	216	165	429	17	6	----------
Lassen	338	138	255	11	----------	5
Los Angeles	15,729	16,367	4,588	564	167	304
Madera	195	149	422	11	----------	2
Marin	1,158	1,325	406	----------	----------	----------
Mariposa	77	65	303	----------	----------	----------
Mendocino	967	786	1,031	17	2	8
Merced	281	166	700	18	9	1
Modoc	236	167	299	----------	2	1
Mono	132	61	42	----------	----------	----------
Monterey	955	594	821	2	19	11
Napa	1,138	763	575	21	2	3
Nevada	890	474	433	7	1	4
Orange	1,344	1,708	526	66	8	1
Placer	975	537	558	7	1	12
Plumas	255	225	157	1	----------	2
Riverside	2,395	695	309	49	28	10
Sacramento	5,077	2,094	1,034	40	1	----------
San Benito	282	213	439	8	1	1
San Bernardino	2,604	1,412	632	60	22	4
San Diego	3,264	1,694	835	192	----------	----------
San Francisco	18,527	15,311	4,258	336	25	14
San Joaquin	2,153	1,666	919	38	1	4
San Luis Obispo	649	575	432	46	2	5
San Mateo	1,553	913	544	12	----------	3
Santa Barbara	841	582	343	19	1	2
Santa Clara	4,446	3,082	1,300	69	45	46
Santa Cruz	675	1,007	492	33	12	6
Shasta	777	531	639	26	----------	1
Sierra	198	143	166	3	----------	3
Siskiyou	851	504	801	5	----------	3
Solano	1,534	975	725	37	4	5
Sonoma	940	2,752	1,189	64	7	21
Stanislaus	642	430	566	21	28	8
Sutter	419	173	290	----------	----------	1
Tehama	375	256	585	14	----------	2
Trinity	152	72	131	5	----------	----------
Tulare	650	699	1,389	45	3	10
Tuolumne	410	214	706	27	3	8
Ventura	656	421	315	13	2	2
Yolo	636	480	936	5	10	----------
Yuba	539	245	350	----------	----------	4
Totals	99,308	81,355	41,520	2,502	535	580

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

COUNTIES.	Charles Franklin McDonald (Republican)	Grattan D. Phillips (Republican)	Friend Wm. Richardson (Republican)	William W. Shannon (Republican)	Carlos L. Smart (Republican)	Walter B. Thorpe (Republican)	D. W. Ravenscroft (Democrat)	Francis M. Elliott (Socialist)	Clarence J. Kinne (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	3,028	3,415	8,513	8,089	742	2,595	1,266	353	60	--------
Alpine	13	7	2	19	2	14	3	--------	--------	--------
Amador	93	72	111	282	15	85	525	2	--------	15
Butte	257	235	469	756	57	231	874	--------	--------	1
Calaveras	121	100	213	404	51	117	353	8	--------	4
Colusa	35	62	68	135	14	33	665	--------	--------	1
Contra Costa	352	556	550	850	64	250	619	45	10	13
Del Norte	47	37	25	63	15	211	67	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	83	44	130	284	11	94	273	16	1	--------
Fresno	411	484	1,497	782	113	279	1,976	87	37	21
Glenn	64	51	58	124	20	38	506	1	--------	4
Humboldt	505	733	790	920	125	888	142	64	1	1
Imperial	129	130	191	100	22	60	157	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	49	29	53	93	14	45	211	--------	--------	3
Kern	284	167	269	293	50	144	829	--------	--------	--------
Kings	117	213	386	136	25	99	463	10	8	1
Lake	86	45	101	95	8	40	402	18	5	2
Lassen	80	52	88	184	19	40	244	10	--------	2
Los Angeles	6,126	3,047	14,317	4,759	1,672	2,362	4,175	560	186	150
Madera	41	50	106	113	18	22	381	12	--------	1
Marin	207	505	590	1,139	46	182	367	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	24	15	29	32	13	24	289	--------	--------	--------
Mendocino	351	325	379	435	56	174	988	16	2	2
Merced	78	65	94	171	15	38	661	20	8	--------
Modoc	110	50	93	101	18	31	292	--------	1	1
Mono	21	23	45	77	6	24	41	--------	--------	--------
Monterey	253	229	429	368	83	217	786	3	18	7
Napa	262	476	396	552	81	212	571	20	2	9
Nevada	122	161	223	745	54	104	414	7	1	7
Orange	391	323	1,140	569	205	344	512	65	5	2
Placer	119	223	357	424	46	235	425	7	2	18
Plumas	77	33	142	161	16	50	160	1	--------	--------
Riverside	468	327	1,123	485	118	331	309	54	30	2
Sacramento	461	631	857	4,312	55	1,345	911	36	1	--------
San Benito	86	52	127	138	11	59	423	8	1	4
San Bernardino	628	330	2,260	414	133	329	605	62	18	11
San Diego	925	1,219	1,121	843	223	628	805	192	--------	--------
San Francisco	3,347	7,724	6,635	15,411	599	2,220	4,005	334	21	220
San Joaquin	409	609	983	1,351	100	513	881	37	--------	17
San Luis Obispo	201	128	323	364	47	165	419	46	2	4
San Mateo	313	433	432	1,093	116	224	514	10	--------	13
Santa Barbara	338	155	274	383	78	184	339	19	--------	4
Santa Clara	863	1,455	2,471	2,267	160	519	1,228	69	42	68
Santa Cruz	185	258	603	463	38	182	472	33	9	10
Shasta	241	153	462	329	35	97	610	24	--------	6
Sierra	53	31	86	111	13	48	162	3	--------	1
Siskiyou	218	183	267	323	38	349	791	5	--------	6
Solano	381	271	582	1,168	51	162	676	35	4	26
Sonoma	471	628	1,247	798	81	277	1,167	63	6	8
Stanislaus	233	155	295	279	32	100	538	24	27	10
Sutter	77	75	196	198	10	35	279	--------	--------	4
Tehama	112	73	181	148	28	65	566	14	--------	1
Trinity	39	42	39	63	6	32	128	5	--------	--------
Tulare	166	177	644	178	24	134	1,336	47	--------	12
Tuolumne	98	83	128	222	20	94	684	26	3	12
Ventura	261	79	461	167	32	120	311	10	1	4
Yolo	142	138	247	377	24	145	893	5	7	4
Yuba	97	180	126	290	21	66	334	--------	--------	7
Totals	24.749	27,549	54,024	54,433	5,799	17,705	39,023	2,486	519	719

FOR PRESIDING JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Thomas J. Lennon (Republican)	George E. Church (Democrat)	James V. Coffey (Democrat)	Lucas F. Smith (Democrat)	R. M. Royce (Socialist)	Thomas J. Lennon (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alameda	22,788	447	712	212	352		
Contra Costa	2,264	198	355	76	42	2	9
Fresno	3,294	2,007	186	144	81		40
Marin	2,571	95	292	35		1	29
Monterey	1,431	223	328	263	3		14
San Benito	449	130	181	135			
San Francisco	30,989	750	3,639	299	327		249
San Mateo	2,316	129	387	86	12		12
Santa Clara	6,674	358	573	197	10	22	56
Santa Cruz	1,415	48	93	423	32		92
Totals	74,698	4,385	6,746	1,870	859	25	501

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

Second District.

COUNTIES.	Frank F. Oster (Republican)	Victor E. Shaw (Republican)	Frank F. Oster (Democrat)	Minor Moore (Democrat)	Gustave Petzen (Socialist)	Frank F. Oster* (Prohibitionist)	Victor E. Shaw (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Imperial	212	401						
Inyo	143	142	10					3
Kern	526	638	7					10
Kings	418	475	2		6			10
Los Angeles	12,601	16,416	29	176	418	15	5	371
Orange	1,845	1,157	3	23	65			3
Riverside	1,842	1,045		1				37
San Bernardino	3,684	623	10	3	141	5		20
San Diego	1,109	3,904			187			
San Luis Obispo	383	711			45	1		8
Santa Barbara	569	830	3		17			26
Tulare	491	703	46		41			9
Ventura	372	661		7				10
Totals	15,195	27,706	110	210	920	21	5	507

*Withdrawn.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEAL.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Albert Glenn Burnett (Republican)	Henry C. Gesford (Democrat)	D. Wilmot Smith (Socialist)	Albert Glenn Burnett (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alpine	45				
Amador	597	29			12
Butte	1,833	185			7
Calaveras	858		8		23
Colusa	301	16			8
Del Norte	304	1			
El Dorado	576	61	13		1
Glenn	330	10	1		7
Humboldt	3,475	38	63		5
Lake	349	42	18		1
Lassen	416	11	11		3
Madera	294	17	13		5
Mariposa	122	26			2
Mendocino	1,614	17	17		14
Merced	401	25	18		2
Modoc	355	10			3
Mono	176	14			
Napa	1,797	272	21		22
Nevada	1,200	19	4		9
Placer	1,224	50	6	2	37
Plumas	422	33	1		7
Sacramento	6,150	36	34		71
San Joaquin	3,385	318			
Shasta	1,191	20	19		13
Sierra	304	12	1		2
Siskiyou	1,197	37	2		4
Solano	2,164	87	53		39
Sonoma	3,378	300	63		25
Stanislaus	898	111	20		23
Sutter	545	21			3
Tehama	566	1	14		2
Trinity	205	21	2		2
Tuolumne	553		26		26
Yolo	957	68	3		5
Yuba	688	21			5
Totals	38,870	1,929	451	2	368

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

First District.

COUNTIES.	John L. Childs (Republican)	William F. Englebright, (Republican)	John E. Raker (Democrat)	W. M. Morgan (Socialist)	John L. Childs (Prohibitionist)	C. H. Essex (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Alpine	53	10	3				10
Amador	274	381	502				
Del Norte	308	178	62		1		1
Calaveras	299	667	344				13
Siskiyou	873	504	778	1			8
Modoc	260	144	304			1	
Humboldt	1,611	2,785	131	68			3
Trinity	126	109	119	3			
Shasta	780	574	617	20	2		4
Lassen	261	201	247	6			4
Tehama	435	208	543	19			2
Plumas	254	224	149	2			4
Sierra	159	192	167	2			2
Nevada	336	1,087	400	6		1	13
Placer	654	724	413	6	3	2	23
El Dorado	292	366	262	16		1	
Mono	79	128	39				2
Mariposa	68	83	271				2
Tuolumne	316	341	647	23		3	18
Totals	7,438	8,906	5,998	172	6	8	109

Second District.

COUNTIES.	William Kent (Republican)	Duncan E. McKinlay (Republican)	I. G. Zumwalt (Democrat)	W. H. Ferber (Socialist)	H. P. Stipp (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Butte	1,291	959	780	25		19
Sutter	413	233	271			8
Yuba	491	344	317			10
Mendocino	908	1,003	913	17	1	27
Glenn	222	203	460			32
Colusa	228	166	724			9
Sacramento	4,626	3,069	761	32		
Yolo	651	513	844	3		30
Lake	228	182	392	19	5	1
Napa	1,155	1,022	517	21		33
Sonoma	2,086	1,751	1,122	62	3	32
Marin	1,892	927	306			49
Totals	14,191	10,372	7,407	179	9	250

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Joseph R. Knowland (Republican)	Joseph R. Knowland (Democrat)	S. Miller (Socialist)	Jas. N. Christian (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Solano	2,396	68	37		28
Contra Costa	2,353	32	46		18
Alameda	22,532	119	349	47	116
Totals	27,281	219	432	47	162

Fourth District.

COUNTY.	Julius Kahn (Republican)	Walter Macarthur (Democrat)	Robert P. Troy (Democrat)	Austin Lewis (Socialist)	E. F. Dinsmore (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
San Francisco	9,007	972	549	80	5	2
Totals	9,007	972	549	80	5	2

Fifth District.

COUNTIES.	Charles W. Davison (Republican)	Everis Anson Hayes (Republican)	Thomas E. Hayden (Democrat)	E. L. Reguin (Socialist)	F. E. Caton (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
San Francisco	10,229	13,297	2,603	243	13	
San Mateo	1,272	1,490	484	10		42
Santa Clara	2,828	5,232	807	60	48	388
Totals	14,329	20,019	3,894	313	61	430

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

Sixth District.

COUNTIES.	James Carson Needham (Republican)	Henry Hawson* (Democrat)	Richard Kirk (Socialist)	W. M. Coward (Socialist)	Ira E. Surface (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Santa Cruz	1,408	40	28	--------	8	45
Monterey	1,441	62	2	--------	12	27
San Benito	454	46	--------	--------	1	38
Fresno	3,292	588	65	--------	22	122
Kings	902	171	--------	--------	8	4
Madera	310	26	--------	14	--------	7
Merced	436	72	1	18	6	34
Stanislaus	1,067	153	--------	29	15	52
San Joaquin	3,505	334	--------	2	1	38
Totals	12,815	1,492	96	63	73	367

*Withdrawn, and A. L. Cowell substituted.

Seventh District.

COUNTY.	James McLachlan (Republican)	William D Stephens (Republican)	Lorin A. Handley (Democrat)	T. W. Williams (Socialist)	Chas. V. La Fontaine (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
Los Angeles	15,578	18,390	3,994	501	88	267
Totals	15,578	18,390	3,994	501	88	267

Eighth District.

COUNTIES.	Lewis R. Kirby (Republican)	Sylvester C. Smith (Republican)	Lewis R. Kirby* (Democrat)	E. O. Miller (Democrat)	Sylvester C. Smith (Democrat)	Geo. A. Garrett (Socialist)	J. S. Edwards (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
San Luis Obispo	580	629	138	--------	--------	46	1	6
Santa Barbara	764	660	6	--------	1	13	--------	14
Ventura	478	653	6	--------	16	2	1	24
Kern	520	686	108	--------	25	--------	--------	--------
Tulare	650	604	7	24	7	46	3	4
Imperial	328	293	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	52	252	2	--------	85	--------	--------	--------
San Bernardino	1,517	2,249	12	--------	--------	61	1	4
Orange	1,152	1,645	--------	--------	1	65	21	12
Riverside	1,091	1,793	9	--------	5	47	21	2
San Diego	3,096	2,196	--------	--------	--------	195	--------	--------
Totals	10,228	11,660	288	24	139	475	48	66

*Lewis R. Kirby withdrawn. William G. Irving substituted.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

First District.

COUNTY.	George D. Graybill (Republican)	Thomas F. Minehan (Republican)	Edward M. Rolkin (Republican)	Joseph H. Scott (Republican)	Edward R. Rock (Democrat)	A. Tymelo (Socialist)	S. Fear (Prohibitionist)	Scattering
San Francisco	3,269	6,755	13,928	11,233	4,162	329	17	53
Totals	3,269	6,755	13,928	11,233	4,162	329	17	53

Second District.

COUNTIES.	Alexander Brown (Republican)	John Mitchell (Republican)	John Mitchell (Democrat)	Frank Gavin (Democrat)	A. L. Brown (Democrat)	A. S. Gagnon (Socialist)	J. N. Christian (Prohibitionist)	A. L. Brown (Prohibitionist)
Alameda	10,195	15,061	118	64	36	350		
Alpine	38	16						
Amador	442	193			26			
Calaveras	678	315				8		1
Contra Costa	1,019	1,501	37	120	11	40		
El Dorado	366	226		39	1	14	1	
Nevada	708	589			9	5		
Placer	637	658	4		23	6	1	2
Sacramento	4,290	2,392	13		24	38		
San Joaquin	2,099	1,651		153		34		
Tuolumne	342	239	4		10	26	3	
Totals	20,814	22,844	176	376	140	521	5	3

Scattering, 101.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—Continued.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Richard E. Collins (Republican)	Richard E. Collins (Democrat)	A. C. McArthur (Socialist)	J. J. Smith (Prohibitionist)
Butte	1,805	2	24	
Colusa	298	2		
Del Norte	308			
Glenn	318	5	1	
Humboldt	3,389	3	63	
Lake	340		17	3
Lassen	392	1	9	
Marin	2,257			
Mendocino	1,503	7	17	1
Modoc	341	1	2	
Napa	1,722	5	21	
Plumas	419	4	1	
Shasta	1,215	42	17	
Sierra	281		1	
Siskiyou	1,169	8	1	
Solano	2,152	11	35	2
Sonoma	3,048	12	62	8
Sutter	521	5		
Tehama	535	3	14	
Trinity	210		2	
Yolo	940	11	2	9
Yuba	649	8		
Totals	23,812	130	289	20

Scattering, 126.

Fourth District.

COUNTIES.	Brinton Blake Gregory (Republican)	Jeff McElvaine (Republican)	Edward White (Democrat)	W. H. Workman* (Democrat)	Jeff McElvaine (Democrat)	J. J. Hicks (Socialist)	A. K. Nash (Prohibitionist)
Fresno	1,318	2,014			53	82	18
Imperial	268	318					
Inyo	164	97		2	3		
Kern	581	570		1	8		
Kings	408	512				10	7
Los Angeles	13,169	18,173		191	68	519	171
Madera	174	149				10	
Mariposa	70	54				1	
Merced	242	164				19	3
Mono	117	65					
Monterey	826	557				1	9
Orange	1,105	1,807		55	2	65	
Riverside	1,176	1,643		18	2	48	5
San Benito	247	186		4	4	8	
San Bernardino	1,756	2,363		13	9	145	38
San Diego	2,960	1,494				183	
San Luis Obispo	532	573		1	1	47	1
San Mateo	1,463	769			8	10	
Santa Barbara	696	596		5	1	16	
Santa Clara	3,357	3,224	121		22	64	18
Santa Cruz	773	704			2	32	4
Stanislaus	569	415			2	21	13
Tulare	506	752				43	3
Ventura	477	491			5		1
Totals	32,954	37,693	121	290	190	1,324	291

Scattering, 497. *Withdrawn. James H. Boyd substituted.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Alex Gordon (Republican)	Alexander Cameron Irwin (Republican)	F. A. Johnson (Republican)	C. L. Browning (Democrat)	Richard F. Rammers (Democrat)	John Messer (Socialist)	C. L. Wheeler (Prohibitionist)
Alpine	5	43	9	1	1	--------	--------
Amador	271	242	148	393	94	--------	--------
Butte	684	550	768	811	116	25	4
Calaveras	397	269	253	244	68	7	--------
Colusa	146	51	145	503	136	--------	--------
Del Norte	95	101	157	53	15	--------	--------
El Dorado	222	204	200	231	46	16	1
Glenn	145	73	144	380	108	--------	--------
Humboldt	1,592	948	1,187	87	42	--------	--------
Lake	92	132	132	312	70	18	3
Lassen	118	91	234	182	47	10	--------
Mendocino	711	321	625	648	250	16	1
Modoc	128	71	190	197	62	--------	--------
Napa	927	396	557	330	189	22	1
Nevada	460	404	493	301	64	5	--------
Placer	574	340	460	316	75	5	1
Plumas	494	93	177	99	38	1	--------
Sacramento	3,582	1,894	1,812	667	203	35	--------
Shasta	534	269	520	437	154	22	--------
Sierra	101	92	129	122	33	2	--------
Siskiyou	385	348	647	586	174	2	2
Solano	964	762	683	391	255	36	2
Sonoma	1,572	873	913	783	244	62	8
Sutter	169	270	145	212	41	--------	--------
Tehama	187	206	245	434	117	14	--------
Trinity	71	34	109	90	23	3	--------
Yolo	425	227	401	808	145	3	8
Yuba	174	501	135	227	73	--------	--------
Totals	14,925	9,805	11,617	9,845	2,883	304	31

Scattering, 37.

Second District.

COUNTIES.	Edward H. Algeltinger (Republican)	Harvey Davis Loveland (Republican)	Barclay Henley (Democrat)	L. Fortin (Socialist)	O. Rasmussen (Prohibitionist)
Marin	1,083	1,523	381	--------	--------
San Francisco	16,155	17,833	3,894	327	20
San Mateo	953	1,683	513	9	--------
Totals	18,191	21,039	4,788	336	20

Scattering, 114.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS—Continued.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	John M. Eshleman (Republican)	Theodore Summerland (Republican)	W. C. Wall (Democrat)	E. W. Evans (Socialist)	John Whitson (Prohibitionist)
Alameda	14,853	9,384	149	349	
Contra Costa	1,296	1,099	50	7	11
Fresno	2,367	1,124	125	85	19
Imperial	563	126			
Inyo	192	104			
Kern	592	577	1		
Kings	578	356	21	11	8
Los Angeles	18,950	12,899	210	348	145
Madera	195	133	2	12	
Mariposa	61	66	2		
Merced	234	204	12	19	5
Mono	76	104	16		
Monterey	791	633	14	1	10
Orange	1,849	1,057	70	66	2
Riverside	1,590	1,192	17	46	6
San Benito	260	175	5	8	
San Bernardino	2,083	1,845	12	144	34
San Diego	2,298	2,447		190	
San Joaquin	2,084	1,491	397	35	
San Luis Obispo	654	492	60	47	1
Santa Barbara	600	671	6	15	
Santa Clara	3,442	3,120	126	63	7
Santa Cruz	904	567	24	31	2
Stanislaus	579	416	148	23	15
Tulare	842	442	12		3
Tuolumne	279	306		25	2
Ventura	594	427	10		
Totals	58,966	41,457	1,489	1,525	270

Scattering, 956.

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—	Del Norte.	Humboldt.	Tehama.	Trinity.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	113	1,239	136	65	1,553
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	150	1,345	205	77	1,777
John D. Works (Rep.)	98	1,187	270	73	1,628
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	-----	1	-----	4	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	68	19	4	81
Scattering	-----	-----	4	-----	4

Second District—	Modoc.	Lassen.	Siskiyou.	Shasta.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	121	129	429	295	974
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	153	207	432	390	1,182
John D. Works (Rep.)	117	128	504	606	1,355
John D. Works (Dem.)	-----	2	-----	10	12
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	4	-----	23	27
William Henderson (Pro.)	-----	-----	3	-----	3
Scattering	3	3	22	9	37

Third District—	Plumas.	Sierra.	Nevada.	Placer.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	115	125	482	368	1,090
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	154	104	361	437	1,056
John D. Works (Rep.)	199	108	503	527	1,337
John D. Works (Dem.)	-----	-----	-----	19	19
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	1	6	6	13
John D. Works (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	3	3
Scattering	9	20	13	11	53

Fourth District—	Lake.	Mendocino.	Colusa.	Glenn.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	126	629	79	91	925
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	147	625	132	138	1,042
John D. Works (Rep.)	88	396	116	118	718
John D. Works (Dem.)	1	-----	2	5	8
Job Harriman (Soc.)	19	17	-----	1	37
John D. Works (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	1	1
H. P. Stipp (Pro.)	1	-----	-----	-----	1
George McCowen (Pro.)	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Scattering	11	12	1	14	38

Fifth District—	Napa.	Solano.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	663	669	1,332
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	732	1,163	1,895
John D. Works (Rep.)	493	703	1,196
John D. Works (Dem.)	3	18	21
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	5	15	20
Job Harriman (Soc.)	22	34	56
Dr. H. P. Skiff (Pro.)	1	-----	1
Scattering	34	-----	34

Sixth District—	Butte.	Yuba.	Sutter.	Yolo.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	486	208	168	271	1,133
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	664	260	190	367	1,481
John D. Works (Rep.)	833	276	197	392	1,697
T. E. Gibbon (Dem.)	2	21	2	-----	25
Job Harriman (Soc.)	20	-----	-----	3	23
M. D. Hurst (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	6	6
Scattering	27	7	20	30	77

Seventh District—	Sacramento.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,025
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,860
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,145
Thomas Fox (Dem.)	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	36

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Eighth District—	Sonoma.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	882
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,277
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,169
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	9
J. M. Phelin (Dem.)	9
Job Harriman (Soc.)	65
C. S. Pitt (Pro.)	4
Scattering	26

Ninth District—	Contra Costa.	Marin.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	754	814	1,568
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,133	1,003	2,136
John D. Works (Rep.)	620	619	1,239
R. B. Meyers (Dem.)	14	-----	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	46	-----	46
John D. Works (Pro.)	1	-----	1
Scattering	27	9	36

Tenth District—	Mono.	El Dorado.	Amador.	Calaveras.	Alpine.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	67	199	267	307	17	857
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	81	229	192	362	25	889
John D. Works (Rep.)	44	197	180	266	10	697
Thomas E. Gibbon (Dem.)	-----	33	-----	-----	-----	33
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	14	-----	8	-----	22
John D. Works (Pro.)	1	1	-----	-----	-----	2
Scattering	6	-----	17	22	-----	45

Eleventh District—	San Joaquin.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,046
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,370
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,418
A. L. Cowell (Dem.)	233
Scattering	15

Twelfth District—	Tuolumne.	Mariposa.	Madera.	Stanislaus.	Merced.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	146	50	69	278	133	676
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	252	44	125	360	175	956
John D. Works (Rep.)	211	44	148	436	135	974
John D. Works (Dem.)	5	-----	4	3	8	20
Job Harriman (Soc.)	26	-----	14	24	19	83
John D. Works (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	4
Ira Surface (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	4
Scattering	14	5	5	46	8	78

Thirteenth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	641
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	901
John D. Works (Rep.)	674
John D. Works (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	9
Scattering	4

Fourteenth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,402
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,505
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,903
John D. Works (Dem.)	17
Job Harriman (Soc.)	131
W. S. Kerr (Pro.)	2
Scattering	16

Fifteenth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,126
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	4,004
John D. Works (Rep.)	4,319
John D. Works (Dem.)	21
Job Harriman (Soc.)	126
W. S. Kerr (Pro.)	5
Scattering	19

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Sixteenth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,783
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,963
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,939
John D. Works (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	89
Scattering	13

Seventeenth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	326
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	404
John D. Works (Rep.)	241
E. A. Meserve (Dem.)	2
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	2
Job Harriman (Soc.)	21
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	3
Scattering	2

Eighteenth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	685
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,113
John D. Works (Rep.)	546
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	12
Job Harriman (Soc.)	38
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	3
Scattering	18

Nineteenth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,221
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,997
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,101
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	11
Job Harriman (Soc.)	53
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	4
Scattering	22

Twentieth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,630
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,568
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,526
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	26
Job Harriman (Soc.)	104
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	7
Scattering	46

Twenty-first District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,900
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,407
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,585
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	30
Job Harriman (Soc.)	47
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	97

Twenty-second District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,031
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,772
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,032
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	18
Job Harriman (Soc.)	37
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	67

Twenty-third District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	451
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	630
John D. Works (Rep.)	420
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	10
Scattering	16

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Twenty-fourth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	578
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	852
John D. Works (Rep.)	510
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	7
Job Harriman (Soc.)	9
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	42

Twenty-fifth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	927
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,309
John D. Works (Rep.)	757
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	10
Job Harriman (Soc.)	16
Scattering	39

Twenty-sixth District—	Fresno.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	737
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	757
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,050
John D. Works (Dem.)	68
Job Harriman (Soc.)	83
P. R. Jackson (Pro.)	17
Scattering	105

Twenty-seventh District—	Santa Clara.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	772
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,253
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,238
T. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	64
Job Harriman (Soc.)	23
John D. Works (Pro.)	9
Scattering	42

Twenty-eighth District—	Santa Clara.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,016
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,448
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,2[illegible]
T. E. Gibbon (Dem.)	67
Job Harriman (Soc.)	47
John D. Works (Pro.)	10
Scattering	71

Twenty-ninth District—	Santa Cruz.	San Mateo.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	561	742	1,303
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	550	1,240	1,790
John D. Works (Rep.)	549	514	1,063
John D. Works (Dem.)	13	13	26
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	4	21	26
Job Harriman (Soc.)	33	10	43
John D. Works (Pro.)	2	-----	2
R. E. Surface (Pro.)	2	-----	2
Scattering	-----	55	55

Thirtieth District—	San Bernardino.	Inyo.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,512	77	1,589
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,516	97	1,613
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,089	114	1,203
John D. Works (Dem.)	10	7	17
Job Harriman (Soc.)	86	-----	86
J. S. Armstrong (Pro.)	15	-----	15
Scattering	28	8	36

Thirty-first District—	Monterey.	San Benito.	San Luis Obispo.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	326	139	341	806
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	662	194	379	1,235
John D. Works (Rep.)	549	145	475	1,169
Thomas E. Gibbon (Dem.)	-----	-----	61	61
Job Harriman (Soc.)	2	9	45	56
Ira E. Surface (Pro.)	4	-----	-----	4
Scattering	37	23	23	83

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Thirty-second District—	Kern.	Kings.	Tulare.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	340	257	225	822
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	358	273	350	981
John D. Works (Rep.)	501	481	778	1,760
John D. Works (Dem.)	-----	2	18	20
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	10	47	57
John D. Works (Pro.)	-----	-----	3	3
Scattering	6	2	25	33

Thirty-third District—	Santa Barbara.	Ventura.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	627	419	1,046
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	438	280	718
John D. Works (Rep.)	436	419	855
O. A. Tippett (Dem.)	-----	14	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	15	7	22
Edwin Meserve (Pro.)	-----	1	1
Scattering	30	21	51

Thirty-fourth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	4,486
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,424
John D. Works (Rep.)	6,224
John D. Works (Dem.)	87
Job Harriman (Soc.)	158
John D. Works (Pro.)	36
Scattering	124

Thirty-fifth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,207
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	617
John D. Works (Rep.)	3,136
John D. Works (Dem.)	17
Job Harriman (Soc.)	59
John D. Works (Pro.)	49
Scattering	146

Thirty-sixth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,826
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	782
John D. Works (Rep.)	3,255
John D. Works (Dem.)	21
Job Harriman (Soc.)	132
John D. Works (Pro.)	36
Scattering	96

Thirty-seventh District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,014
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	706
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,341
John D. Works (Dem.)	27
Job Harriman (Soc.)	73
John D. Works (Pro.)	17
Scattering	167

Thirty-eighth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,082
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	847
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,497
John D. Works (Dem.)	36
Job Harriman (Soc.)	110
John D. Works (Pro.)	3
Scattering	132

Thirty-ninth District—	Orange.	Riverside.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,115	694	1,809
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	511	1,350	1,861
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,498	1,040	1,538
O. C. Tippetts (Dem.)	-----	30	30
Job Harriman (Soc.)	65	47	112
John D. Works (Pro.)	5	-----	5
O. C. Tippett (Pro.)	-----	3	3
Scattering	29	12	41

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Fortieth District—	San Diego.	Imperial.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	206	193	399
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	4,573	231	4,804
John D. Works (Rep.)	816	263	1,079
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	84	-----	84
Job Harriman (Soc.)	199	-----	199
Scattering	40	-----	40

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

First District—	Del Norte.	Siskiyou.	Trinity.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	113	429	65	607
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	150	432	77	659
John D. Works (Rep.)	98	504	73	675
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	-----	-----	4	4
J. D. Phelan (Dem.)	-----	4	-----	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	-----	4	4
Wm. Henderson (Pro.)	-----	3	-----	3
Scattering	-----	22	-----	22

Second District—	Humboldt.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	687
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	876
John D. Works (Rep.)	813
J. O. Davis (Dem.)	1
Job Harriman (Soc.)	44

Third District—	Humboldt.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	552
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	469
John D. Works (Rep.)	374
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	1
James J. Smith (Dem.)	1
E. W. Wilson (Dem.)	1
T. J. Geary (Dem.)	1
Job Harriman (Soc.)	24

Fourth District—	Modoc.	Lassen.	Shasta.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	121	129	295	545
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	153	207	390	750
John D. Works (Rep.)	117	128	606	851
John D. Works (Dem.)	-----	10	10	20
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	23	-----	23
J. D. Works (Pro.)	-----	2	2	4
Scattering	3	3	9	15

Fifth District—	Tehama.	Plumas.	Sierra.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	136	115	125	376
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	205	154	104	463
John D. Works (Rep.)	270	199	108	577
C. M. Belshaw (Dem.)	-----	-----	12	12
Job Harriman (Soc.)	19	-----	1	20
Scattering	4	9	20	33

Sixth District—	Mendocino.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	629
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	625
John D. Works (Rep.)	396
Wm. Kent (Dem.)	9
Job Harriman (Soc.)	17
Scattering	12

Seventh District—	Butte.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	486
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	664
John D. Works (Rep.)	833
A. E. Boynton (Dem.)	15
Job Harriman (Soc.)	20
W. D. Hurst (Pro.)	4
Scattering	27

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Eighth District—	Sutter.	Yuba.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	168	208	376
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	190	260	450
John D. Works (Rep.)	197	276	473
T. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	2	21	23
Scattering	20	7	27

Ninth District—	Nevada.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	482
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	361
John D. Works (Rep.)	503
Job Harriman (Soc.)	6
Scattering	13

Tenth District—	El Dorado.	Placer.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	199	368	567
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	229	437	666
John D. Works (Rep.)	197	527	724
Thos. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	33	-----	33
Job Harriman (Soc.)	14	6	20
John D. Works (Pro.)	1	3	4
Scattering	-----	11	11

Eleventh District—	Amador.	Calaveras.	Alpine.	Mono.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	267	307	17	67	658
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	192	362	25	81	660
John D. Works (Rep.)	180	266	10	44	500
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	30	14	-----	-----	44
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	8	-----	-----	8
John D. Works (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Scattering	17	22	-----	6	45

Twelfth District—	Glenn.	Colusa.	Lake.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	91	79	126	296
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	138	132	147	417
John D. Works (Rep.)	118	116	88	322
John D. Works (Dem.)	5	2	1	8
T. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	-----	-----	7	7
Job Harriman (Soc.)	1	-----	19	20
John D. Works (Pro.)	1	-----	-----	1
George McCowen (Pro.)	-----	-----	1	1
H. P. Stipp (Pro.)	-----	-----	1	1
Scattering	14	1	11	26

Thirteenth District—	Sonoma.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	482
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	750
John D. Works (Rep.)	665
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	34
C. S. Pitt (Pro.)	2

Fourteenth District—	Sonoma.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	400
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	527
John D. Works (Rep.)	504
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	31
C. S. Pitt (Pro.)	1

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Fifteenth District—	Napa.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	663
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	732
John D. Works (Rep.)	493
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	22
Dr. H. P. Skiff (Pro.)	1
Scattering	34

Sixteenth District.	Yolo.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	271
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	367
John D. Works (Rep.)	392
E. E. Leake (Dem.)	3
Job Harriman (Soc.)	3
M. D. Hurst (Pro.)	6
Scattering	30

Seventeenth District—	Sacramento.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	678
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	931
John D. Works (Rep.)	686
Job Harriman (Soc.)	1

Eighteenth District—	Sacramento.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	804
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,089
John D. Works (Rep.)	861
Thomas Fox (Dem.)	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	12

Nineteenth District—	Sacramento.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	543
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	840
John D. Works (Rep.)	698
Job Harriman (Soc.)	23

Twentieth District—	Solano.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	669
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,163
John D. Works (Rep.)	703
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	15
John D. Works (Dem.)	18
Job Harriman (Soc.)	34

Twenty-first District—	Marin.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	814
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,003
John D. Works (Rep.)	619
P. H. Flannery (Dem.)	9

Twenty-second District—	Contra Costa.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	754
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,133
John D. Works (Rep.)	620
R. B. Meyers (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	46
John D. Works (Pro.)	1
Scattering	27

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Twenty-third District—	San Joaquin.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	602
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	711
John D. Works (Rep.)	677
A. L. Cowell (Dem.)	161
Scattering	7

Twenty-fourth District—	San Joaquin.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	444
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	659
John D. Works (Rep.)	741
A. L. Cowell (Dem.)	72
Scattering	8

Twenty-fifth District—	Stanislaus.	Merced.	Madera.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	278	133	69	480
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	360	175	125	660
John D. Works (Rep.)	436	135	148	719
John D. Works (Dem.)	3	8	4	15
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	19	14	33
John D. Works (Pro.)	4	-----	-----	4
Ira Surface (Pro.)	4	-----	-----	4
Scattering	86	8	5	99

Twenty-sixth District—	Tuolumne.	Mariposa.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	146	50	196
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	252	44	296
John D. Works (Rep.)	211	44	255
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	6	-----	6
Job Harriman (Soc.)	26	-----	26
Scattering	13	3	16

Twenty-seventh District—	Inyo.	Tulare.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	77	225	302
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	97	350	447
John D. Works (Rep.)	114	778	892
John D. Works (Dem.)	7	18	25
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	47	47
John D. Works (Pro.)	-----	3	3
Scattering	8	25	33

Twenty-eighth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	200
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	201
John D. Works (Rep.)	126
E. A. Meserve (Dem.)	2
J. D. Phelan (Dem.)	2
Job Harriman (Soc.)	17
J. N. Wortendyke (Pro.)	2
Scattering	3

Twenty-ninth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	126
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	203
John D. Works (Rep.)	115
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	1
Job Harriman (Soc.)	4
J. N. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	1

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Thirtieth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	157
A. J. Spalding (Rep.)	265
John D. Works (Rep.)	156
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	12
Job Harriman (Soc.)	8
Scattering	13

Thirty-first District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	291
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	540
John D. Works (Rep.)	267
E. A. Meserve (Dem.)	3
Job Harriman (Soc.)	17
Scattering	6

Thirty-second District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	611
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,108
John D. Works (Rep.)	502
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	4
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	33
J. N. Wortendyke (Pro.)	2
Scattering	9

Thirty-third District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	824
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,205
John D. Works (Rep.)	643
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	11
Job Harriman (Soc.)	54
Scattering	20

Thirty-fourth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	806
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,363
John D. Works (Rep.)	883
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	15
Job Harriman (Soc.)	50
J. N. Wortendyke (Pro.)	7
Scattering	26

Thirty-fifth District.	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	610
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	889
John D. Works (Rep.)	599
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	7
Job Harriman (Soc.)	20
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	2
Scattering	9

Thirty-sixth District.	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	394
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	573
John D. Works (Rep.)	279
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	11
Job Harriman (Soc.)	21
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	3
Scattering	14

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Thirty-seventh District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,114
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,420
John D. Works (Rep.)	984
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	22
Job Harriman (Soc.)	15
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	62

Thirty-eighth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	786
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	987
John D. Works (Rep.)	601
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	8
Job Harriman (Soc.)	32
Scattering	35

Thirty-ninth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,392
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,010
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,469
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	11
Job Harriman (Soc.)	30
Scattering	51

Fortieth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	639
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	762
John D. Works (Rep.)	563
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	7
Job Harriman (Soc.)	7
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	12

Forty-first District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	630
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	876
John D. Works (Rep.)	606
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	7
Job Harriman (Soc.)	14
Scattering	28

Forty-second District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	294
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	365
John D. Works (Rep.)	264
J. D. Phelan (Dem.)	3
Job Harriman (Soc.)	2
Scattering	2

Forty-third District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	255
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	419
John D. Works (Rep.)	278
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	3
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	3
Job Harriman (Soc.)	5
Scattering	20

Forty-fourth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	323
John D. Works (Rep.)	232
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	433
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	4
J. H. Wortendyke (Pro.)	1
Scattering	19

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Forty-fifth District—	San Francisco.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	297
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	433
John D. Works (Rep.)	151
H. P. Flannery (Dem.)	3
Job Harriman (Soc.)	2
Scattering	11

Forty-sixth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	641
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	901
John D. Works (Rep.)	674
John D. Works (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	9
Scattering	4

Forty-seventh District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	642
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,171
John D. Works (Rep.)	834
John D. Works (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	27
W. S. Kerr (Pro.)	1
Scattering	4

Forty-eighth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	737
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,063
John D. Works (Rep.)	575
John D. Works (Dem.)	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	13
Scattering	4

Forty-ninth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	721
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,247
John D. Works (Rep.)	693
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	6
Job Harriman (Soc.)	24
Scattering	4

Fiftieth District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,020
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,981
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,458
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	8
Job Harriman (Soc.)	53
Scattering	5

Fifty-first District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,162
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	2,011
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,730
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	16
Job Harriman (Soc.)	128
W. S. Kerr (Pro.)	6
Scattering	17

Fifty-second District—	Alameda.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,029
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,999
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,871
John D. Works (Dem.)	21
Job Harriman (Soc.)	101
Scattering	14

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued*

Fifty-third District—	San Mateo.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	742
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,240
John D. Works (Rep.)	514
John D. Works (Dem.)	21
James D. Phelan (Dem.)	21
Job Harriman (Soc.)	10
Scattering	47

Fifty-fourth District—	Santa Cruz.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	561
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	550
John D. Works (Rep.)	549
John D. Works (Dem.)	13
Job Harriman (Soc.)	33
John D. Works (Pro.)	2
R. E. Surface (Pro.)	2
Scattering	4

Fifty-fifth District—	Santa Clara.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	519
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	762
John D. Works (Rep.)	815
L. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	45
Job Harriman (Soc.)	20
John D. Works (Pro.)	9
Scattering	36

Fifty-sixth District—	Santa Clara.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	588
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	945
John D. Works (Rep.)	832
L. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	50
Job Harriman (Soc.)	34
John D. Works (Pro.)	7
Scattering	45

Fifty-seventh District—	Santa Clara.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	681
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	994
John D. Works (Rep.)	813
L. E. Gibbons (Dem.)	36
Job Harriman (Soc.)	16
John D. Works (Pro.)	3
Scattering	32

Fifty-eighth District—	San Benito.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	139
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	194
John D. Works (Rep.)	145
Henry Hawson (Dem.)	6
Job Harriman (Soc.)	9
Scattering	17

Fifty-ninth District—	Monterey.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	326
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	662
John D. Works (Rep.)	549
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	7
Job Harriman (Soc.)	2
Ira E. Surface (Pro.)	4
Scattering	29

ADVISORY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Sixtieth District—	Fresno.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	414
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	418
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,064
John D. Works (Dem.)	28
Job Harriman (Soc.)	50
J. R. Jackson (Pro.)	10
Scattering	45

Sixty-first District—	Fresno.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	323
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	339
John D. Works (Rep.)	986
John D. Works (Dem.)	40
Job Harriman (Soc.)	33
J. R. Jackson (Pro.)	9
Scattering	60

Sixty-second District—	Kings.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	257
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	273
John D. Works (Rep.)	481
Henry Hawson (Dem.)	6
Job Harriman (Soc.)	10
John D. Works (Pro.)	4
Scattering	6

Sixty-third District—	San Luis Obispo.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	341
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	379
John D. Works (Rep.)	475
Thomas E. Gibbons (Dem.)	61
Job Harriman (Soc.)	45
John D. Works (Pro.)	2
Scattering	25

Sixty-fourth District—	Santa Barbara.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	627
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	438
John D. Works (Rep.)	436
F. K. Lane (Dem.)	5
John D. Works (Pro.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	15
Scattering	15

Sixty-fifth District—	Ventura.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	419
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	280
John D. Works (Rep.)	419
O. A. Tippett (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	7
Edwin Meserve (Pro.)	1
Scattering	21

Sixty-sixth District—	Kern.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	340
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	358
John D. Works (Rep.)	501
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	4
Scattering	2

Sixty-seventh District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,030
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	290
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,756
John D. Works (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	37
John D. Works (Pro.)	19
Scattering	60

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—Continued.

Sixty-eighth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,139
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	243
John D. Works (Rep.)	914
John D. Works (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	20
John D. Works (Pro.)	18
Scattering	76

Sixty-ninth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,712
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	568
John D. Works (Rep.)	3,198
John D. Works (Dem.)	19
Job Harriman (Soc.)	83
John D. Works (Pro.)	44
Scattering	64

Seventieth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	2,727
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	887
John D. Works (Rep.)	4,019
John D. Works (Dem.)	59
Job Harriman (Soc.)	103
John D. Works (Pro.)	24
Scattering	84

Seventy-first District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,023
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	349
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,178
John D. Works (Dem.)	9
Job Harriman (Soc.)	39
John D. Works (Pro.)	2
Scattering	93

Seventy-second District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,218
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	350
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,534
John D. Works (Dem.)	30
Job Harriman (Soc.)	42
J. D. Works (Pro.)	4
Scattering	50

Seventy-third District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	672
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	448
John D. Works (Rep.)	919
John D. Works (Dem.)	14
Job Harriman (Soc.)	50
John D. Works (Pro.)	1
Scattering	72

Seventy-fourth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,692
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	865
John D. Works (Rep.)	2,475
John D. Works (Dem.)	22
Job Harriman (Soc.)	108
John D. Works (Pro.)	18
Scattering	80

Seventy-fifth District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,402
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	378
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,460
John D. Works (Dem.)	16
Job Harriman (Soc.)	50
John D. Works (Pro.)	15
Scattering	73

Seventy-sixth District—	San Bernardino.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,512
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,516
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,089
John D. Works (Dem.)	10
Job Harriman (Soc.)	86
J. S. Armstrong (Pro.)	4
Scattering	28

Seventy-seventh District—	Orange.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	1,115
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	511
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,498
John D. Works (Dem.)	5
Job Harriman (Soc.)	65
John D. Works (Pro.)	5
Scattering	1

Seventy-eighth District—	Riverside.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	694
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	1,350
John D. Works (Rep.)	1,040
O. C. Trippett (Dem.)	30
Job Harriman (Soc.)	47
James S. Edwards (Pro.)	5
Scattering	10

Seventy-ninth District—	San Diego.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	92
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	3,577
John D. Works (Rep.)	397
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	80
Job Harriman (Soc.)	97
Oscar Trippett (Pro.)	36

Eightieth District—	Imperial.	San Diego.	Totals.
Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.)	193	114	307
A. G. Spalding (Rep.)	231	1,096	1,327
John D. Works (Rep.)	263	419	682
A. G. Spalding (Dem.)	-----	4	4
Job Harriman (Soc.)	-----	102	102
Oscar Trippett (Pro.)	-----	4	4

TABULATED ADVISORY VOTE FOR

COUNTIES.	Edwin A. Meserve (Republican)	A. G. Spalding (Republican)	John D. Works (Republican)	Edwin A. Meserve (Democrat)	A. G. Spalding (Democrat)	John D. Works (Democrat)
Alameda	5,952	10,373	8,835	--------	52	57
Alpine	17	25	10	--------	--------	--------
Amador	267	192	180	1	5	11
Butte	486	664	833	2	--------	--------
Calaveras	307	362	266	--------	--------	--------
Colusa	79	132	116	--------	--------	2
Contra Costa	754	1,133	620	--------	11	8
Del Norte	113	150	98	--------	--------	--------
El Dorado	199	229	197	--------	--------	--------
Fresno	737	757	2,050	--------	--------	68
Glenn	91	138	118	--------	--------	5
Humboldt	1,239	1,345	1,187	--------	--------	--------
Imperial	193	231	263	--------	--------	--------
Inyo	77	97	114	--------	2	7
Kern	340	358	501	2	4	--------
Kings	257	273	481	--------	--------	2
Lake	126	147	88	1	--------	1
Lassen	129	207	128	--------	--------	2
Los Angeles	12,615	4,376	17,453	17	20	188
Madera	69	125	148	--------	--------	4
Marin	814	1,003	619	--------	--------	--------
Mariposa	50	44	44	--------	--------	--------
Mendocino	629	625	396	--------	--------	--------
Merced	133	175	135	--------	3	8
Modoc	121	153	117	--------	1	--------
Mono	67	81	44	--------	--------	2
Monterey	326	662	549	--------	--------	--------
Napa	663	732	493	--------	5	3
Nevada	482	361	503	--------	--------	--------
Orange	1,115	511	1,498	--------	--------	5
Placer	368	437	527	5	4	19
Plumas	115	154	199	--------	3	--------
Riverside	694	1,350	1,040	--------	7	--------
Sacramento	2,025	2,860	2,145	--------	--------	--------
San Benito	139	194	145	1	5	4
San Bernardino	1,512	1,516	1,089	--------	3	10
San Diego	206	4,573	816	--------	84	--------
San Francisco	9,749	14,052	8,718	23	54	44
San Joaquin	1,046	1,370	1,418	--------	--------	--------
San Luis Obispo	341	379	475	1	2	5
San Mateo	742	1,240	514	4	21	13
Santa Barbara	627	438	436	2	--------	5
Santa Clara	1,788	2,701	2,460	9	22	--------
Santa Cruz	561	550	549	--------	4	13
Shasta	295	390	606	--------	--------	10
Sierra	125	104	108	--------	3	--------
Siskiyou	429	432	504	5	--------	--------
Solano	669	1,163	703	--------	15	18
Sonoma	882	1,277	1,169	1	9	6
Stanislaus	278	360	436	--------	--------	3
Sutter	168	190	197	--------	--------	--------
Tehama	136	205	270	--------	1	--------
Trinity	65	77	73	--------	--------	--------
Tulare	225	350	778	--------	2	18
Tuolumne	146	252	211	3	6	5
Ventura	419	280	419	--------	1	4
Yolo	271	367	392	--------	--------	--------
Yuba	208	260	276	3	1	1
Totals	52,676	63,182	64,757	80	350	551

UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES.

James D. Phelan (Democrat)	Job Harriman (Socialist)	John D. Works (Prohibitionist)	C. S. Pitt (Prohibitionist)	A. L. Cowell (Democrat)	H. P. Flannery (Democrat)	O. C. Tippett (Democrat)	O. C. Tippett (Prohibitionist)	L. E. Gibbons (Democrat)	Thomas Fox (Democrat)	Scattering
--------	355	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	54
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	17
--------	20	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	--------	27
--------	8	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	22
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1
--------	46	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	27
--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
--------	14	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	33	--------	--------
--------	83	10	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	105
1	1	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	14
1	68	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	8
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2
1	10	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6
1	19	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	7	--------	11
1	4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3
--------	532	141	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	588
--------	14	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	5
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3
--------	17	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	12
--------	19	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	8
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	3
--------	--------	1	--------	--------	9	--------	--------	2	--------	6
--------	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	29
3	22	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	34
--------	6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	13
--------	65	5	--------	--------	--------	21	--------	6	--------	1
--------	6	3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	11
--------	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9
--------	47	--------	--------	--------	--------	30	3	--------	--------	10
--------	36	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	4	--------
1	9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	17
--------	86	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	--------	28
--------	199	--------	--------	--------	--------	40	--------	--------	--------	--------
52	335	--------	--------	--------	124	--------	--------	--------	--------	341
--------	--------	--------	--------	233	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	15
1	45	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	61	--------	25
21	10	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	47
--------	15	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3	--------	15
--------	70	19	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	131	--------	112
--------	33	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	4
4	23	2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9
1	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	20
4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	22
--------	34	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
9	65	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
11	24	4	--------	--------	--------	1	--------	--------	--------	86
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2	--------	20
--------	19	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	4
4	4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
--------	47	3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	14	--------	25
--------	26	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	13
--------	7	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	17
--------	3	2	1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	30
2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	21	--------	7
148	2,439	200	3	233	133	92	3	285	4	1,895

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Second Senatorial District—	Modoc.	Lassen.	Siskiyou.	Shasta.	Totals.
E. C. Bonner (Rep.)	358	296	650	553	1,857
Arthur M. Dean (Rep.)	96	196	697	845	1,832
T. W. H. Shanahan (Dem.)	272	242	785	600	1,899
H. L. Bishop (Soc.)	-----	10	-----	8	18
E. C. Bonner (Pro.)	1	-----	-----	3	4
Scattering	1	-----	-----	-----	1

Fourth Senatorial District—	Lake.	Mendocino	Colusa.	Glenn.	Totals.
John H. Graves (Rep.)	334	1,531	311	377	2,553
Herbert V. Keeling (Dem.)	223	292	242	183	940
J. B. Sanford (Dem.)	231	945	493	313	1,982
J. B. Sanford (Soc.)	-----	3	-----	-----	3
George McGowan (Pro.)	3	-----	-----	-----	3
Scattering	5	-----	-----	-----	5

Sixth Senatorial District—	Butte.	Yuba.	Sutter.	Yolo.	Totals.
A. E. Boynton (Rep.)	1,996	752	598	1,044	4,390
A. E. Boynton (Dem.)	312	143	52	64	571
A. E. Boynton (Soc.)	5	-----	-----	2	7
W. P. Stipp (Pro.)	1	-----	-----	5	6
Scattering	3	-----	-----	-----	3

Eighth Senatorial District—	Sonoma.
Walter F. Price (Rep.)	1,945
W. B. Whitney (Rep.)	1,829
Louis W. Juilliard (Dem.)	1,231
J. W. Jamison (Soc.)	63
C. S. Pitt (Pro.)	6

Tenth Senatorial District—	Mono.	El Dorado.	Amador.	Calaveras.	Alpine.	Totals.
Clarke Howard (Rep.)	107	586	567	862	51	2,173
A. Caminetti (Dem.)	42	293	595	375	3	1,308
J. C. Donner (Soc.)	-----	11	-----	8	-----	19
Clarke Howard (Pro.)	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
A. Caminetti (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1

Twelfth Senatorial District—	Tuolumne.	Mariposa.	Madera.	Stanislaus.	Merced.	Totals.
L. L. Dennett (Rep.)	568	127	295	1,032	428	2,450
J. B. Curtin (Dem.)	668	305	421	570	697	2,661
S. L. Kingery (Soc.)	27	-----	-----	23	19	69
F. F. Kerr (Pro.)	2	-----	-----	10	4	16

Fourteenth Senatorial District—	Alameda.
George J. Hans (Rep.)	2,245
Frank Otis (Rep.)	2,072
John Ralph Wilson (Rep.)	1,924
John R. Wilson (Dem.)	40
J. W. Loomis (Soc.)	124
W. S. Kerr (Pro.)	8
George J. Hans (U. L.)	3

Sixteenth Senatorial District—	Alameda.
Frank W. Leavitt (Rep.)	3,453
Edward J. Tyrrell (Rep.)	4,205
Hiram A. Luttrell (Dem.)	208
R. T. McIvor (Soc.)	60
Frank W. Leavitt (U. L.)	11

Eighteenth Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
Daniel P. Regan (Rep.)	1,597
D. J. Toomey (Rep.)	1,158
Thos. M. Searey (Dem.)	260
K. J. Doyle (Soc.)	40
B. C. Paddock (Pro.)	3
Scattering	37

Twentieth Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
Edward F. Bryant (Rep.)	2,026
Jas. B. Newsom (Rep.)	1,708
Wm. H. Schooler (Rep.)	1,469
John W. Sweeney (Rep.)	1,277
Thos. J. Kennedy (Dem.)	879
C. W. Johnson (Pro.)	9
D. Melder (Soc.)	75
Alvin Plummer (I. L.)	7
Scattering	72

Twenty-second Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
E. J. Callan (Rep.)	2,286
John J. Cassidy (Rep.)	2,689
Edgar C. Levey (Rep.)	1,676
Edwin T. McMurray (Rep.)	1,040
Neil T. Duffy (Dem.)	421
Edwin E. Grant (Dem.)	478
H. M. Morris (Soc.)	36
E. E. Grant (I. L.)	4

Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—	San Francisco.
Marc Anthony (Rep.)	519
Dominick J. Beban (Rep.)	704
James W. Boyce (Rep.)	368
Gus Hartman (Rep.)	333
George M. Perine (Rep.)	473
Henry W. Osthoff (Dem.)	142
J. L. Sutherland (Soc.)	10
D. J. Beban (I. L.)	1
Scattering	15

Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—	Fresno.
A. M. Drew (Rep.)	3,247
G. W. Cartwright (Dem.)	2,267
Chas. W. Williamson (Soc.)	76
P. R. Jackson (Pro.)	19

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District—	Santa Clara.
Marshall Black (Rep.)	2,255
Jas. W. Rea (Rep.)	1,941
Jas. W. Rea (Dem.)	86
Carl Brocker (Soc.)	16
Marshall Black (Pro.)	17

Thirtieth Senatorial District—	San Bernardino.	Inyo.	Totals.
John L. Avey (Rep.)	2,057	168	2,225
Abram Cross Denman Jr. (Rep.)	2,034	110	2,144
Charles Patrick Huey (Dem.)	606	204	810
W. S. Anderson (Soc.)	85	-----	85
J. S. Armstrong (Pro.)	15	-----	15

Thirty-second Senatorial District—	Kern.	Kings.	Tulare.	Totals.
Jesse R. Dorsey (Rep.)	891	467	451	1,809
E. O. Larkins (Rep.)	428	574	978	1,980
J. W. P. Laird (Dem.)	1,020	320	1,286	2,626
W. A. Bates (Soc.)	-----	-----	41	41
D. O. Cleland (Pro.)	-----	5	3	8
Scattering	3	-----	-----	3

Thirty-fourth Senatorial District—	Los Angeles
Lee C. Gates (Rep.)	8,778
Wm. Savage (Rep.)	2,461
Eugene P. M. Creutz (Dem.)	1,411
B. R. Brainard (Soc.)	139
S. H. Taft (Pro.)	40

Thirty-sixth Senatorial District—	Los Angeles.
Charles W. Bell (Rep.)	5,048
Daniel M. Hammack (Dem.)	587
W. J. Coady (Soc.)	102
A. R. Graham (Pro.)	51

Thirty-eighth Senatorial District—	Los Angeles.
Leslie R. Hewitt (Rep.)	3,096
H. S. G. McCartney (Rep.)	1,636
George L. Sanders (Rep.)	530
Martin Bekins (Dem.)	510
Henry M. McDonald (Dem.)	380
John Clifford (Soc.)	101
C. E. Gilhousen (Pro.)	6

Fortieth Senatorial District—	Imperial.	San Diego.	Totals.
William A. Sloane (Rep.)	358	2,566	2,924
Leroy A. Wright (Rep.)	290	2,928	3,218
John D. Hammonds (Dem.)	160	309	469
E. C. Page (Soc.)	-----	191	191

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

First Assembly District—	Del Norte.	Siskiyou.	Trinity.	Totals.
George E. Malone (Rep.)	269	639	107	1,015
Jeremiah J. Wilson (Rep.)	105	723	102	930
H. B. Ream (Dem.)	2	148	16	166
B. F. Reeder (Soc.)	-----	1	-----	1
Walt Dyer (Soc.)	-----	1	-----	1
George E. Malone (Pro.)	-----	1	-----	1

Second Assembly District—	Humboldt.
William Kehoe (Rep.)	2,273
William Kehoe (Dem.)	1
George Keeling (Soc.)	38
Scattering	3

Third Assembly District—	Humboldt.
Gustavus A. Jasper (Rep.)	720
Ernest M. McKee (Rep.)	406
Rush R. Smith (Rep.)	524
Henry W. Marvel (Dem.)	35
Gustavus Jasper (Pro.)	2

Fourth Assembly District—	Modoc.	Lassen.	Shasta.	Totals.
Carl R. Caudle (Rep.)	235	348	414	997
James H. Tibbits (Rep.)	167	132	949	1,248
James H. Tibbits (Dem.)	-----	3	61	64
S. C. Dick (Dem.)	2	10	54	66
Carl R. Caudle (Dem.)	6	13	9	28
D. N. Cunningham (Soc.)	-----	11	23	34
Jas. H. Tibbits (Pro.)	-----	-----	1	1
C. R. Caudle (Pro.)	1	1	1	3
Scattering	90	-----	-----	90

Fifth Assembly District—	Tehama.	Plumas.	Sierra.	Totals.
George S. Redstreake (Rep.)	538	448	319	1,305
Harry Polsley (Dem.)	579	138	161	878
Jas. E. Hatch (Soc.)	21	1	-----	22
Harry Polsley (Soc.)	-----	-----	1	1
Scattering	1	-----	-----	1

Sixth Assembly District—	Mendocino.
W. D. L. Held (Rep.)	1,618
J. W. Preston* (Dem.)	256
E. S. Scott (Soc.)	15
Jas. Stitt (Pro.)	2

Seventh Assembly District—	Butte.
P. F. Bullington (Rep.)	992
George F. Le Rossignol (Rep.)	535
J. McC. Stilson (Rep.)	610
John H. Guill, Jr. (Dem.)	833
S. J. Gaylord (Soc.)	24
W. M. Moreland (Pro.)	8

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*Withdrawn. F. M. Weger substituted.

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued*.

Eighth Assembly District—	Sutter.	Yuba.	Totals.
Arthur H. Hewitt (Rep.)	584	755	1,339
Geo. H. Hamilton (Dem.)	2	37	39
Arthur H. Hewitt (Dem.)	54	20	74

Ninth Assembly District—	Nevada.
Frank M. Rutherford (Rep.)	1,247
Frank M. Rutherford (Dem.)	39
A. M. Clark (Soc.)	8

Tenth Assembly District—	El Dorado.	Placer.	Totals.
Edwin C. Gaylord (Rep.)	367	811	1,178
Albert W. Marx (Rep.)	261	599	860
A. W. Marx (Dem.)	-----	51	51
John Davis (Dem.)	-----	12	12
E. C. Gaylord (Dem.)	-----	45	45
J. A. Ferguson (Dem.)	67	62	129
G. A. Tappan (Soc.)	16	5	21
E. C. Gaylord (Pro.)	-----	3	3
J. C. Hawver (Pro.)	1	1	2

Eleventh Assembly District—	Amador.	Calaveras.	Alpine.	Mono.	Totals.
Ferdinand G. Stevenot (Rep.)	580	906	47	179	1,712
Irving Hill (Dem.)	40	49	-----	-----	89
R. Rasmussen (Soc.)	-----	8	-----	-----	8
F. G. Stevenot (Pro.)	-----	-----	-----	1	1

Twelfth Assembly District—	Glenn.	Colusa.	Lake.	Totals.
J. L. Mendenhall (Rep.)	18	8	-----	26
J. L. Mendenhall (Dem.)	466	793	422	1,681
G. W. Fifield (Soc.)	-----	-----	16	16
O. T. Griner (Pro.)	-----	-----	3	3

Thirteenth Assembly District—	Sonoma.
James W. Hamilton (Rep.)	1,108
Dr. F. H. Phillips (Rep.)	1,011
Dr. F. H. Phillips (Dem.)	25
R. F. Chadwick (Soc.)	31
O. Johnson (Pro.)	7

Fourteenth Assembly District—	Sonoma.
H. W. A. Weske (Rep.)	845
Charles E. Wingate (Rep.)	756
Herbert W. Slater (Dem.)	610
Miles Spencer (Soc.)	15

Fifteenth Assembly District—	Napa.
W. B. Griffiths (Rep.)	1,806
C. Chinn (Dem.)	108
J. C. Carroll (Soc.)	18
D. C. Treadway* (Pro.)	1

Sixteenth Assembly District—	Yolo.
George W. Pierce (Rep.)	925
Lawrence H. Wilson (Dem.)	895
Walter Colby (Soc.)	4
G. P. Hurst (Pro.)	9

Seventeenth Assembly District—	Sacramento.
Chas. A. Bliss (Rep.)	938
James Duffee (Rep.)	420
Grove L. Johnson (Rep.)	883
Martin I. Welsh (Rep.)	238
Chas. A. Bliss (Dem.)	28
E. L. Macy (Soc.)	3
G. L. Johnson (Pro.)	1
Scattering	60

Eighteenth Assembly District—	Sacramento.
S. Luke Howe (Rep.)	1,385
John C. March (Rep.)	1,546
John C. March (Dem.)	56
Lee Purcell (Soc.)	13
Scattering	37

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*Withdrawn.

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Nineteenth Assembly District—	Sacramento.
Walter W. Chenoweth (Rep.)	702
Edward J. Lynch (Rep.)	906
Geo. W. Sehlmeyer (Rep.)	616
Edward J. Lynch (Dem.)	41
W. G. Ehrhart (Soc.)	14
Scattering	84

Twentieth Assembly District—	Solano.
John R. Cronin (Rep.)	2,150
J. B. McCauley (Dem.)	200
C. R. Miller (Soc.)	36

Twenty-first Assembly District—	Marin.
Frank Murray Ambrose (Rep.)	490
George H. Harlan (Rep.)	1,145
Wm. Marshall (Rep.)	1,029
Wm. Marshall (Dem.)	43
Wm. Marshall (Soc.)	2

Twenty-second Assembly District—	Contra Costa.
M. R. Jones (Rep.)	2,398
M. R. Jones (Dem.)	51
J. Dahlstrom (Soc.)	42
Wm. Schaffer (Pro.)	10

Twenty-third Assembly District—	San Joaquin.
E. H. McGowan (Rep.)	1,857
Ben Berry (Dem.)	185
Thomas Bone (Dem.)	150

Twenty-fourth Assembly District—	San Joaquin.
G. M. Steele (Rep.)	1,750
J. W. Stuckenbruck (Dem.)	589
J. W. Stuckenbruck (Pro.)	1

Twenty-fifth Assembly District—	Stanislaus.	Merced.	Madera.	Totals.
D. B. Thompson (Rep.)	936	421	294	1,651
Thomas F. Griffin (Dem.)	573	729	417	1,719
Gustave Raemsch (Soc.)	24	19	14	57
Ernest D. Kahl (Pro.)	11	4	-----	15

Twenty-sixth Assembly District—	Tuolumne.	Mariposa.	Totals.
Dan E. Williams (Rep.)	625	142	767
John C. Davis (Dem.)	687	276	963
V. J. F. Dieu (Soc.)	26	-----	26
W. H. Barron* (Pro.)	1	-----	1

Twenty-seventh Assembly District—	Inyo.	Tulare.	Totals.
G. W. Wyllie (Rep.)	280	1,315	1,595
Aubrey M. Lumley (Dem.)	211	1,329	1,540
James H. Stevens (Soc.)	-----	41	41
G. W. Wyllie (Pro.)	-----	3	3

Twenty-eighth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Andrew Cunningham (Rep.)	388
John P. Durkin (Rep.)	198
A. Cunningham (Dem.)	36
John H. Dolan (Dem.)	25
E. L. Dudley (Soc.)	16
L. E. Golle (Pro.)	1
Scattering	2

Twenty-ninth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Daniel Rimlinger (Rep.)	312
J. P. Tighe (Rep.)	38
Chris J. Walsh (Rep.)	206
C. H. McGreevy (Dem.)	46
W. A. Patton (Soc.)	3

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*W. H. Barron (Pro.), withdrawn.

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Thirtieth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Theo. Beckman (Rep.)	77
T. H. Horn (Rep.)	80
Archie McAllister (Rep.)	245
J. E. Mullally (Rep.)	268
Loon Shaefer (Rep.)	72
William Doell (Dem.)	99
R. Larkins (Soc.)	8
R. A. Shelton (Pro.)	1
Scattering	13

Thirty-first Assembly District—	San Francisco.
George R. Burke (Rep.)	324
Walter A. McDonald (Rep.)	666
Joseph Sweetman (Rep.)	362
John T. Kane (Dem.)	140
Daniel Henderson (Soc.)	17
Scattering	10

Thirty-second Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Joseph A. Kendrick (Rep.)	922
William P. Kennedy (Rep.)	927
William M. Giblin (Rep.)	743
E. A. Murphy (Dem.)	83
W. M. Shaefer (Soc.)	34
J. L. Hunneculitt (Pro.)	2
Scattering	58

Thirty-third Assembly District—	San Francisco.
James J. Ryan (Rep.)	1,692
M. J. Welch (Rep.)	1,308
John A. Keefe (Dem.)	423
W. E. Walker (Soc.)	54
E. F. Porter (I. L.)	2
Scattering	36

Thirty-fourth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Thomas J. Feeley (Rep.)	1,862
Philip Heim (Rep.)	1,380
John J. McKeon (Dem.)	311
H. L. Von Werthern (Dem.)	157
P. Morch (Soc.)	39
W. Robinson (Pro.)	9
A. W. Adams (I. L.)	5
Scattering	38

Thirty-fifth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Fred C. Gerdes (Rep.)	1,298
Frederick C. Pattison (Rep.)	178
Morris J. Winters (Rep.)	860
Fred C. Gerdes (Dem.)	43
J. C. Wesley (Soc.)	19
J. Rowell (Pro.)	2
W. A. Burghard (I. L.)	2
Scattering	58

Thirty-sixth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Henry N. Beatty (Rep.)	847
J. W. Bonney (Rep.)	240
Geo. A. Wentworth (Rep.)	448
Henry N. Beatty (Dem.)	33
C. W. Hogue (Soc.)	18
H. N. Beatty (Pro.)	1
R. S. Dingley (Pro.)	1
H. Verhalen (Pro.)	1
Scattering	26

Thirty-seventh Assembly District—	San Francisco.
E. J. Baumberger (Rep.)	1,909
John J. McManus (Rep.)	1,819
Edward P. Walsh (Dem.)	507
L. Oppenheim (Soc.)	14
Jno. Burkenshaw (Pro.)	1
Scattering	14

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Thirty-eighth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Ed Barron (Rep.)	485
Geo. G. Brown (Rep.)	269
M. J. Dunn (Rep.)	118
John A. Halpin (Rep.)	221
Isaac Leipsic (Rep.)	254
Edward J. D. Nolan (Rep.)	888
M. C. Randolph (Rep.)	830
Mark Sena (Rep.)	116
Herman M. Levy (Dem.)	245
George Styche (Soc.)	29
Scattering	25

Thirty-ninth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Julius Frankel (Rep.)	2,588
J. E. White (Rep.)	2,604
Walter T. Lyon (Dem.)	482
Junius Schmidt (Soc.)	29
H. Weston (I. L.)	2
Scattering	24

Fortieth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Milton L. Schmitt (Rep.)	1,098
Henry Thompson (Rep.)	957
Marius J. Kast (Dem.)	283
Jos. Moore (Soc.)	7
J. Lauray (I. L.)	1

Forty-first Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Nathan C. Coghlan (Rep.)	1,222
A. P. Harris (Rep.)	1,142
Charles W. Moores (Dem.)	218
Y. A. Moreza (Soc.)	14
Scattering	48

Forty-second Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Arthur Joel (Rep.)	513
F. V. Kington (Rep.)	485
D. D. Kearns (Dem.)	88
W. H. Williams (Soc.)	2
Scattering	2

Forty-third Assembly District—	San Francisco.
Howard Harron (Rep.)	248
Frank N. Rodgers (Rep.)	481
Moses L. Stern (Rep.)	302
Charles W. Mason (Dem.)	80
A. K. Gifford (Soc.)	6
F. N. Rodgers (I. L.)	1
Scattering	17

Forty-fourth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
S. P. Blumenberg (Rep.)	87
Walter J. Bryant (Rep.)	69
Dan'l Giovannini (Rep.)	253
Mil. Herman (Rep.)	99
W. E. Poole (Rep.)	119
Victor A. Sbragia (Rep.)	373
Henry Stern (Rep.)	263
Timothy Michael McGrath (Dem.)	75
W. S. Mitchell (Soc.)	4
Scattering	5

Forty-fifth Assembly District—	San Francisco.
L. G. Brizzolara (Rep.)	448
D. M. Denegri (Rep.)	481
I. W. Parsons (Rep.)	221
Charles Lightner (Dem.)	98
R. Allen (Soc.)	2
Scattering	12

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Forty-sixth Assembly District—	Alameda.
A. A. Rogers (Rep.)	2,161
A. A. Rogers (Dem.)	19
T. P. Exley (Soc.)	2
C. M. Buck (Pro.)	1

Forty-seventh Assembly District—	Alameda.
Sumner Crosby (Rep.)	1,473
Alfred L. Morgenstern (Rep.)	1,431
A. L. Morgenstern (Dem.)	23
J. W. Powell (Soc.)	19
L. G. Lewis (Pro.)	3
A. L. Morgenstern (U. L.)	2

Forty-eighth Assembly District—	Alameda.
Robert J. Callaghan (Rep.)	1,184
James T. Feeley (Rep.)	660
Daniel Ferguson (Rep.)	843
Daniel Ferguson (Dem.)	9
J. B. Osborne (Soc.)	11
P. G. Linaweaver (Pro.)	1

Forty-ninth Assembly District—	Alameda.
George Fitzgerald (Rep.)	1,551
John F. Kelly (Rep.)	1,512
George Fitzgerald (Dem.)	15
O. Seifert (Soc.)	3
E. L. Rich (Pro.)	3
Geo. Fitzgerald (U. L.)	5

Fiftieth Assembly District—	Alameda.
William C. Clark (Rep.)	3,020
Harry W. Pulcifer (Rep.)	1,708
W. C. Clark (Dem.)	23
H. C. Tuck (Soc.)	47
H. C. Wallcott (Pro.)	4
H. W. Pulcifer (U. L.)	5

Fifty-first Assembly District—	Alameda.
R. H. Heffernan (Rep.)	525
James H. Pond (Rep.)	2,037
Frank M. Smith (Rep.)	2,654
F. M. Smith (Dem.)	53
C. H. Stocking (Soc.)	121
Franklin Rhoda (Pro.)	8
Frank M. Smith (U. L.)	5

Fifty-second Assembly District—	Alameda.
Redmond C. Staats (Rep.)	2,642
C. C. Young (Rep.)	3,570
R. C. Staats (Dem.)	83
W. J. Gebbie (Soc.)	97
Samuel C. Haight (Pro.)	15
R. C. Staats (U. L.)	6

Fifty-third Assembly District—	San Mateo.
Henry Ward Brown (Rep.)	1,465
Thomas Luke Hickey (Rep.)	1,200
John F. Davis (Dem.)	329
Joseph Debenedetti (Dem.)	314
Hy Meyer (Soc.)	7

Fifty-fourth Assembly District—	Santa Cruz.
W. H. Aiken (Rep.)	195
John B. Maher (Dem.)	478
M. A. Buswell (Soc.)	25
Alexander Beck (Pro.)	8

Fifty-fifth Assembly District—	Santa Clara.
Louis Montgomery (Rep.)	1,085
Robert L. Telfer (Rep.)	1,177
E. Gillman (Dem.)	47
P. McReynolds (Soc.)	12
W. O. Goold (Pro.)	32

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Fifty-sixth Assembly District—	Santa Clara.
L. D. Bohnett (Rep.)	1,555
Ward M. Jarvis (Rep.)	1,050
Ward Jarvis* (Dem.)	102
C. Alexander (Soc.)	12
L. D. Bohnett (Pro.)	13

Fifty-seventh Assembly District—	Santa Clara.
Charles R. Detrick (Rep.)	1,324
Daniel R. Hayes (Rep.)	1,381
S. M. Cuthbertson (Dem.)	237
J. B. Long (Soc.)	10
G. A. Freeman (Pro.)	7

Fifty-eighth Assembly District—	San Benito.
Wm. R. Flint (Rep.)	526
Wm. R. Flint (Dem.)	65
S. G. Button (Soc.)	13
Geo. T. Elliott (Pro.)	1
W. R. Flint (Pro.)	1

Fifty-ninth Assembly District—	Monterey.
Charles B. Rosendale (Rep.)	1,200
A. R. Underwood (Rep.)	470
John C. Lozier (Dem.)	153
Jas. Hatch (Soc.)	1
F. S. Clark (Pro.)	9
Chas. B. Rosendale (U. L.)	1

Sixtieth Assembly District—	Fresno.
W. F. Chandler (Rep.)	1,767
W. F. Chandler (Dem.)	27
M. G. Gallaher (Dem.)	181
G. T. Rogers (Soc.)	52
J. W. Hudson (Pro.)	22

Sixty-first Assembly District—	Fresno.
John Fairweather (Rep.)	428
W. A. Sutherland (Rep.)	903
E. A. Williams (Rep.)	425
S. L. Strother (Dem.)	1,050
Wm. Story (Soc.)	22
J. W. Hudson (Pro.)	7

Sixty-second Assembly District—	Kings.
Frank J. Walker (Rep.)	855
W. J. Webber (Dem.)	218
W. R. McQuiddy (Pro.)	5

Sixty-third Assembly District—	San Luis Obispo.
John F. Beckett (Rep.)	858
Wilmot Dow Wood (Dem.)	384
Irvin Roscoe Cammack (Soc.)	55
Wilmot Dow Wood (Pro.)	1
Scattering	2

Sixty-fourth Assembly District—	Santa Barbara.
C. L. Preisker (Rep.)	974
J. Will Smith (Rep.)	773
H. C. Bagby (Dem.)	334

Sixty-fifth Assembly District—	Ventura.
D. W. Mott (Rep.)	1,058
T. A. Rice† (Dem.)	110
H. L. Matthews (Soc.)	11
George W. Parnell (Pro.)	1

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*Ward Jarvis (Dem.), withdrawn. George A. Walter, substituted.

†T. A. Rice (Dem.), withdrawn.

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Sixty-sixth Assembly District—	Kern.
A. E. Beckes (Rep.)	651
Alex Heyman (Rep.)	585
Fred H. Hall (Dem.)	945

Sixty-seventh Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Gideon S. Case (Rep.)	956
H. G. Cattell (Rep.)	1,747
R. W. Ready (Rep.)	302
Ray E. Goode (Dem.)	305
L. G. Wilhite (Soc.)	21
W. T. Sones (Pro.)	31
Scattering	58

Sixty-eighth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Prescott F. Cogswell (Rep.)	1,882
J. C. Allison (Dem.)	2
P. F. Cogswell (Dem.)	2
Clarence H. Lee (Soc.)	22
M. G. McCaslin (Pro.)	24
Scattering	57

Sixty-ninth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Harry Barndollar (Rep.)	1,857
William E. Hinshaw (Rep.)	3,210
George L. Hoodenpyl (Dem.)	508
G. H. Perry (Soc.)	70
J. P. Squire (Pro.)	31
Scattering	39

Seventieth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Edwin M. Butler (Rep.)	3,480
Walter R. Leeds (Rep.)	2,910
William A. Gaines (Dem.)	946
Charles Stegner (Soc.)	67
H. J. Winslow (Pro.)	20
Scattering	109

Seventy-first Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Luther L. Broodeen (Rep.)	951
Lyman Farwell (Rep.)	1,060
Frank R. Pitney (Rep.)	239
Thomas S. Knoles (Dem.)	302
A. C. Doughty (Soc.)	37
W. M. Brown (Pro.)	8
Scattering	29

Seventy-second Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Henry Stanley Benedict (Rep.)	1,681
J. N. O. Rech (Rep.)	1,067
Charles O. Hawley (Dem.)	415
W. Scott Lewis (Soc.)	38
Wm. Knickrehm (Pro.)	6
Scattering	23

Seventy-third Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Henry H. Lyon (Rep.)	1,007
Richard S. Saunders (Rep.)	772
J. P. Transue (Rep.)	433
Edwin C. Mayham (Dem.)	285
A. F. Lindwall (Soc.)	23
R. S. Saunders (Pro.)	2
Scattering	57

Seventy-fourth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Wm. J. Hanlon (Rep.)	2,035
Charles H. Randall (Rep.)	2,377
John I. Stafford (Dem.)	510
C. F. Grow (Soc.)	97
C. H. Randall (Pro.)	12
Scattering	49

DIRECT PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY—Continued.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Seventy-fifth Assembly District—	Los Angeles.
Walter C. Fisher (Rep.)	1,458
William A. Lamb (Rep.)	1,473
Louis G. Guernsey (Dem.)	344
C. H. Stockwell (Soc.)	29
T. A. Ashbridge (Pro.)	8
Dr. W. A. Lamb (Pro.)	8
Scattering	24

Seventy-sixth Assembly District—	San Bernardino.
Cornelius G. H. Bennink (Rep.)	2,316
E. J. Yokam (Rep.)	1,634
Noah Lee Levering (Dem.)	604
N. A. Richardson (Soc.)	62
Asa Adams (Pro.)	18

Seventy-seventh Assembly District—	Orange.
Clyde Bishop (Rep.)	1,894
O. H. Coulter (Rep.)	1,411
S. H. Finley (Dem.)	85
D. Edson Smith (Soc.)	64
Amos Wright (Pro.)	24

Seventy-eighth Assembly District—	Riverside.
George Robert Freeman (Rep.)	2,481
T. T. Porteous (Dem.)	64
L. H. Edmiston (Soc.)	51
C. Z. Emerson (Pro.)	23

Seventy-ninth Assembly District—	San Diego.
E. C. Hinkle (Rep.)	3,538
E. C. Hinkle (Dem.)	18
B. P. Carpenter (Soc.)	92

Eightieth Assembly District—	Imperial.	San Diego.	Totals.
Fred E. Judson (Rep.)	251	982	1,233
Wm. P. Mansfield (Rep.)	409	499	908
H. J. Messenger (Dem.)	158	284	442
Benjamin P. Carpenter (Soc.)	-----	50	50

STATE APPORTIONMENT. CONGRESSIONAL; SENATORIAL; ASSEMBLY.

Congressional Districts—See Apportionment and maps. First to Eleventh, Chapter 38, Extra Session of thirty-ninth session of Legislature, 1911 pages 164 to 165, inclusive. Also primary election laws, page 120.

Senatorial—State—Extra session of thirty-ninth session of Legislature, 1911, Chapter 37, pages 140 to 149, inclusive. Also with maps, primary election laws, pages 96 to 105, inclusive.

Assembly Districts—State—Extra session of thirty-ninth session of Legislature, 1911, Chapter 37, pages 149 ot 164, inclusive. Also with maps, primary election laws, pages 105 to 120, inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

The original Constitution of California, adopted in 1849, provided for a Supreme Court, to consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. It further provided, in section 3, of article VI: "The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected at the general election by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of January next after the election; *provided*, that the Legislature shall, at its first meeting, elect a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, by joint vote of both houses, and so classify them that one shall go out of office every two years. After the first election the senior Justice in commission shall be the Chief Justice."

The first Legislature, on February 14, 1850, passed an act to organize the court. It was provided that one Justice should be elected in 1851, one every second year thereafter, and that the Governor should fill vacancies by commission, which should expire at the subsequent general election, when the vacancy should be filled by an election for the remainder of the unexpired term. On the 28th an act was passed authorizing the Clerk of the Supreme Court to rent a suitable room in San Francisco for the March term, 1850, provided that the rent of such room should not exceed $1,000 per month. On March 5th the Legislature fixed the salary of each Justice at $10,000 per annum. On April 13th an act was passed providing for certain special terms in San Francisco, and that afterwards the sessions of the court should be held at the seat of government.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution above quoted, the first Legislature, on December 22, 1849, elected S. CLINTON HASTINGS Chief Justice, HENRY A. LYONS first Associate Justice, and NATHANIEL BENNETT second Associate Justice. On February 1, 1850, the Legislature passed a resolution classifying the Justices so that Hastings should go out of office at the end of two years from January 1, 1850, Lyons at the end of four years, and Bennett at the end of six years from that date. On March 11, 1851, a law was passed to have one Justice elected in 1852, and one at the general election every second year thereafter; but on April 28th another act was passed providing for the election of one in 1851, and one every second year thereafter. This Legislature also passed a law providing that the terms of court, until January 1, 1852, should be held in San Francisco, and after that at the seat of government. On May 24th an act was passed providing that thereafter the sessions of the court should be held at the capital of the State. The salaries of the Justices were reduced to $6,000 each on April 21, 1856.

Justice Hastings served out his term, and at the general election held September 3, 1851, SOLOMON HEYDENFELDT, Democrat, was elected to succeed him. Heydenfeldt took office January 1, 1852, and resigned January 6, 1857. Governor Johnson, on the 13th, appointed PETER H. BURNETT to fill the vacancy, and he resigned October 12, 1857. On the 13th, Governor Johnson appointed STEPHEN J. FIELD, Democrat, to serve out the unexpired term. Field had been elected on September 2, 1857, for the full term. This term began on January 1, 1858. In 1863, President Lincoln appointed Field one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on May 20th of that year he resigned his seat on the California bench. The next day Governor Stanford appointed EDWIN B. CROCKER, Republican, to fill the vacancy, and he served until the taking effect of the constitutional amendments of 1862.

Justice Lyons resigned March 31, 1852, and on April 2d Governor Bigler appointed ALEXANDER ANDERSON to fill the vacancy, and he qualified on the 6th. At the general election on November 2, 1852, ALEXANDER WELLS, Democrat, was elected for this short term, and he took his seat on the bench January 3, 1853. Wells was reëlected for the full term, September 7, 1853, and he assumed office by virtue of that election January 4, 1854. He died October 31, 1854, and on November 24th Governor Bigler appointed CHARLES H. BRYANT, Democrat, to fill the vacancy. At the general election held September 5, 1855, DAVID S. TERRY, American, was elected by the people, and he assumed office November 15th. Terry resigned September 12, 1859. On the 20th Governor Weller appointed W. W. COPE, Lecompton Democrat, to fill the vacancy. Cope had been elected for the full term at the election held on September 7, 1859, and he took office under the election on January 2d following, and served until the remodeling of the court in 1864.

Justice Bennett resigned October 3, 1851, and on the 11th Governor McDougal appointed HUGH C. MURRAY, Democrat, to fill the vacancy. On November 2, 1852, Murray was elected to succeed himself, and he took office by virtue of that election on January 3d following. Murray was elected for the full term on September 5, 1855, but died September 18, 1857, and Governor Johnson appointed PETER H. BURNETT on October 14th to succeed him. At the election on September 1, 1858, JOSEPH G. BALDWIN, Lecompton Democrat, was elected to fill the remainder of the vacancy, and he assumed office on October 2, 1858. On September 4, 1861, EDWARD NORTON, Republican, was elected for the full term, and took office on January 6th following. He served until the change was effected by the adoption of the constitutional amendments of 1862.

In 1862 the State Constitution was amended to constitute the Supreme Court of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, and it provided that the Justices should be elected at special elections, to be provided for by law, at which elections only judicial and school officers should be elected. It was provided further: "The first election for Justices of the Supreme Court shall be held in the year 1863. The Justices shall hold their offices for the term of ten years from the first day of January next after their election, except those elected at the first election, who, at their first meeting, shall so classify themselves, by lot, that one Justice shall go out of office every two years. The Justice having the shortest term to serve shall be Chief Justice."

On March 21, 1863, the Legislature passed an act providing that there should be held on the third Wednesday in October, 1863, and every two years thereafter, an election, to be called the "Special Judicial Election," at which should be elected the Supreme Justices and other judicial and school officers. On April 20th an act was passed to provide for the organization of the new court, and it was enacted that when a vacancy should occur the Governor should fill it by the appointment of a person who should hold office until the next judicial election, and the Justice elected by the people at such election should hold office for the balance of the unexpired term. It was also provided that the terms of the court should be held at the seat of government. The salaries of the Justices were fixed at $6,000 each.

Under this constitutional provision, on October 21, 1863, OSCAR L. SHAFTER, LORENZO SAWYER, SILAS W. SANDERSON, JOHN CURREY, and A. L. RHODES—all

Union—were elected Supreme Court Justices. The new court organized January 2, 1864, and in accordance with law the Justices drew lots to determine the tenure of their official terms, with the following result: Shafter drew for ten years, Rhodes for eight, Sawyer for six, Currey for four, and Sanderson for two.

Sanderson was elected to succeed himself October 18, 1865, and resigned January 4, 1870. On the 8th, Governor Haight appointed JACKSON TEMPLE, Democrat, to fill the vacancy, and he assumed office on the 10th. October 18, 1871, ADDISON C. NILES, Republican, was elected. He took office January 1st following, and remained on the bench until the new Constitution took effect.

ROYAL T. SPRAGUE, Democrat, was elected to succeed Currey October 16, 1867; took office January 6, 1868. He died February 24, 1872. On the 4th of March Governor Booth appointed ISAAC S. BELCHER to fill the vacancy. October 15, 1873, ELISHA W. MCKINSTRY, Independent, was elected and took office January 12, 1874, and served until the reorganization of the court under the new Constitution.

October 20, 1869, WILLIAM T. WALLACE, Democrat, was elected to succeed Sawyer. He assumed office January 10, 1870, and served until the new Constitution effected a change in the court.

October 18, 1871, Rhodes was elected to succeed himself, and served until the new court came in.

Shafter resigned December 11, 1867, and Governor Haight appointed JOSEPH B. CROCKETT, Democrat, to succeed him. On October 20, 1869, Crockett was elected to succeed himself, and served until the change was effected by the new Constitution.

In 1879 the people adopted the new Constitution, which constituted the Supreme Court of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, and it provided: "The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large, at the general State elections, at the time and places at which State officers are elected, and the term of office shall be twelve years from and after the first Monday after the first day of January next succeeding their election; *provided*, that the six Associate Justices elected at the first election shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves, by lot, that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two of them at the end of eight years, and two of them at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of the court in bank, signed by them, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. If a vacancy occur in the office of a Justice, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a Justice to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election, and the Justice so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The first election of the Justices shall be at the first general election after the adoption and ratification of this Constitution." The salary was fixed at $6,000 per annum.

Under the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution ratified by the electors at the election held on the 6th day of November, 1906, the salaries of the Justices of Supreme Court were increased to $8,000, to take effect on and after the first day of January, 1907.

September 3, 1879, ROBERT F. MORRISON, Democrat and Workingmen's Party, was elected Justice, and SAMUEL BELL MCKEE, ERSKINE M. ROSS, JOHN R. SHARPSTEIN, J. D. THORNTON, ELISHA W. MCKINSTRY, and M. H. MYRICK—all Democrats and Workingmen's Party, except Myrick, Republican—Associate Justices. The new court organized January 5, 1880, and on the classification, by lot, Ross and Sharpstein drew for four years, McKee and Myrick for eight years, and Thornton and McKinstry for twelve years.

Chief Justice Morrison died in office March 2, 1887, and Governor Bartlett on April 19, 1887, appointed NILES SEARLS, Democrat. November 6, 1888, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Republican, was elected, and served out the remainder of the term. November 4, 1890, WILLIAM H. BEATTY was elected for a full term, and November 4, 1902, was reëlected for a full term to succeed himself.

The following are the successions of Associate Justices since the first election under the new Constitution:

Term January 5, 1880, to January 8, 1883.—JOHN R. SHARPSTEIN and ERSKINE M. ROSS served the full term.

Term January 5, 1880, to January 3, 1887.—SAMUEL BELL MCKEE and MILTON H. MYRICK served the full term.

Term January 5, 1880, to January 5, 1891.—JAMES D. THORNTON served the full term. ELISHA W. MCKINSTRY resigned July 30, 1888, to take effect October 1, 1888, and Governor Waterman, on September 24, 1888, appointed JOHN D. WORKS, Republican. November 6, 1888, JOHN D. WORKS was elected to succeed himself and served the remainder of the term.

Term January 8, 1883, to January 7, 1895.—November 7, 1882, JOHN R. SHARPSTEIN and ERSKINE M. ROSS, Democrats, were elected to succeed themselves. Ross resigned October 1, 1886, and November 2, 1886, JACKSON TEMPLE, Democrat and American, was elected. He resigned June 25, 1889, and Governor Waterman appointed CHARLES N. FOX, Republican. November 4, 1890, JOHN J. DEHAVEN, Republican and American, was elected and served out the remainder of the term. Sharpstein died in office December 28, 1892, and Governor Markham, on February 2, 1893, appointed WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD, Republican, who served out the remainder of the term.

Term January 3, 1887, to January 2, 1899.—November 2, 1886, VAN R. PATERSON and THOMAS B. MCFARLAND, Republicans and Americans, were elected to succeed McKee and Myrick. McFarland served the full term. Paterson resigned, to take effect May 3, 1894, and Governor Markham, on April 28, 1894, appointed WILLIAM C. VAN FLEET, Republican. Van Fleet was elected to succeed himself November 6, 1894, and served out the remainder of the term.

Term January 5, 1891, to January 5, 1903.—November 4, 1890, RALPH C. HARRISON and CHARLES H. GAROUTTE, Republicans and Americans, were elected to succeed Works and Thornton, and they served the full term.

Term January 7, 1895, to January 7, 1907.—November 6, 1894, FREDERICK W. HENSHAW, Republican, and JACKSON TEMPLE, Democrat, were elected to succeed DeHaven and Fitzgerald. Temple died in office December 25, 1902, and Governor Gage, on January 5, 1903, appointed WILLIAM G. LORIGAN, Republican. WILLIAM G. LORIGAN was elected November 8, 1904, to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Jackson Temple.

Term January 2, 1899, to January 2, 1911.—November 8, 1898, THOMAS B. MCFARLAND, Republican and Union Labor, and WALTER VAN DYKE, Democrat, People's Party, and Silver Republican, were elected, McFarland to succeed himself, and Van Dyke to succeed Van Fleet. Walter Van Dyke died in office, December 25, 1905, and Governor Pardee appointed M. C. SLOSS, to serve until the next general election. M. C. SLOSS was elected November 6, 1906, for the unexpired term of Walter Van Dyke. T. B. McFarland died September 16, 1908, and on September 28, 1908, Governor Gillett appointed HENRY A. MELVIN to serve until the next general election. On November 3, 1908, HENRY A. MELVIN was elected to fill out the remainder of the unexpired term of T. B. McFarland.

Term January 5, 1903, to January 4, 1915.—November 4, 1902, FRANK M. ANGELLOTTI and LUCIEN SHAW, Republicans, were elected to succeed Harrison and Garoutte.

Term January 7, 1907, to January 7, 1919.—November 6, 1906, WILLIAM G. LORIGAN and M. C. SLOSS, Republicans, were elected to succeed themselves.

Notes on Justices of the Supreme Court.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER. See *State Senators.*

ANGELLOTTI, FRANK M. Superior Judge of Marin County, 1891–1902.

BEATTY, WILLIAM H. State Library Trustee, 1866-87; Justice Supreme Court of Nevada, 1875-81.

BELCHER, ISAAC SAWYER. Judge Tenth Judicial District, 1864-70; Supreme Court Commissioner, 1885–98; Trustee State Library, 1882–90.

WALLACE, WILLIAM T. See *Assemblymen.*

WORKS, JOHN D. Superior Judge of San Diego County, 1886–87. See *United States Senators.*

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS.

March 12, 1885, the Legislature passed an act that provided the Supreme Court should appoint three commissioners to assist the court in the performance of its duties; said commissioners to hold office for the term of four years and to receive a salary equal to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

February 15, 1889, an act was passed that provided that the Supreme Court should appoint five commissioners to assist the court in the performance of its duties. The commissioners were to hold office for the term of four years and to receive a salary equal to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

January 31, 1893, an act was passed that provided that the Supreme Court should, upon the expiration of the term of office of the Supreme Court Commissioners, appoint five others to fill the positions for the term of four years and at a salary to each equal to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

March 2, 1897, an act was passed that provided that the Supreme Court should, upon the expiration of the term of office of the then Supreme Court Commissioners, appoint five commissioners for the term of two years and that they should receive a salary equal to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

February 17, 1899, March 12, 1901, and March 18, 1903, similar acts were passed that provided for the appointment by the Supreme Court of five commissioners for the term of two years from and after their appointment, to assist the court in the performance of its duties. Said commissioners to receive a salary equal to that of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Appointed under Act of March 12, 1885.—Henry S. Foote, Isaac S. Belcher, Niles Searls (resigned April, 1887, and Robert Y. Hayne was appointed April 26, 1887).

Appointed under Act of February 15, 1889.—Isaac S. Belcher, Peter Van Clief, Henry S. Foote (resigned January, 1893, and succeeded by Niles Searls in February, 1893), Robert Y. Hayne (resigned February, 1891, and succeeded by Jackson Temple in March, 1891), J. A. Gibson (resigned in 1891, and succeeded in February, 1891, by W. F. Fitzgerald, who resigned in May, 1892, and was succeeded by John Haynes, June 1, 1892).

Appointed under Act of January 31, 1893.—Isaac S. Belcher, Niles Searls, John Haynes, Peter Van Clief (died November 29, 1896, and succeeded by N. P. Chipman in April, 1897), Jackson Temple (resigned, and succeeded by E. W. Britt in March, 1895).

Appointed under Act of March 2, 1897.—E. W. Britt, John Haynes, N. P. Chipman, Isaac S. Belcher (died November 30, 1898, and succeeded by Wheaton A. Gray, February 1, 1899), Niles Searls (resigned and succeeded in February, 1899, by E. J. Pringle, who died April 21, 1899, and was succeeded by James A. Cooper, May 12, 1899).

Appointed under Act of February 17, 1899.—John Haynes, James A. Cooper, N. P. Chipman, Wheaton A. Gray, E. W. Britt (resigned in April, 1900, and succeeded by George H. Smith).

Appointed under Act of March 12, 1901.—Wheaton A. Gray, George H. Smith, John Haynes, James A. Cooper, N. P. Chipman.

Appointed under Act of March 18, 1903.—George H. Smith, John Haynes, James A. Cooper, N. P. Chipman, Wheaton A. Gray.

Under the provisions of section 25 of article VI of the Constitution as amended and ratified at the election held on the 8th day of November, 1904, the Supreme Court Commissioners were abolished at the expiration of the term of office of those appointed under the act of 1903.

DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL.

At the twenty-fifth session of the Legislature, on March 14, 1903, an amendment was proposed to certain sections of article VI of the Constitution, relating to the Judicial Department of the State, the purpose of which was to submit to a vote of the people a plan to create three District Courts of Appeal and to define the jurisdiction thereof. Section 25, a new section, was proposed, providing for abolishing the Supreme Court Commission at the expiration of its current term of office. It was also proposed to amend section 4 so that upon the ratification of the amendment, the Governor should appoint nine persons as Justices of the Appellate Courts to serve until the first Monday after the first day of January, in the year 1907, and that at the election in 1906, nine such Justices should be elected to take their seats in January, 1907, and the Justices of each District Court should so classify themselves, by lot, that one of them should go out of office at the end of four years, one at the end of eight years, and one at the end of twelve years. These amendments were adopted at the general election on the 8th day of November, 1904. It was also provided that the salaries of the Appellate Judges should be the same as that of the Supreme Court Justices, or $6,000 per annum, which was the figure at that time.

By constitutional amendment adopted at the general election of 1906, amending section 17 of article VI, the annual salary of the Justices of the Supreme Court was increased from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum and that of the Justices of the District Courts of Appeal was fixed at $7,000.

On the 10th day of April, 1905, the Governor made appointments as follows:

For the First District, RALPH C. HARRISON, Presiding Justice; JAMES A. COOPER and SAMUEL P, HALL, Associate Justices.

For the Second District, WHEATON A. GRAY, Presiding Justice; GEORGE H. SMITH and MATTHEW T. ALLEN, Associate Justices.

For the Third District, NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Presiding Justice; ABRAHAM J. BUCKLES and CHARLES E. MCLAUGHLIN, Associate Justices.

At the general election held on the 6th day of November, 1906, the following Justices were elected for the said courts, viz.:

For the First District, JAMES A. COOPER, Presiding Justice; SAMUEL P. HALL and FRANK H. KERRIGAN, Associate Justices.

For the Second District, MATTHEW T. ALLEN, Presiding Justice; JAMES W. TAGGART and VICTOR E. SHAW, Associate Justices. James W. Taggart died and on July 26, 1910, Governor Gillett appointed WILLIAM P. JAMES as his successor to serve until the next general election. On November 4, 1910, WILLIAM P. JAMES was elected to serve the unexpired term of James W. Taggart.

For the Third District, NORTON P. CHIPMAN, Presiding Justice; E. C. HART and ALBERT G. BURNETT, Associate Justices.

The classification by lot resulted as follows: Justices Hall, Taggart, and Chipman drew the twelve-year term; Justices Kerrigan, Allen, and Hart drew the eight-year term, and Justices Cooper, Shaw, and Burnett drew the four-year term.

At the general election held on the 4th day of November, 1910, the following Justices were elected for the said courts:

For the First District, THOMAS J. LENNON, of San Rafael, vice J. A. Cooper.

For the Second District, VICTOR E. SHAW, of San Diego, vice self, term expired. WILLIAM P. JAMES, of Los Angeles, to serve out the unexpired term of James P. Taggart, deceased.

For the Third District, ALBERT GLENN BURNETT, of Santa Rosa, vice self, term expired.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF CALIFORNIA.

From the years 1852 to 1908.

1852. Winfield S. Sherwood, J. W. Gregory, Thomas J. Henley, Andreas Pico—all Democrats.

1856. Augustin Olvera, George Freanor, Peter della Torre, A. C. Bradford—all Democrats.

1860. Antonio M. Pico, Charles A. Washburn, William H. Weeks, Charles A. Tuttle—all Republicans.

1864. Samuel Brannan, John G. McCallum, Charles Maclay, Wm. W. Crane, Jr., Warner Oliver—all Republicans.

1868. D. B. Hoffman, Alfred Redington, Charles Westmoreland, John B. Felton, O. H. La Grange—all Union.

1872. John B. Felton, Claus Spreckels, Jesse O. Goodwin, John F. Miller, James E. Hale, T. H. Rose—all Republicans.

1876. John F. Miller, Morris M. Estee, D. A. McKinley, John B. Felton, John H. Jewett, H. J. Ostrander—all Republicans.

1880. William T. Wallace, J. Campbell Shorb, Wm. B. C. Brown, Barclay Henley, R. F. del Valle, Henry Edgerton—all Democrats, except Edgerton, Republican.

1884. Henry Edgerton, Alvah R. Conklin, James D. Byers, John B. Reddick, Charles F. Reed, Horace Davis, Marcus H. Hecht, Chester Rowell—all Republicans.

1888. William H. L. Barnes, John F. Swift, George W. Schell, Thomas L. Carothers, George A. Knight, Henry M. Streeter, Samuel M. Shortridge, Lansing B. Mizner—all Republicans.

1892. Thomas R. Bard, Joseph A. Filcher, William Graves, Richard P. Hammond, Jackson Hatch, R. A. Long, J. D. Lynch, M. Rosenthal, W. L. Silman—all Democrats, except Bard, Republican.

1896. Duncan E. McKinlay, Julius M. Walling, J. W. Martin, Howell A. Powell, Ellwood Cooper, Irving M. Scott, George M. Francis, Claus Spreckels, Joseph S. Spear, Jr.—all Republicans, except Martin, Fusion.

1900. Samuel M. Shortridge, William J. Barrett, John W. Ryan, Harold T. Power, William R. Davis, Christian B. Rode, Frank McGowan, Warren R. Porter, James McFadden—all Republicans.

1904. William S. Wood, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., Edward Sweeney, Charles M. Hammond, Francis M. Smith, William J. Dingee, George H. Pippy, Morris B. Harris, Charles J. Walker, Richard Melrose—all Republicans.

1908. U. S. Grant, Jr., Samuel M. Shortridge, G. W. Dwinnell, Alden Anderson, Francis M. Smith, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, Delos O. Druffel, Thomas J. Field, Bryon Erkenbrecher, Lyman M. King—all Republicans.

GENERAL STATE ELECTIONS, 1849-1910.

The original Constitution provided that at the election for its submission to the people on November 13, 1849, there should be elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and two Members of Congress; that the other State executive and judicial officers should be elected by the first Legislature, and thereafter chosen at general elections by the people.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

At this election there were practically no partisan nominations and the candidates were independent. A mass meeting of Democrats was held at San Francisco October 25, 1849—the first political party gathering in the State—but no formal nominations were made. At the election the following candidates were voted for, and the vote was:

Governor—Peter H. Burnett, 6,716; Winfield S. Sherwood, 3,188; John A. Sutter, 2,201; William M. Steuart, 619; John W. Geary, 1,475; with 32 scattering. *Lieutenant Governor*—John McDougal, 7,374; Richard Roman, 2,368; Francis J. Lippett, 1,060; John B. Frisbie, 1,558; A. M. Winn, 802; Pablo de la Guerra, 129; with 363 scattering. *Congressmen*—George W. Wright, 5,451; Edward Gilbert, 5,100; Rodman M. Price, 4,040; Lewis Dent, 2,029; W. M. Sheppard, 1,773; P. A. Morse, 2,066; E. J. C. Kewen, 1,806; Pet. Halsted, 593; Wm. E. Shannon, 1,327; L. W. Hastings, 215; Pierson B. Reading, 171; W. H. Russell, 92; Kimball H. Dimmick, 41; J. Thompson, 86.

ELECTION OCTOBER 7, 1850.

Early in 1850 efforts were made to organize the Democratic and Whig parties by mass meetings that were held in San Francisco and San José, and while nominations were made at these local meetings, no State conventions were held, and most of the candidates were independent. By act of March 23, 1850, the general State election was set for the first Monday in October of each year, but by act of April 26, 1851, the date was changed to the first Wednesday in September. At this election the candidates and votes received were as follows:

Clerk of Supreme Court—E. H. Tharp (Dem.), 13,873; Dr. John F. Morse (Whig), 6,040; with some scattering. *Attorney General*—James A. McDougall (Dem.), 10,405; John D. Munford (Whig), 5,227; with several hundred scattering. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—James Nooney (Whig), 3,144; Frederick P. Tracy (Dem.), 2,414; John G. Marvin (Ind.), 3,823; E. B. Bateman (Ind.), 2,227; B. Brierly (Ind.), 2,204; with some scattering.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 3, 1851.

Political parties—Democratic, Whig.

Governor—John Bigler (Dem.), 22,613; Pierson B. Reading (Whig), 21,531. *Lieutenant Governor*—Samuel Purdy (Dem.), 23,373; Drury P. Baldwin (Whig), 19,656. *Supreme Court Justice*—Solomon Heydenfeldt (Dem.), 24,428; Tod Robinson (Whig), 20,670. *Treasurer*—Richard Roman (Dem.), 24,666; J. M. Burt (Whig), 19,777. *Controller*—Winslow S. Pierce (Dem.), 22,996; Alexander G. Abell (Whig), 20,675. *Attorney General*—S. Clinton Hastings (Dem.), 23,016; William D. Fair (Whig), 21,044. *Surveyor General*—William M. Eddy (Dem.), 22,678; Walter Herron (Whig), 21,473. *Congressmen*—Edward C. Marshall (Dem.), 23,604; Joseph W. McCorkle (Dem.), 23,624; Edward J. C. Kewen (Whig), 20,407; Benj. F. Moore (Whig), 19,071.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1852.

Political parties—Democratic, Whig, Free Soil Democratic.

President—Winfield Scott (Whig), 34,971; Frank Pierce (Dem.), 39,665; John P. Hale (Free Soil), 100. *Congressmen*—Philip L. Edwards (Whig), 31,814; George B. Tingley (Whig), 31,774; Milton S. Latham (Dem.), 36,961; James A. McDougall (Dem.), 35,685. *Supreme Court Justices*—Long term—E. W. F. Sloan (Whig), 32,160; Hugh C. Murray (Dem.), 36,420. Short term—Stanton Buckner (Whig), 32,859; Alexander Wells (Dem.), 35,453. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—William W. Hawks (Whig), 32,859; Preston K. Woodside (Dem.), 35,627.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 7, 1853.

Political parties—Democratic, Whig.

Governor—John Bigler (Dem.), 38,090; William Waldo (Whig), 37,454. *Lieutenant Governor*—Samuel Purdy (Dem.), 44,498; Henry Eno (Whig), 32,968. *Controller*—Samuel Bell (Dem.), 41,843; Gilbert F. Winters (Whig), 34,912. *Treasurer*—S. A. McMeans (Dem.), 41,465; Samuel Knight (Whig), 35,250. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Paul K. Hubbs (Dem.), 41,553; Sherman Day (Whig), 35,465. *Attorney General*—John R. McConnell (Dem.), 40,729; D. K. Newell (Whig), 34,899. *Surveyor General*—S. H. Marlette (Dem.), 42,100; S. E. Woodworth (Whig), 34,663. *Supreme Court Justice*—Alexander Wells (Dem.), 41,882; Tod Robinson (Whig), 34,212.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 6, 1854.

Political parties—Northern and Southern Democrats, Whig.

Congressmen—James W. Denver, 36,819; Philip T. Herbert, 36,542—Southern Democrats; Milton S. Latham, 1,843; James A. McDougall, 9,968; James Churchman, 10,006—Northern Democrats; George W. Bowie, 34,734; Calhoun Benham, 34,411—Whigs. There was a division of the Democratic party. Latham declined to run and Churchman took his place on the ticket. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Charles A. Leake (Southern Democrat), 33,700; Preston K. Woodside (Northern Democrat), 11,721; Joseph R. Beard (Whig), 35,133.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 5, 1855.

Political parties—Democratic, American "Know Nothing," Temperance, Settlers and Miners.

Governor—J. Neely Johnson (Amer.), 50,948; John Bigler (Dem.), 45,937. *Supreme Court Justice*—Long term—Hugh C. Murray (Amer.), 48,141; Myron Norton (Dem.), 47,734. Short term—David S. Terry (Amer.), 49,677; Charles H. Bryan (Dem.), 46,892. *Lieutenant Governor*—Robert M. Anderson (Amer.), 49,385; Samuel Purdy (Dem.), 47,669. *Controller*—George W. Whitman (Amer.), 49,911; Thomas C. Flournoy (Dem.), 46,691. *Treasurer*—Henry Bates (Amer.), 49,947; Benj. F. Keene (Dem.), 46,941. *Attorney General*—William T. Wallace (Amer.), 50,113; B. C. Whiting (Dem.), 46,685. *Surveyor General*—John A. Brewster (Amer.), 49,994; S. H. Marlette (Dem.), 46,977. *Printer*—James Allen (Amer.), 50,060; George H. Crossette (Dem.), 46,696.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

Political parties—Democratic, Republican, American.

President—James Buchanan (Dem.), 51,935; Millard Fillmore (Amer.), 35,113; John C. Fremont (Rep.), 20,339. *Congressmen*—Charles L. Scott, 49,429; Joseph C. McKibben, 49,529—Democrats; B. C. Whitman, 34,681; A. B. Dibble, 34,159—Americans; Ira P. Rankin, 21,519; J. N. Turner, 20,595—Republicans. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Charles S. Fairfax (Dem.), 50,579; John Skinker (Amer.), 33,396;

Cornelius Cole (Rep.), 20,536. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Andrew J. Moulder (Dem.), 50,174; H. P. Janes (Amer.), 35,609; J. M. Buffington (Rep.), 20,616.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

Political parties—Democratic, Republican, American, Settlers and Miners.

Governor—John B. Weller (Dem.), 53,122; Edward Stanley (Rep., Settler), 21,040; George W. Bowie (Amer.), 19,481. *Lieutenant Governor*—Joseph Walkup (Dem., Settler), 57,336; D. W. Cheesman (Rep.), 16,800; J. A. Raymond (Amer.), 19,718. *Supreme Court Justice*—Long term—Stephen J. Field (Dem.), 55,216; Nathaniel Bennett (Rep., Settler), 18,944; James H. Ralston (Amer.), 19,068. Short Term—Peter H. Burnett (Dem.), 54,991; Nathaniel Bennett (Rep., Settler), 10,550; James H. Ralston (Amer.), 7,710. *Controller*—James W. Mandeville (Dem., Settler), 57,048; L. C. Gunn (Rep.), 16,398; George W. Whitman (Amer.), 19,842. *Treasurer*—Thomas Findley (Dem., Settler), 57,641; Leland Stanford (Rep.), 16,529; J. R. Crandall (Amer.), 19,348. *Surveyor General*—Horace A. Higley (Dem.), 55,858; P. M. Randall (Rep., Settler), 18,205; L. B. Healey (Amer.), 19,703. *Attorney General*—Thomas H. Williams (Dem.), 55,561; Aaron A. Sargent (Rep., Settler), 18,418; Thomas B. McFarland (Amer.), 19,701. *Printer*—John O'Meara (Dem., Settler), 57,274; F. B. Murdock (Rep.), 16,365; B. H. Monson (Amer.), 19,797.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

Political parties—Administration and Douglas Democratic, Republican.

The Democratic party split on the Kansas question, and two conventions were held and two tickets run—the Lecompton (Administration) and Anti-Lecompton (Douglas).

Supreme Court Justice—Joseph G. Baldwin (Lec. Dem.), 44,599; John Currey (Anti-Lec. Dem. and Rep.), 36,198. *Controller* (unexpired term)—Aaron R. Meloney (Lec. Dem.), 44,285; Isaac N. Dawley (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 27,759; L. C. Gunn (Rep.), 7,481.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

Political parties—Administration and Douglas Democratic, Republican.

Governor—Milton S. Latham (Lec. Dem.), 62,255; John Currey (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 31,298; Leland Stanford (Rep.), 10,110. *Lieutenant Governor*—John G. Downey (Lec. Dem.), 59,051; John Conness (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 31,051; James F. Kennedy (Rep.), 11,148. *Congressmen*—Charles L. Scott, 56,998; John C. Burch, 57,665—Lec. Dems.; Joseph C. McKibben, 43,474; S. A. Booker, 2,969—Anti-Lec. Dems.; Edward D. Baker, 41,438; P. H. Sibley, 301—Republicans. Booker and Sibley withdrew in favor of Baker and McKibben. *Supreme Court Justice*—W. W. Cope (Lec. Dem.), 59,537; Royal T. Sprague (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 30,978; Oscar L. Shafter (Rep.), 11,799. *Treasurer*—Thomas Findley (Lec. Dem.), 62,889; Josiah Johnson (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 28,889; P. P. Caine (Rep.), 10,290. *Controller*—Samuel H. Brooks (Lec. Dem.), 59,712; George Pearce (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 31,238; J. R. Clark (Rep.), 10,855. *Attorney General*—Thomas H. Williams (Lec. Dem.), 59,292; Edmund Randolph (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 33,166; H. S. Love (Rep.), 9,403. *Surveyor General*—Horace A. Higley (Lec. Dem.), 60,127; James S. Long (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 31,073; A. W. Randall (Rep.), 10,676. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Andrew J. Moulder (Lec. Dem.), 60,787; A. H. Myers, (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 32,033; S. W. Brown (Rep.), 9,431. *Printer*—Charles T. Botts (Lec. Dem.), 57,381; John O'Meara (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 44,048; F. B. Murdock (Rep.), 494. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Charles S. Fairfax (Lec. Dem.), 60,179; Joseph Powell (Anti-Lec. Dem.), 31,179; S. D. Parker (Rep.), 10,104.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

Political parties—Republican, Douglas Democratic, Breckinridge Democratic, Union Constitutional.

President—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.), 38,734; Stephen A. Douglas (D. D.), 38,023; John C. Breckinridge (B. D.), 33,975; John Bell (U. C.), 9,136.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

Political parties—Republican, Union Democratic, Breckinridge Democratic.

Governor—Leland Stanford (Rep.), 56,036; John Conness (U. D.), 30,944; John R. McConnell (B. D.), 32,751. *Lieutenant Governor*—John F. Chellis (Rep.), 52,593; Richard Irwin (U. D.), 34,479; Jaspar O'Farrell (B. D.), 32,356. *Congressmen*—Timothy G. Phelps, 51,651; Aaron A. Sargent, 50,692; Frederick F. Low, 39,060—Republicans; Henry Edgerton, 35,449; Jos. C. McKibben, 35,401; John R. Gitchell, 22,550—Union Dems.; Henry P. Barber, 31,591; D. O. Shattuck, 31,712; Frank Ganahl, 24,036—Breck. Dems. *Supreme Court Justice*—Edward Norton (Rep.), 53,652; B. C. Whitman (U. D.), 34,034; Wm. T. Wallace (B. D.), 31,970. *Attorney General*—Frank M. Pixley (Rep.), 48,664; George W. Bowie (U. D.), 37,615; Tod Robinson (B. D.), 31,880. *Treasurer*—Delos R. Ashley (Rep.), 51,868; J. T. Landrum (U. D.), 34,116; Thomas Findley (B. D.), 33,153. *Controller*—Gilbert R. Warren (Rep.), 51,658; James E. Nuttman (U. D.), 35,186; Samuel H. Brooks (B. D.), 31,239. *Surveyor General*—J. F. Houghton (Rep.), 51,373; J. J. Gardiner (U. D.), 35,439; Horace A. Higley (B. D.), 32,179. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Frank F. Fargo (Rep.), 51,017; George S. Evans (U. D.), 36,487; Charles S. Fairfax (B. D.), 32,314. *Printer*—Benjamin P. Avery (Rep.), 52,160; John R. Ridge (U. D.), 34,849; M. D. Carr (B. D.), 32,300.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

Political parties—Union Administration, Union Democratic, Breckinridge Democratic.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Swett (Union), 51,238; Jonathan D. Stevenson (U. D.), 21,514; O. P. Fitzgerald (B. D.), 15,817.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

Political parties—Union, Democratic.

Governor—Frederick F. Low (Union), 64,283; John G. Downey (Dem.), 44,622. *Lieutenant Governor*—T. N. Machin (Union), 64,873; Elisha W. McKinstry (Dem.), 43,923. *Congressmen*—Thomas B. Shannon, 64,914; William Higby, 64,881; Cornelius Cole, 64,985—Union; John B. Weller, 43,567; John Bigler, 43,520; Ninian E. Whiteside, 43,693—Democrats. *Secretary of State*—Benjamin B. Redding (Union), 65,023; S. W. Bishop (Dem.), 43,694; *Controller*—George Oulton (Union), 65,039; Robert O. Cravens (Dem.), 43,730. *Treasurer*—Romualdo Pacheco (Union), 64,984; Thomas Findley (Dem.), 43,768. *Attorney General*—John G. McCullough (Union), 64,777; Lewis C. Granger (Dem.), 43,615. *Surveyor General*—J. F. Houghton (Union), 64,887; Presly Dunlap (Dem.), 43,760. *Printer*—O. M. Clayes (Union), 65,013; Beriah Brown (Dem.), 43,789. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Wm. D. Harriman (Union), 64,954; A. C. Bradford (Dem.), 43,960.

ELECTION OCTOBER 21, 1863.

Political parties—Union, Democratic.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Swett (Union), 44,791; Andrew J. Moulder, 606; O. M. Wozencraft, 18,902. Moulder was nominated by the Democratic convention, but declined, and his place on the ticket was filled by Wozencraft. *Supreme Court Justices*—Silas W. Sanderson, 45,065; John Currey, 45,216; A. L.

Rhodes, 45,044; Oscar L. Shafter, 45,102; Lorenzo Sawyer, 45,195—Union; Royal T. Sprague, 20,768; William T. Wallace, 20,776; J. B. Hall 20,724; Tod Robinson, 20,158; Henry Hare Hartley, 19,560—Democrats. Henry H. Haight was nominated by the convention, but declined, and Hartley was substituted. At the election Haight received 944 votes.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Political parties—Union, Democratic.

President—Abraham Lincoln (Union), 62,134; George B. McClellan (Dem.), 43,841. *Congressmen*—First district—D. C. McRuer (Union), 20,677; Joseph B. Crockett (Dem.), 14,821. Second district—William Higby (Union), 23,092; James W. Coffroth (Dem.), 14,557. Third district—John Bidwell (Union), 18,018; Jackson Temple (Dem.), 14,249.

ELECTION OCTOBER 18, 1865.

Supreme Court Justice—Silas W. Sanderson (Union), 34,277; Henry Hare Hartley (Dem.), 27,829.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

Political parties—Union, Democratic, Union Republican.

Governor—Henry H. Haight (Dem.), 49,905; George C. Gorham (Union), 40,359; Caleb T. Fay (U. R.), 2,088. *Lieutenant Governor*—William Holden (Dem.), 47,969; John P. Jones (Union), 44,584. *Secretary of State*—H. L. Nichols (Dem.), 48,573; William H. Parks (Union), 41,663; B. R. Nickerson (U. R.), 2,019. *Controller*—Robert Watt (Dem.), 48,841; Josiah Howell (Union), 41,887; William Jones (U. R.), 2,001. *Treasurer*—Antonio F. Coronel (Dem.), 48,147; Romualdo Pacheco (Union), 45,243. *Attorney General*—Jo Hamilton (Dem.), 48,268; John G. McCullough (Union), 44,876. *Surveyor General*—John W. Bost (Dem.), 48,047; Charles F. Reed (Union), 45,039. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—George Seckel (Dem.), 48,237; Edwin G. Waite (Union), 44,894. *Printer*—Daniel W. Gelwicks (Dem.), 48,378; D. O. McCarthy (Union), 39,072; E. G. Jeffries (U. R.), 4,452. *Congressmen*—First district—Samuel B. Axtell (Dem.), 18,793; Timothy G. Phelps (Union), 13,989. Second district—James W. Coffroth (Dem.), 14,786; William Higby (Union), 16,053. Third district—James A. Johnson (Dem.), 14,767; Chancellor Hartson (Union), 14,394.

ELECTION OCTOBER 16, 1867.

Supreme Court Justice—Royal T. Sprague (Dem.), 38,113; John Currey (Union), 34,706. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—O. P. Fitzgerald (Dem.), 37,074; John Swett (Union), 35,479.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

Political parties—Union, Democratic.

President—Ulysses S. Grant (Union), 54,592; Horatio Seymour (Dem.), 54,078. *Congressmen*—First district—Frank M. Pixley (Union), 20,081; Samuel B. Axtell (Dem.), 23,632. Second district—Aaron A. Sargent (Union), 18,264; James W. Coffroth (Dem.), 15,124. Third district—Chancellor Hartson (Union), 15,528; James A. Johnson (Dem.), 15,792.

ELECTION OCTOBER 20, 1869.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic.

Supreme Court Justice—Long term—Lorenzo Sawyer (Rep.), 30,936; William T. Wallace (Dem.), 36,705. Short term—O. C. Pratt (Rep.), 28,705; Joseph B. Crockett (Dem.), 38,997.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic.

Governor—Newton Booth (Rep.), 62,581; Henry H. Haight (Dem.), 57,520. *Lieutenant Governor*—Romualdo Pacheco (Rep.), 62,555; Edward J. Lewis (Dem.), 57,397. *Secretary of State*—Drury Melone (Rep.), 61,750; William B. C. Brown (Dem.), 57,907. *Controller*—James J. Green (Rep.), 62,708; R. O. De Witt (Dem.), 57,181. *Treasurer*—Ferdinand Baehr (Rep.), 62,467; Antonio F. Coronel (Dem.), 57,515. *Surveyor General*—Robert Gardner (Rep.), 61,967; John W. Bost (Dem.), 57,866. *Attorney General*—John Lord Love (Rep.), 61,726; Jo Hamilton (Dem.), 58,161. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Grant I. Taggart (Rep.), 62,422; Thomas Laspeyre (Dem.), 57,469. *Printer*—Thomas A. Springer (Rep.), 62,650; John T. Barry (Dem.), 57,043. *Congressmen*—First district—Sherman O. Houghton (Rep.), 25,971; Lawrence Archer (Dem.), 24,374. Second district—Aaron A. Sargent (Rep.), 18,065; James W. Coffroth (Dem.), 15,382. Third district—John M. Coghlan (Rep.), 18,503; George Pearce (Dem.), 17,309.

ELECTION OCTOBER 18, 1871.

Supreme Court Justice—Long term—A. L. Rhodes (Rep.), 46,829; Selden S. Wright (Dem.), 36,606. Short term—Addison C. Niles (Rep.), 47,373; Jackson Temple (Dem.), 36,500. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Henry N. Bolander (Rep.), 48,860; O. P. Fitzgerald (Dem.), 34,212.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

Political parties—Republican, Liberal Republican, Democratic.

President—Ulysses S. Grant (Rep.), 54,044; Horace Greeley (Lib.), 40,749; Charles O'Conor (Dem.), 1,068. *Congressmen*—First district—Charles Clayton (Rep.), 11,938; Wm. A. Piper (Lib.), 10,882. Second district—Horace F. Page (Rep.), 13,803; Paschal Coggins (Lib.), 12,819. Third district—John M. Coghlan (Rep.), 13,105; John K. Luttrell (Lib.), 14,033. Fourth district—Sherman O. Houghton (Rep.), 10,391; E. J. C. Kewen (Lib.), 9,012. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans fused on the congressional nominations.

ELECTION OCTOBER 15, 1873.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Independent.

Supreme Court Justice—Elisha W. McKinstry (Ind.), 25,609; Samuel H. Dwinelle (Rep.), 14,380; Samuel Bell McKee (Dem.), 19,962.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Independent, Prohibition.

Governor—Timothy G. Phelps (Rep.), 31,322; William Irwin (Dem.), 61,509; John Bidwell (Ind.), 29,752; W. E. Lovett (Pro.), 356. *Lieutenant Governor*—Joseph M. Cavis (Rep.), 30,932; James A. Johnson (Dem.), 58,424; Romualdo Pacheco (Ind.), 33,335; W. D. Hobson (Pro.), 242. *Secretary of State*—Edward Hallett (Rep. and Pro.), 34,174; Thomas Beck (Dem.), 59,746; William Roush (Ind.), 28,772. *Controller*—James J. Green (Rep.), 36,901; James W. Mandeville (Dem.), 57,064; Lauren E. Crane (Ind.), 28,535; Joel Russell (Pro.), 262. *Treasurer*—Wm. Beckman (Rep.), 34,222; José G. Estudillo (Dem.), 59,090; Ferdinand Baehr (Ind.), 29.042; C. P. Thompson (Pro.), 258. *Attorney General*—E. D. Sawyer (Rep.), 34,002; Jo Hamilton (Dem.), 60,915; Peter Van Clief (Ind.), 27,769. *Surveyor General*—Robert Gardner (Rep.), 35,098; Wm. Minis (Dem.), 59,677; Edward Twitchell (Ind.), 27,816. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Grant I. Taggart (Rep.), 34,642; D. B. Woolf (Dem.), 59,723; Paul Morrill (Ind.), 28,569. *Congressmen*—First district—Wm. A. Piper (Dem.), 12,417; Ira P. Rankin

(Rep.), 6,791; John F. Swift (Ind.), 6,103. Second district—Horace F. Page (Rep.), 13,624; Henry Larkin (Dem.), 12,154; Charles A. Tuttle (Ind.), 5,589. Third district—John K. Luttrell (Dem.), 18,468; C. B. Denio (Rep.), 14,284; Charles F. Reed (Ind.), 6,770. Fourth district—P. D. Wigginton (Dem.), 15,649; J. S. Thompson (Ind.), 5,343; Sherman O. Houghton (Rep.), 11,090.

ELECTION OCTOBER 20, 1875.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ezra S. Carr (Rep.), 45,257; O. P. Fitzgerald (Dem.), 39,630.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Greenback.

President—Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.), 76,464; Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep.), 79,260; Peter Cooper (Greenback), 47. *Congressmen*—First district—Wm. A. Piper (Dem.), 19,363; Horace Davis (Rep.), 22,134. Second district—G. J. Carpenter (Dem.), 15,916; Horace F. Page (Rep.), 20,815. Third district—John K. Luttrell (Dem.), 19,846; Joseph McKenna (Rep.), 18,990. Fourth district—P. D. Wigginton (Dem.), 19,103; Romualdo Pacheco (Rep.), 19,104.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, New Constitution, Workingmen, Prohibition.

Governor—George C. Perkins (Rep.), 67,965; Hugh J. Glenn (Dem. and N. C.), 47,647; William F. White (Work.), 44,482; A. C. Clark (Pro.), 119. *Lieutenant Governor*—John Mansfield (Rep.), 67,284; W. R. Andrus (Work.), 42.405; Levi Chase (Dem.), 31,226; D. C. Reed (N. C.), 19,933; George Bramall (Pro.), 78. *Secretary of State*—Daniel M. Burns (Rep.), 67,666; A. A. Smith (Work.), 41,045; Wiley J. Tinnin (Dem.), 32,128; Lauren E. Crane (N. C.), 19,926. *Controller*—D. M. Kenfield (Rep.), 67,390; Hugh L. Jones (Work.), 40,837; W. B. C. Brown (Dem.), 32,193; Hugh M. La Rue (N. C.), 21,030; M. C. Winchester (Pro.), 86. *Treasurer*—John Weil (Rep.), 67,791; L. B. Clarke (Work.), 40,905; A. G. Escandon (Dem.), 30,193; Cyrus Jones (N. C.), 20,034; G. T. Pauli, 1,009; W. O. Clark (Pro.), 66. *Attorney General*—Augustus L. Hart (Rep.), 66,937; Charles W. Cross (Work.), 40,626; Jo Hamilton (Dem.), 28,904; David S. Terry (N. C.), 23,079. *Surveyor General*—Jas. W. Shanklin (Rep.), 67,166; H. J. Stevenson (Work.), 41,226; William Minis (Dem.), 32,291; F. J. Clark (N. C.), 20,080. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Fred M. Campbell (Rep.), 67,293; S. N. Burch (Work.), 40,798; H. C. Gesford (Dem.), 31,627; A. L. Mann (N. C.), 20,997. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Frank W. Gross (Rep.), 64,632; O. F. Thornton (Work.), 40,744; D. B. Woolf (Dem.), 35,221; Edwin F. Smith (N. C.), 20,363. *Chief Justice of Supreme Court*—Robert F. Morrison (Work. and Dem.), 72,588; A. L. Rhodes (Rep.), 68,226; Nathaniel Bennett (N. C.), 19,906. *Associate Justices*—Elisha W. McKinstry (Work. and Dem.), 79,987; James D. Thornton (Work. and Dem.), 78,229; Samuel Bell McKee (Work. and Dem.), 75,879; Erskine M. Ross (Work. and Dem.), 72,372; John R. Sharpstein (Work. and Dem.), 70,115; M. H. Myrick (Rep.), 68,234; Isaac S. Belcher (Rep.), 67,592; A. P. Catlin (Rep.), 66,397; James E. Hale (Rep.), 66,210; E. D. Wheeler (Rep.), 65,367; J. T. Richards (Rep.), 60,566; S. M. Buck (Work.), 41,894; Thomas P. Stoney (Dem.), 31,660; Caleb Dorsey (N. C.), 20,888; Alex. Campbell, Jr. (N. C.), 20,784; Charles A. Tuttle (N. C.), 20,216; Calhoun Benham (N. C.), 20,192; John H. McKune (N. C.), 20,114; John C. Burch (N. C.), 20,076; C. Williams, 1,191. *Board of Equalization*—First district—James L. King (Rep.), 18,996; William C. Hoagland (Work), 18,442; A. C. Bradford (N. C., and Dem.), 3,947. Second district—Moses M. Drew (Rep.), 18,343; W. B. G. Keller (N. C. and Work.), 13,843; Charles H. Randall (Dem.), 6,290. Third district—Warren Dutton (Rep.), 16,023; C. E. Wilcoxon (Dem.), 12,318; John M. Kelley (N. C.), 7,369; J. P. Cavanaugh (Work.), 5,370. Fourth district—Tyler D. Heiskel (N. C. and Dem.), 16,716; James A. Clayton (Rep.), 13,507; O. T. Chubb (Work.), 8,485. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—Joseph S. Cone (Rep.), 22,829; Henry Larkin (N. C. and Work.), 22,374; G. J. Carpenter (Dem.), 14,526. Second district—C. J. Beerstecher (Work.), 20,207; T. G. Phelps (Rep.), 18,033; Samuel Soule (N. C.), 3,519; George W. Thomas (Dem.), 2,523. Third district—George Stoneman (Work., N. C., and Dem.), 35,518; C. H. Phillips (Rep.), 19,410. *Congressmen*—First district—Horace Davis (Rep.), 20,074; Clitus Barbour (Work.), 18,449; Charles A. Sumner (Dem.), 2,940. Second district—Horace F. Page (Rep.), 19,386; Thomas J. Clunie (Dem.), 12,847; H. B. Williams (Work.), 5,139. Third district—Campbell P. Berry (Dem.), 20,019; Joseph McKenna (Rep.), 19,830; G. T. Elliott (Work.), 121. Fourth district—Romualdo Pacheco (Rep.), 15,385; Wallace Leach (Dem.), 12,109; James J. Ayers (Work.), 10,528.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition, Workingmen.

President—James A. Garfield (Rep.), 80,348; Winfield S. Hancock (Dem.), 80,442; James B. Weaver (Greenback), 3,394; Neal Dow (Pro.), 61. *Congressmen*—First district—Horace Davis (Rep.), 19,496; William S. Rosecrans (Dem.), 21,005; Stephen Maybell (Greenback) and others, 688. Second district—Horace F. Page (Rep.), 22,036; John R. Glascock (Dem.), 18,859; Benjamin Todd (Greenback) and others, 296. Third district—George A. Knight (Rep.), 20,494; Campbell P. Berry (Dem.), 21,743; A. Musselman (Greenback) and others, 274. Fourth district—Romualdo Pacheco (Rep.), 17,768; Wallace Leach (Dem.), 17,577; J. F. Godfrey (Greenback) and others, 3,461.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Greenback Labor, Prohibition, Grangers.

Governor—Morris M. Estee (Rep.), 67,175; George Stoneman (Dem.), 90,694; R. H. McDonald (Pro.), 5,772; Thomas J. McQuiddy (Greenback), 1,020. *Lieutenant Governor*—Alvah R. Conklin (Rep.), 71,640; John Daggett (Dem.), 87,944; William Sims (Pro.), 3,783; W. J. Sweasey (Greenback), 1,138. *Supreme Court Justices*—John Hunt, Jr., 73,259; Samuel C. Denson, 69,769—Republicans. John R. Sharpstein, 88,527; Erskine M. Ross, 89,363—Democrats. Anson Brunson, 2,860; Jackson Temple, 2,402—Prohibition. W. C. Stratton, 1,096; John Clark, 718—Greenback. *Secretary of State*—Frank A. Pedlar (Rep.), 73,471; Thomas L. Thompson (Dem.), 87,170; M. C. Winchester (Pro.), 2,893; Robert Summers (Greenback), 1,176. *Controller*—William A. Davies (Rep.), 74,152; John P. Dunn (Dem., Granger), 86,031; Harvey W. Rice (Pro.), 1,085 (D. K. Zumwalt was nominated by the Prohibition convention and declined. Rice was substituted on the ticket. Zumwalt received 183 votes); M. E. Morse (G. L.), 1,085. *Treasurer*—John Weil (Rep.), 74,096; William A. January (Dem.), 86,591; J. B. Mullen (Pro.), 2,971; L. Keating (G. L.), 1,052. *Attorney General*—Augustus L. Hart (Rep.), 72,955; Edward C. Marshall (Dem.), 87,174; Will D. Gould (Pro.), 2,897; Mrs. Marion Todd (G. L.), 1,109. *Surveyor General*—William Minto (Rep.), 73,599; H. I. Willey (Dem.), 86,836; E. K. Hill (Pro.), 3,116; W. J. Cuthbertson (G. L.), 1,111. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Frank W. Gross (Rep.), 74,351; John W. McCarthy (Dem.), 86,158; William Crowhurst (Pro.), 3,176; J. F. O'Toole (G. L.), 1,104. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—S. D. Waterman (Rep.), 73,906; William T. Welcker (Dem.), 86,896; R. A. Grant (Pro.), 2,854; E. J. Shellhouse (G. L.), 1,101. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—Charles F. Reed (Rep., Granger), 29,125; G. J. Carpenter (Dem.), 31,481; Howard Andrews (Pro.), 1,370; G. T. Elliott (G. L.), 705. Second district—Charles Clayton (Rep.), 14,219; William P. Humphreys (Dem.), 21,601; Hiram Cummings (Pro.), 226; J. H. Redstone (G. L.), 71; John T. Doyle (Granger), 5,455. Third district—E. M. Gibson (Rep.), 26,815; William W. Foote (Dem., Granger), 31,094; A. D. Boren (Pro.), 955; J. H. Holloway (G. L.), 163. *Board of Equalization*—First district—R. P. Johnson (Rep.), 16,226; Charles Gildea (Dem.), 22,192; H. H. Luse (Pro.), 270; L. W. Kidd (G. L.), 95. Second district—L. C. Morehouse (Rep., Granger), 20,326; William M. Crutcher (Dem.), 19,332; F. McD. Green (Pro.), 605; Thomas McConnell (G. L.), 103. Third district—G. G. Kimball (Rep.), 17,731; C. E. Wilcoxon (Dem., Granger), 22,291; Charles E. Greene (Pro.), 130; T. J. Goin (G. L.), 912. Fourth district—C. W. Dana (Rep., Granger), 19,184; John Markley (Dem.), 22,602; J. S. Loveland (G. L.), 336. *Congressmen*—At large—William W. Morrow (Rep.), 73,747; Henry Edgerton (Rep.), 73,454; Charles A. Sumner (Dem.), 87,233; John R. Glascock (Dem.), 87,259; A. B. Hotchkiss (Pro.), 2,786; Jesse Yarnell (Pro.), 2,722; Warren Chase (G. L.), 1,139; Stephen Maybell (G. L.), 1,090. First district—Paul Neuman (Rep.), 14,847; William S. Rosecrans (Dem.), 22,733; James McM. Shafter (Pro.), 580; H. S. Fitch (G. L.), 67. Second district—Horace F. Page (Rep.), 19,246; James H. Budd (Dem.), 20,229; J. L. Coles (Pro.), 478; F. Woodward (G. L.), 78. Third district—John J. De Haven (Rep.), 19,473; Barclay Henley (Dem.), 21,807; H. S. Graves (Pro.), 862; W. O. Howe (G. L.), 401. Fourth district—George L. Woods (Rep.), 18,387; P. B. Tully (Dem.), 23,105; M. V. Wright (Pro.), 650; Isaac Kinley (G. L.), 355.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1884.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's Party.

President—James G. Blaine (Rep.), 102,416; Grover Cleveland (Dem.), 89,288; Benjamin F. Butler (P. P.), 2,037; John P. St. John (Pro.), 2,963. *Congressmen*—First district—Thomas L. Carothers (Rep.), 16,316; Barclay Henley (Dem.), 16,461; C. C. Bateman (Pro.), 321. Second district—James A. Louttit (Rep.), 18,327; Charles A. Sumner (Dem., P. P.), 18,208; Joshua B. Webster (Pro.), 558. Third district—Joseph McKenna (Rep.), 17,435; John R. Glascock (Dem.), 13,197; A. B. Burns (P. P.), 273; Joshua B. Wills (Pro.), 322. Fourth district—William W. Morrow (Rep.), 15,083; R. P. Hastings (Dem.), 10,422; George Babcock (Pro.), 6; H. S. Fitch (P. P.), 123. Fifth district—Charles N. Felton (Rep.), 17,014; Frank J. Sullivan (Dem., P. P.), 15,676; William Crowhurst (Pro.), 232. Sixth district—Henry H. Markham (Rep.), 17,397; R. F. Del Valle (Dem.), 16,990; Will D. Gould (Pro.), 821; Isaac Kinley (P. P.), 237.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, American, United Labor, Farmers.

Governor—Washington Bartlett (Dem.), 84,970; John F. Swift (Rep.), 84,316; Joel Russell (Pro., Farmers), 6,432; P. D. Wigginton (Amer.), 7,347; C. C. O'Donnell (Ind.), 12,227. *Lieutenant Governor*—R. W. Waterman (Rep., Amer.), 94,969; M. F. Tarpey (Dem.), 92,476; A. D. Boren (Pro.), 5,836; Horace Bell, 1,658. *Secretary of State*—Wm. C. Hendricks (Dem.), 93,481; Walter S. Moore (Rep.), 87,647; Frank E. Kellogg (Pro.), 4,498; C. N. Wilson (Amer.), 5,940. *Controller*—John P. Dunn (Dem., Farmers), 95,469; J. E. Denny (Rep., Amer.), 94,833; J. A. Fairbanks (Pro.), 4,921. *Treasurer*—Adam Herold (Dem.), 91,575; Jacob H. Neff (Rep.), 90,963; H. S. Graves (Pro., Farmers), 5,822; George T. White (Amer.), 5,717. *Attorney General*—George A. Johnson (Dem.), 93,102; W. H. H. Hart (Rep., Farmers), 91,716; George Babcock (Pro.), 5,146; Alfred Daggett (Amer.), 5,533. *Surveyor General*—Theodore Reichert (Rep., Amer.), 98,240; E. O. Miller (Dem.), 91,398; Geo. B. Tolman (Pro.), 5,976. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—John D. Spencer (Dem., Farmers), 92,589; James A. Orr (Rep.), 90,705; Julius Lyons (Pro.), 5,258; Samuel Frew (Amer.), 5,148. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Ira G. Hoitt (Rep., Amer., Farmers), 94,448; Andrew J.

Moulder (Dem.), 94,250; D. A. Mobley (Pro.), 3,868. *Supreme Court Justices*—Full term—A. Van R. Paterson (Rep., Amer.), 101,685; Thomas B. McFarland (Rep., Amer.), 96,884; Jeremiah F. Sullivan (Dem.), 92,741; Byron Waters (Dem.), 90,853; William C. Murphy (Pro.), 5,292. Unexpired term—Jackson Temple (Dem., Amer.), 108,645; Noble Hamilton (Rep.), 83,837. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—Augustus Abbott (Rep.), 35,069; Joseph A. Filcher (Dem., Farmers), 33,804; Henry Wilson (Amer.), 520; W. C. Damon (Pro.), 155; C. Bateman, 588. Second district—P. J. White (Dem.), 23,120; J. M. Litchfield (Rep., Amer.), 22,858; John C. Green, 2,496. Third district—James W. Rea (Rep., Amer.), 36,466; William W. Foote (Dem., Farmers), 36,283; S. M. McLean (Pro.), 3,174. *Board of Equalization*—First district—Gordon E. Sloss (Dem.), 22,161; A. C. Dithmar (Rep.), 20,663; Waldron Shear, 2,207; J. S. Reynolds (Pro., Amer.), 283. Second district—L. C. Morehouse (Rep.), 22,760; Charles H. Randall (Dem., Amer.), 20,688; A. J. Gregg (Pro.), 1,048. Third district—C. E. Wilcoxon (Dem., Farmers), 24,338; John Beattie, Jr. (Rep.), 23,627; J. L. Mansfield (Pro.), 919; Thomas Bair (Amer.), 600. Fourth district—John T. Gaffey (Dem., Amer.), 27,222; M. D. Hamilton (Rep.), 24,458; L. B. Hogue (Pro.), 2,587. *Congressmen*—First district—Thomas L. Thomas (Dem.), 16,499; Charles A. Garter (Rep., Amer.), 15,526; L. W. Simmons (Pro.), 849. Second district—Marion Biggs (Dem.), 17,667; J. C. Campbell (Rep.), 16,594; W. O. Clark (Pro., Amer.), 1,076. Third district—Joseph McKenna (Rep.), 15,801; Henry C. McPike (Dem., Amer.), 13,277; W. W. Smith (Pro., Farmers), 707. Fourth district—William W. Morrow (Rep., Amer.), 11,413; Frank McCoppin (Dem.), 9,854; Charles A. Sumner, 2,104; Robert Thompson (Pro.), 84. Fifth district—Charles N. Felton (Rep., Amer.), 16,328; Frank J. Sullivan (Dem.), 16,209; A. E. Redstone, 470; C. Henderson (Pro.), 460. Sixth district—Wm. Vandever (Rep., Amer.), 18,259; Joseph D. Lynch (Dem.), 18,204; W. A. Harris (Pro.), 2,159.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, American.

President—Benjamin Harrison (Rep.), 124,816; Grover Cleveland (Dem.), 117,698; Jas. L. Curtis (Amer.), 1,591; Clinton B. Fisk (Pro.), 5,661. *Chief Justice*—Unexpired term—William H. Beatty (Rep., Amer.), 124,617; Niles Searls (Dem.), 119,901; Robert Thompson (Pro.), 5,261. *Associate Justice*—Unexpired term—John D. Works (Rep., Amer.), 123,477; Jeremiah F. Sullivan (Dem.), 122,974. *Congressmen*—First district—John J. De Haven (Rep.), 19,345; Thomas L. Thompson (Dem.), 19,019; W. D. Reynolds (Amer.), 428. Second district—Marion Biggs (Dem.), 19,064; John A. Eagon (Rep.), 17,541; S. M. McLean, 913; J. F. McSwain (Amer.), 138. Third district—Joseph McKenna (Rep.), 19,912; Ben Morgan (Dem.), 14,633; S. Solon Holl (Amer.), 338. Fourth district—William W. Morrow (Rep.), 14,217; Robert Ferral (Dem.), 13,624; Frank M. Pixley (Amer.), 173. Fifth district—Thomas J. Clunie (Dem.), 20,276; Timothy G. Phelps (Rep.), 20,225. Sixth district—William Vandever (Rep.), 35,406; Reel B. Terry (Dem.), 29,453; J. G. Miller, 2,375; Alfred Daggett (Amer.), 150.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1890.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, American.

Governor—Henry H. Markham (Rep.), 125,129; E. B. Pond (Dem.), 117,184; John Bidwell (Pro., Amer.), 10,073. *Lieutenant Governor*—John B. Reddick (Rep.), 126,244; R. F. Del Valle (Dem.), 115,783; A. M. Hough (Pro.), 6,878; Ben Morgan (Amer.), 3,342. *Secretary of State*—Edwin G. Waite (Rep.), 129,900; William C. Hendricks (Dem.), 114,216; F. E. Kellogg (Pro.), 6,466; W. S. Lyon (Amer.), 1,948. *Surveyor General*—Theodore Reichert (Rep.), 131,172; Stanley C. Boom (Dem.), 112,765; E. M. Chase (Pro.), 6,476; William L. Dixon (Amer.), 2,049. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Lewis H. Brown (Rep.), 130,036; John D. Spencer (Dem., Amer.), 115,719; J. T. Price (Pro.), 6,455.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—James W. Anderson (Rep.), 130,594; H. C. Hall (Dem.), 112,717; Miss S. M. Severance (Pro.), 6,478. *Controller*—Edward P. Colgan (Rep.), 128,042; John P. Dunn (Dem.), 116,036; Marcus C. Winchester (Pro., Amer.), 8,405. *Treasurer*—James R. McDonald (Rep.), 128,926; Adam Herold (Dem.), 115,041; Henry French (Pro.), 6,563; Guy E. Grosse (Amer.), 1,997. *Attorney General*—W. H. H. Hart (Rep.), 130,520; Walter C. Graves (Dem.), 113,381; C. H. Dunn (Pro., Amer.), 8,603. *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*—William H. Beatty (Rep., Amer.), 133,095; John A. Stanley (Dem.), 113,018; Robert Thompson (Pro.), 5,645. *Associate Justices*—Full term—Charles H. Garoutte (Rep., Amer.), 130,719; Ralph C. Harrison (Rep., Amer.), 129,509; James V. Coffey (Dem.), 111,361; George H. Smith (Dem.), 113,101. Unexpired term—John J. De Haven (Rep., Amer.), 131,625; Jackson Hatch (Dem.), 106,435; S. C. Brown, 4,011. *Board of Equalization*—First district—J. S. Swan (Rep., Amer.), 27,942; Gordon E. Sloss (Dem.), 27,246; H. B. Burlingame (Pro.), 168. Second district—L. C. Morehouse (Rep.), 28,417; Henry Dusterberry (Dem.), 16,288; D. C. Taylor (Pro.), 1,181; James Brady, 5,751; J. L. Lyon (Amer.), 622. Third district—Richard H. Beamer (Dem., Amer.), 28,329; Daniel T. Cole (Rep.), 28,154; E. C. Gilbert (Pro.), 1,096. Fourth district—J. R. Hebbron (Rep.), 42,235; John T. Gaffey (Dem.), 40,791; S. Fowler (Pro.), 3,654. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—William Beckman (Rep., Amer.), 41,274; Archibald Yell (Dem.), 37,327; R. G. Hart (Pro.), 1,611. Second district—J. M. Litchfield (Rep., Amer.), 31,478; C. H. Haswell (Dem.), 27,619; H. H. Luse (Pro.), 173. Third district—James W. Rea (Rep., Amer.), 57,312; Lawrence Archer (Dem.), 50,508; J. G. Miller (Pro.), 4,416. *Congressmen*—First district—Thomas J. Geary (Dem., Amer.), 19,334; John A. Barham (Rep.), 19,153; L. B. Scranton (Pro.), 759. Second district—A. Caminetti (Dem.), 18,644; George G. Blanchard (Rep.), 18,485; J. S. Witherell (Pro.), 912. Third district—Joseph McKenna (Rep.), 20,834; John P. Irish (Dem., Amer.), 15,997; O. O. Felkner (Pro.), 774. Fourth district—John T. Cutting (Rep.), 13,196; Robert Ferral (Dem.), 12,091; Thomas V. Cator (Amer.), 1,492; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 50. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 22,871; Thomas J. Clunie (Dem.), 19,899; E. F. Howe (Pro.), 574. Sixth district—William W. Bowers (Rep.), 33,522; W. J. Curtis (Dem.), 28,904; O. R. Dougherty (Pro., Amer.), 3,130.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, People's Party, Prohibition.

President—Grover Cleveland (Dem.), 118,151; Benjamin Harrison (Rep.), 118,027; James B. Weaver (P. P.), 25,256; John Bidwell (Pro.), 8,096. *Congressmen*—First district—Thomas J. Geary (Dem.), 19,308; E. W. Davis (Rep.), 13,123; C. C. Swafford (P. P.), 1,546. Second district—A. Caminetti (Dem.), 20,741; John F. Davis (Rep.), 16,781; C. H. Dunn (Pro.), 1,307; J. H. White, 122. Third district (unexpired term)—Samuel G. Hilborn (Rep.), 16,911; Warren B. English (Dem.), 14,493; J. L. Lyon (P. P.), 4,326; L. B. Scranton (Pro.), 34. (Full term)—Samuel G. Hilborn (Rep.), 13,163; Warren B. English (Dem.), 13,138; J. L. Lyons (P. P.), 3,493; L. B. Scranton (Pro.), 671. Fourth district—James G. Maguire (Dem.), 14,997; Charles O. Alexander (Rep.), 13,226; Edgar P. Burman (P. P.), 1,980; Henry Collins (Pro.), 296. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 14,660; J. W. Ryland (Dem.), 13,694; Jonas J. Morrison (P. P.), 2,484; William Kelly (Pro.), 771. Sixth district—Marion Cannon (P. P., Dem.), 20,676; Hervey Lindley (Rep.), 14,271; O. R. Dougherty (Pro.), 1,805. Seventh district—William W. Bowers (Rep.), 15,856; Olin Wellborn (Dem.), 14,869; Hiram Hamilton (P. P.), 5,578; M. B. Harris (Pro.), 1,844.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's Party.

Governor—James H. Budd (Dem.), 111,944; Morris M. Estee (Rep.), 110,738; Henry French (Pro.), 10,561; J. V. Webster (P. P.), 51,304. *Lieutenant Governor*—Spencer G. Millard (Rep.), 120,309; William T. Jeter (Dem.), 98,641; A. J. Gregg (P. P.), 48,652; C. H. Dunn (Pro.), 10,788. *Secretary of State*—Lewis H. Brown (Rep.), 126,551; Benjamin M. Maddox (Dem.), 86,443; M. M. McGlynn (P. P.), 49,734; E. G. Waite (Ind.), 2,403; M. C. Winchester (Pro.), 8,262. *Controller*—Edward P. Colgan (Rep.), 114,779; Michael Meagher (Dem.), 84,230; John S. Dore (P. P.), 68,450; H. C. Needham (Pro.), 8,224. *Treasurer*—Levi Rackliffe (Rep.), 124,976; J. C. Castro (Dem.), 84,119; James N. Barton (P. P.), 55,194; W. H. Magoon (Pro.), 9,211. *Attorney General*—Wm. F. Fitzgerald (Rep.), 107,870; A. B. Pavis (Dem.), 82,668; Louis Luckel (P. P.), 68,344; C. P. Dorland (Pro.), 10,145. *Surveyor General*—Martin J. Wright (Rep.), 115,862; D. M. Angier (Dem.), 90,489; L. F. Bassett (P. P.), 52,924; Green Spurrier (Pro.), 8,966. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Trowbridge H. Ward (Rep.), 120,007; Peter W. McGlade (Dem.), 89,542; L. M. Landsborough (P. P.), 51,591; W. P. Netherton (Pro.), 9,274. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Samuel T. Black (Rep.), 112,811; C. S. Smyth (Dem.), 95,431; N. A. Richardson (P. P.), 53,943; R. F. Burns (Pro.), 10,483. *Printer*—Alfred J. Johnston (Rep.), 123,707; John J. Curry (Dem.), 86,225; Elgin C. Hurlburt (P. P.), 52,052; A. G. Sheehan (Pro.), 9,321. *Justices of Supreme Court*—Full term—Frederick W. Henshaw (Rep.), 120,003; Jackson Temple (Dem.), 98,791; E. S. Torrance (Rep.), 93,287; James Murphy (Dem.), 80,135; S. M. Buck (P. P.), 45,749; E. M. Gibson (P. P.), 50,727; W. D. Gould (Pro.), 9,569; Robert Thompson (Pro.), 9,826. Short term—William C. Van Fleet (Rep.), 111,307; E. A. Bridgeford (Dem.), 83,604; Alfred Daggett (P. P.), 64,398; M. D. Hurst (Pro.), 8,737. *Congressmen*—First district—John A. Barham (Rep.), 15,101 Thomas J. Geary (Dem.), 13,570; J. R. Gregory (Pro.), 790; Robert F. Grigsby (P. P.), 7,246. Second district—Grove L. Johnson (Rep.), 19,302; A. Caminetti (Dem.), 15,732; Burdett Cornell (P. P.), 8,946; Elam Biggs (Pro.), 866. Third district—Samuel G. Hilborn (Rep.), 15,795; Warren B. English (Dem.), 13,103; W. A. Vann (P. P.), 5,162; L. B. Scranton (Pro.), 637. Fourth district—James G. Maguire (Dem.), 14,748; Thomas B. Shannon (Rep.), 9,785; B. K. Collier (P. P.), 5,627; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 388. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 13,379; Joseph P. Kelly (Dem.), 8,584; James T. Rogers (P. P.), 7,820; Robert Summers (Pro.), 866; James Denman (Ind. Dem.), 6,811. Sixth district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 18,746; George S. Patton (Dem.), 11,693; W. C. Bowman (P. P.), 9,769; J. E. McComas (Pro.), 2,120. Seventh district—William W. Bowers (Rep.), 18,434; W. H. Alford (Dem.), 12,111; J. L. Gilbert (P. P.), 10,719; W. H. Somers (Pro.), 1,669. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—Hugh M. La Rue (Dem.), 31,527; William Beckman (Rep.), 31,383; Joseph E. Bell (P. P.), 15,739; F. E. Coulter (Pro.), 1,771. Second district—James I. Stanton (Dem.), 21,805; John O. Earl (Rep.), 19,588; C. B. Johnson (P. P.), 5,355; R. I. Knapp (Pro.), 479; Alfred J. Marcus (Railroad Traffic Reform), 11,342; J. S. McCue (Ind.), 1,597. Third district—William R. Clark (Rep.), 50,261; W. W. Phillips (Dem.), 40,210; Aaron Bretz (P. P.), 44,032; H. L. Kuns (Pro.), 5,370. *Board of Equalization*—First district—A. Chesebrough (Rep.), 24,004; James C. Nealon (Dem.), 22,520; Matthew Harris (P. P.), 6,737; H. B. Burlingame (Pro.), 1,475. Second district—L. C. Morehouse (Rep.), 22,860; Thomas D. Wells (Dem.), 19,124; S. C. Wheeler (P. P.), 11,448; O. A. Lane (Pro.), 1,846. Third district—Richard H. Beamer (Dem.), 24,920; Jackson Eby (Rep.), 21,823; C. W. Thresher (P. P.), 9,702; C. T. Clark (Pro.), 1,371. Fourth district—George L. Arnold (Rep.), 41,545; Frank M. Nickell (Dem.), 28,709; E. M. Hamilton (P. P.), 25,251; E. Jessup (Pro.), 5,008.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1896.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, People's Party, Prohibition, National, Socialist Labor, National Democratic.

President—William McKinley (Rep.), 146,688; William J. Bryan (Dem.), 123,143; William J. Bryan (P. P.), 21,623; Joshua Levering (Pro.), 2,573; Charles E. Bentley (National), 1,047; Charles H. Matchett (Soc. L.), 1,611; John M. Palmer (Nat. Dem.), 2,006. *Congressmen*—First district—John A. Barham (Rep.), 17,826; Fletcher A. Cutler (Dem.), 16,328; George W. Montieth (P. P.), 1,497; B. F. Taylor (Pro.), 249. Second district—Marion De Vries (Dem., P. P.), 24,434; Grove L. Johnson (Rep.), 18,613; F. E. Coulter (Pro.), 974. Third district—Samuel G. Hilborn (Rep.), 19,778; Warren B. English (Dem., P. P.), 16,119; John H. Eustrice (Soc. L.), 387; W. Shafer (Pro.), 327. Fourth district—James G. Maguire (Dem., P. P.), 19,074; Thomas B. O'Brien (Rep.), 10,940; E. T. Kingsley (Soc. L.), 968; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 299. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 19,351; Joseph P. Kelly (Dem.), 10,494; Henry Daniels (Soc. L.), 757; A. B. Kinne (P. P.), 8,825; T. H. Lawson (Pro.), 404. Sixth district—Charles A. Barlow (Dem., P. P.), 24,157; James McLachlan (Rep.), 23,494; Job Harriman (Soc L.), 542; H. C. Needham, 1,196. Seventh district—C. H. Castle (Dem., P. P.), 19,183; William W. Bowers (Rep.), 18,939; William H. Carlson (Ind.), 2,139; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 802.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1898.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, People's Party, Prohibition, Socialist Labor, Silver Republican, Union Labor.

Governor—Henry T. Gage (Rep., U. L.), 148,354; James G. Maguire (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 129,261; Job Harriman (Soc. L.), 5,143; J. E. McComas (Pro.), 4,297. *Lieutenant Governor*—Jacob H. Neff (Rep., U. L.), 146,323; E. L. Hutchison (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 118,921; Andrew James (Soc. L.), 8,784; Robert Summers (Pro.), 6,307. *Secretary of State*—Charles F. Curry (Rep.), 131,447; Robert A. Thompson (Dem., P. P., U. L., S. R.), 129,510; J. W. Webb (Pro.), 7,770; Emil Liess (Soc. L.), 8,386. *Controller*—Edward P. Colgan (Rep.), 149,128; T. W. Maples (Dem., P. P., U. L., S. R.), 110,889; T. L. Hierlihy (Pro.), 7,017; John Robertson (Soc. L.), 7,585. *Treasurer*—Truman Reeves (Rep.), 141,545; Will S. Green (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 118,108; E. M. Dewey (Soc. L.), 9,856; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 6,926. *Attorney General*—Tirey L. Ford (Rep., U. L.), 137,703; H. P. Andrews (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 117,107; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 10,636; A. F. Hamilton-Strawn (Soc. L.), 7,144. *Surveyor General*—Martin J. Wright (Rep.), 138,014; I. H. Mulholland (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 116,479; J. George Smith (Soc. L.), 8,753; Green Spurrier (Pro.), 8,886. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—George W. Root (Rep.), 142,604; H. A. McCraney (Dem., P. P., S. R., U. L.), 114,526; Lemuel D. Biddle (Soc. L.), 9,357; W. P. Fassett (Pro.), 7,753. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Thomas J. Kirk (Rep.), 142,120; C. Runkle (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 109,071; P. B. Gallagher (U. L.), 5,710; Fanny M. Pugh (Pro.), 9,619; Jane A. Roulston (Soc. L.), 6,693. *Printer*—Alfred J. Johnston (Rep.), 133,429; Everett I. Woodman (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 121,320; Leroy S. Atwood (Pro.), 9,171; A. Conti (Soc. L.), 7,107. *Associate Justices*—Walter Van Dyke (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 117,287; Thomas B. McFarland (Rep., U. L.), 113,118; William C. Van Fleet (Rep., U. L.), 108,212; William M. Conley (Dem., P. P., S. R.), 109,742; T. M. Stewart (Pro.), 9,587; Robert Thompson (Pro.), 8,160. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—E. B. Edson (Rep.), 42,106; Hugh M. La Rue (Dem., P. P.), 38,121. Second district—C. S. Laumeister (Rep.), 28,971; William M. Hinton (Dem., P. P.), 26,564. Third district—N. Blackstock (Rep.), 68,592; J. L. Dryden (Dem., P. P.), 59,500. *Board of Equalization*—First district—J. G. Edwards (Rep.), 26,333; John P. Dunn (Dem., P. P.), 24,358. Second district—Alexander Brown (Rep.), 29,327; Thomas Scott (Dem., P. P.), 26,235. Third district—Richard H. Beamer (Dem., P. P.), 30,861; H. O. Purrington (Rep.), 25,612. Fourth district—Thomas O. Toland (Dem., P. P.), 51,692; George L. Arnold (Rep.), 48,124. *Congressmen*—First district—John A. Barham (Rep.), 19,598; Emmet Seawell (Dem., P. P.), 18,244. Second district—Marion De Vries (Dem., P. P.), 25,196; Frank D. Ryan (Rep.), 20,400. Third district—Victor H. Metcalf (Rep.), 20,592; John Aubrey Jones (Dem., P. P.), 14,051; Thomas F. Burns (Soc. L.), 1,309. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 13,695; James H. Barry (Dem., P. P.), 12,084; W. J. Martin (Soc. L.), 1,006; Joseph P. Kelly (Ind. Dem.), 594. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 20,254; William Craig (Dem., P. P.), 17,352; E. T. Kingsley (Soc. L.), 1,532. Sixth district—Russel J. Waters (Rep.), 24,050; Charles A. Barlow (Dem., P. P.), 20,499; James T. Van Ransselear (Soc. L.), 1,132. Seventh district—James C. Needham (Rep.), 20,793; Curtis H. Castle (Dem., P. P.), 20,680.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Populist, Prohibition, Social Democratic.

President—William McKinley (Rep.), 164,755; William J. Bryan (Dem., Pop.), 124,985; Eugene V. Debs (Soc. Dem.), 7,572; John G. Wooley (Pro.), 5,087. *Congressmen*—First district—Frank L. Coombs (Rep.), 21,227; James F. Farraher (Dem.), 16,270; William Morgan (Soc. Dem.), 599; Charles T. Clark (Pro.), 310. Second district—Samuel D. Woods (Rep.), full term, 23,019; unexpired term, 22,799; J. D. Sproul (Dem.), full term, 21,851; unexpired term, 21,917; W. F. Lockwood (Soc. Dem.), 402; W. H. Barron (Pro.), 371. Third district—Victor H. Metcalf (Rep.), 22,109; Frank Freeman (Dem.), 14,408; R. A. Dague (Soc. Dem.), 996; Alvin W. Holt (Pro.), 431. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 17,111; R. Porter Ashe (Dem.), 11,742; G. B. Benham (Soc. Dem.), 969; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 84; C. C. O'Donnell (Ind.), 1,116. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 23,443; J. H. Henry (Dem.), 17,365; C. H. King, Sr. (Soc. Dem.), 942; Fred E. Caton (Pro.), 322. Sixth district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 27,081; William Graves (Dem.), 19,793; H. G. Wilshire (Soc. Dem.), 3,674; J. Campbell (Pro.), 1,693. Seventh district—James C. Needham (Rep.), 23,450; W. D. Crichton (Dem.), 18,981; N. A. Richardson (Soc. Dem.), 1,385; A. H. Hensley (Pro.), 919.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1902.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, United Labor.

Governor—George C. Pardee (Rep.), 146,332; Franklin K. Lane (Dem.), 143,783; Gideon S. Brower (Soc.), 9,592; Theodore D. Kanouse (Pro.), 4,636. *Lieutenant Governor*—Alden Anderson (Rep.), 150,039; I. B. Dockweiler (Dem.), 129,749; Frank R. Whitney (Soc.), 10,541; S. P. Meade (Pro.), 4,844. *Secretary of State*—C. F. Curry (Rep.), 161,479; Alexander Rosborough (Dem.), 113,122; Frederick C. Wheeler (Soc.), 11,018; Arthur C. Banta (Pro.), 4,762. *Controller*—Edward P. Colgan (Rep.), 161,338; Frederick Harkness (Dem.), 109,650; S. E. Alderman (Soc.), 11,299; J. E. McComas (Pro.), 4,878. *Treasurer*—Truman Reeves (Rep.), 159,743; Samuel H. Brooks (Dem.), 111,856; Oswald Seifert (Soc.), 11,163; James Campbell (Pro.), 4,803. *Attorney General*—U. S. Webb (Rep.), 156,949; William A. Gett (Dem.), 114,949; Cameron H. King (Soc.), 11,177; Joel H. Smith (Pro.), 4,796. *Surveyor General*—Victor H. Woods (Rep.), 157,580; Charles H. Holcomb (Dem.), 113,282; Walter Stevenson (Soc.), 11,240; Thomas B. Russell (Pro.), 4,809. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Frank C. Jordan (Rep.), 161,395; Lawrence H. Wilson (Dem.), 110,191; Scott Anderson (Soc.), 11,290; C. C. Collins (Pro.), 4,807. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Thomas J. Kirk (Rep.), 159,935; E. W. Lindsay (Dem.), 109,901; Anna F. Smith (Soc.), 11,409; Charlton Edholm (Pro.), 4,626. *Printer*—William W. Shannon (Rep.), 161,243; Everett I. Woodman (Dem.), 110,646; S. H. Laverty (Soc.), 10,766; Leroy S. Atwood (Pro.), 4,871. *Chief Justice of Supreme Court*—William H. Beatty (Rep.), 165,210; John K. Law (Dem.), 105,534; H. G. Walker (Soc.), 11,057; T. M. Stewart (Pro.), 4,512.

Associate Justices of Supreme Court—F. M. Angellotti (Rep.), 155,828; Lucien Shaw (Rep.), 108,516; E. C. Farnsworth (Dem.), 105,236; D. K. Trask (Dem.), 87,409; Emil Liess (Soc.), 10,552; W. C. Shepard (Soc.), 8,193; J. H. Blanchard (Pro.), 4,742; M. L. Wicks (Pro.), 3,120. *Congressmen*—First district—J. N. Gillett (Rep.), 21,268; Thomas S. Ford (Dem.), 19,696; M. F. Shore (Soc.), 810; W. O. Clark (Pro.), 362. Second district—Frank L. Coombs (Rep.), 21,181; Theodore A. Bell (Dem.), 21,536; G. H. Rogers (Soc.), 731; W. P. Fassett (Pro.), 367. Third district—Victor H. Metcalf (Rep.), 20,532; Calvin B. White (Dem.), 8,574; M. W. Wilkins (Soc.), 1,556; T. H. Montgomery (Pro.), 338. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 16,005; Edward J. Livernash (Dem., U. L.), 16,146; William Costley (Soc.), 616; Joseph Rowell (Pro.), 69. Fifth district—Eugene F. Loud (Rep.), 16,577; William J. Wynn (Dem., U. L.), 22,712; Joseph Lawrence (Soc.), 620; Frank E. Caton (Pro.), 301. Sixth district—J. C. Needham (Rep.), 17,268; Gaston M. Ashe (Dem.), 13,732; J. L. Cobb (Soc.), 815; L. C. Jolley (Pro.), 466. Seventh district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 19,407; Carl A. Johnson (Dem.), 8,075; George H. Hewes (Soc.), 1,261; Frederick F. Wheeler (Pro.), 1,195. Eighth district—M. J. Daniels (Rep.), 20,135; William E. Smythe (Dem.), 15,819; N. A. Richardson (Soc.), 2,091; Ellsworth Leonardson (Pro.), 762. *State Board of Equalization*—First district—Lewis H. Brown (Rep.), 24,953; William H. Alford (Dem.), 25,059; Lynus Vanalstine (Soc.), 2,329; H. N. Turner (Pro.), 254. Second district—Alexander Brown (Rep.), 33,481; W. H. French (Dem.), 22,186; H. Hauch (Soc.), 2,227; E. L. Briggs (Pro.), 633. Third district—Andrew G. Myers (Rep.), 28,058; Richard H. Beamer (Dem.), 30,052; Thomas A. Spivey (Soc.), 1,230; George McCowan (Pro.), 583. Fourth district—Frank Mattison (Rep.), 58,932; James Hanley (Dem.), 41,435; Frank A. Marek (Soc.), 4,541; J. C. Thomas (Pro.), 2,881. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—A. C. Irwin (Rep.), 41,510; William J. Hassett (Dem.), 37,289; J. P. Hynes (Soc.), 1,969. C. T. Clark (Pro.), 795. Second district—Adam Andrew (Rep.), 29,874; Samuel Braunhart (Dem.), 24,057; John Barduhn (Soc.), 2,215; C. B. Williams (Pro.), 271; C. C. O'Donnell (Ind.), 3,500. Third district—O. S. Henderson (Rep.), 78,743; Timothy Spellacy (Dem.), 50,548; G. A. Garrett (Soc.), 6,417; H. Clay Needham (Pro.), 3,531.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1904.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition.

President—Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.), 205,226; Alton B. Parker (Dem.), 89,294; Eugene V. Debs (Soc.), 29,535; Silas S. Swallow (Pro.), 7,380. *Congressmen*—First district—James N. Gillett (Rep.), 21,602; A. Caminetti (Dem.), 15,706; A. J. Gaylord (Soc.), 2,197; Jarrot L. Rollins (Pro.), 421. Second district—Duncan E. McKinlay (Rep.), 22,873; Theodore A. Bell (Dem.), 21,640; J. H. White (Soc.), 1,531; Eli P. LaCell (Pro.), 431. Third district—Joseph R. Knowland (Rep.), full term, 24,637; unexpired term, 24,564; Henry C. McPike (Dem.), full term, 7,210; unexpired term, 7,123; M. Lesser (Soc.), full term, 3,617; Bates Morris (Pro.), 471. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 20,012; Edward J. Livernash (Dem., U. L.), 12,812; William Costley (Soc.), 2,267; Hubert R. Chapin (Pro.), 135. Fifth district—E. A. Hayes (Rep.), 23,701; William J. Wynn (Dem.), 18,025; F. R. Whitney (Soc.), 2,263; George B. Pratt (Pro.), 445; Charles J. Williams (U. L.), 916. Sixth district—James Carson Needham (Rep.), 18,828; William M. Conley (Dem.), 13,074; J. L. Cobb (Soc.), 1,537; Joel H. Smith (Pro.), 740. Seventh district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 31,091; W. O. Morton (Dem.), 11,259; F. I. Wheat (Soc.), 3,594; John Sobieski (Pro.), 2,467. Eighth district—S. C. Smith (Rep.), 23,683; William T. Lucas (Dem.), 12,861; N. A. Richardson (Soc.), 4,636; Benjamin J. Cloes (Pro.), 1,430.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1906.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, Independence League, Union Labor.

Governor—James N. Gillett (Rep.), 125,887; Theodore A. Bell (Dem., U. L.), 117,645; Austin Lewis (Soc.), 16,036; James H. Blanchard (Pro.), 7,355; William H. Langdon (Ind. League), 45,008. *Lieutenant Governor*—Warren R. Porter (Rep.), 133,990; Thomas O. Toland (Dem., U. L.), 108,493; Frank I. Wheat (Soc.), 16,831; C. N. Whitmore (Pro.), 7,395; James H. Blagge (Ind. League), 35,187. *Secretary of State*—Charles F. Curry (Rep., U. L.), 168,280; Arthur L. Nichols (Dem.), 79,669; W. V. Holloway (Soc.), 17,287; Alexander Beck (Pro.), 7,058; O. E. Swain (Ind. League), 24,068. *Controller*—Edward P. Colgan (Rep., Ind. League, U. L.), 190,407; John Markley (Dem.), 79,470; O. H. Philbrick (Soc.), 17,344; A. B. Taynton (Pro.), 6,856. *Treasurer*—William R. Williams (Rep.), 151,652; S. S. Bagley (Dem.), 80,547; John M. Reynolds (Soc.), 17,375; Walter E. Vail (Pro.), 6,929; Edward Tedford (Ind. League), 24,471; F. E. Haskell (U. L.), 12,619. *Attorney General*—Ulysses S. Webb (Rep.), 151,306; W. O. Morton (Dem., U. L.), 94,991; George W. Downing (Soc.), 17,258; M. G. McGaslin (Pro.), 6,747; Gessner Williams (Ind. League), 24,321. *Surveyor General*—W. S. Kingsbury (Rep., U. L.), 161,307; J. C. Lane (Dem.), 82,551; L. D. Matthews (Soc.), 17,321; J. H. Kendall (Pro.), 6,818; Isaac N. Chapman (Ind. League), 24,365. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Frank L. Caughey (Rep.), 150,046; C. M. Haybl (Dem., U. L.), 91,956; J. H. White (Soc.), 17,437; W. P. Fassett (Pro.), 6,964; Edward Rainey (Ind. League), 24,515. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Edward Hyatt (Rep., Ind. League), 173,728; Miss Anna Williams (Dem., U. L.), 96,183; Anna F. Smith (Soc.), 17,228; S. P. Meads (Pro.), 6,839. *Superintendent of State Printing*—William W. Shannon (Rep., U. L.), 163,197; E. I. Woodman (Dem.), 80,693; George A. Garrett (Soc.), 17,414; Wiley J. Phillips (Pro.), 6,936; John Collins (Ind. League), 24,054. *Associate Justices of Supreme Court*—Full term: Frederick W. Henshaw (Rep.), 145,778; William G. Lorigan (Rep.), 147,390; Jackson Hatch (Dem.), 86,236; Frank J. Murasky (Dem., Ind. League), 112,983; James Andrew (Soc.), 17,515; Emil Liess (Soc.), 17,515; Frank H. Farrar (Ind. League), 25,050. Unexpired term: M. C. Sloss (Rep.), 148,049; J. Early Craig (Dem.), 79,889; H. E. Fletcher (Soc.), 17,409; Henry E. Mills (Ind. League), 24,505. *Presiding Justice of District Court of Appeal*—First district—Carroll Cook (Rep.), 46,457; J. A. Cooper (Dem.), 49,030; C. D. Cromley (Soc.), 6,328. *Associate Justices of District Court of Appeal*—First district—Frank J. Kerrigan (Rep.), 49,908; Samuel P. Hall (Rep.), 51,007; M. T. Dooling (Dem.), 49,102; Robert Harrison (Dem.), 28,973; Archibald Wilson (Soc.), 5,949; P. O. Stocking (Soc.), 5,857; John T. Houx (Ind. League), 13,390. *Presiding Justice of District Court of Appeal*—Second district—Matthew T. Allen (Rep., Dem.), 70,494; E. W. Tuttle (Soc.), 7,782. *Associate Justices of District Court of Appeal*—Second district—James W. Taggart (Rep.), 46,374; Victor G. Shaw (Rep.), 46,148; George H. Smith (Dem.), 24,650; M. L. Short (Dem.), 23,974; J. H. Redstone (Soc.), 7,672; C. A. Jones (Soc.), 7,601. *Presiding Justice of District Court of Appeal*—Third district—N. P. Chipman (Rep.), 46,879; Joseph W. Hughes (Dem.), 44,880; Ben Chambers (Soc.), 3,805. *Associate Justices of the District Court of Appeal*—Third district—Elijah C. Hart (Rep.), 56,560; Albert G. Burnett (Rep.), 49,762; C. E. McLaughlin (Dem.), 42,224; W. F. Cowan (Dem.), 33,774; Theo. Molitor (Soc.), 3,755; R. R. George (Soc.), 3,754. *Congressmen*—First district—Full term: W. F. Englebright (Rep.), 18,954; F. W. Taft (Dem.), 13,984; J. C. Weybright (Soc.), 1,736; R. L. Webb (Pro.), 392. Unexpired term: W. F. Englebright (Rep.), 18,125; F. W. Taft (Dem.), 539; J. C. Weybright (Soc.), 325; R. L. Webb (Pro.), 51. Second district—Duncan E. McKinlay (Rep.), 23,441; W. A. Beard (Dem.), 20,262; A. J. Gaylord (Soc.), 1,524. Third district—Joseph R. Knowland (Rep.), 21,510; Hugh W. Brunk (Dem.), 7,716; Wm. McDevitt (Soc.). 2,514; T. H. Montgomery (Pro.), 482; Charles C. Boynton (Ind. League), 3,614. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep., U. L.), 5,678;

David S. Hirshberg (Dem., Ind. League), 3,016; Oliver Everett (Soc.), 399. Fifth district—E. A. Hayes (Rep.), 22,530; Hiram G. Davis (Dem.), 17,925; Joseph Lawrence (Soc.), 2,343. Sixth district—James Carson Needham (Rep.), 18,928; Harry A. Greene (Dem.), 12,868; Richard Kirk (Soc.), 1,303; Herman E. Burbank (Pro.), 964. Seventh district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 22,338; Robert G. Laucks (Dem.), 11,197; Charles Ribble (Soc.), 3,641; Levi D. Johnson (Pro.), 2,189. Eighth district—S. C. Smith (Rep.), 22,548; C. A. Barlow (Dem.), 13,992; N. A. Richardson (Soc.), 4,003. *State Board of Equalization*—First district—Joseph H. Scott (Rep.), 19,662; D. A. White (Dem.), 15,543; C. W. Hogue (Soc.), 2,200. Second district—Alexander Brown (Rep.), 32,398; J. C. Downey (Dem.), 20.532; P. B. Cowdery (Soc.), 3,505. Third district—Richard E. Collins (Rep., U. L.), 33,982; Dr. C. W. Nutting (Dem.), 23,577; J. A. Collier (Soc.), 2,591. Fourth district—Jeff McElvaine (Rep.), 66,544; John Kastle (Dem., U. L.), 40,406; H. V. Blenkiron (Soc.), 9,301. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—A. C. Irwin (Rep.), 41,127; C. E. Peters (Dem.), 35,052; George Williams (Soc.), 3,311; J. S. Lander (Pro.), 804. Second district—Andrew M. Wilson (Rep.), 21,216; James H. Wilkins (Dem.), 9,790; G. W. Woodbey (Soc.), 2,408; William J. Biggy (Ind. League), 10,321. Third district—Theodore Summerland (Rep.), 83,036; R. F. Goings (Dem.), 42,986; A. Youngman (Soc.), 11,895; H. Clay Needham (Pro.), 5,689; A. C. Black (Ind. League), 17,100.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Independence League, Union Labor, Socialist, Prohibition.

President—William H. Taft (Rep.), 214,398; William J. Bryan (Dem.), 127,492; Thomas L. Hisgen (Ind. L.), 4,278; Eugene V. Debs (Soc.), 28,659; Eugene W. Chafin (Pro.), 11,770. *Associate Justice Supreme Court* (unexpired term)—Henry A. Melvin (Rep.), 185,278; Frank J. Murasky (Dem., Ind. L., U. L.), 154,728; Austin Lewis (Soc.), 25,266. *Congressmen*—First district—Wm. F. Englebright (Rep.), 20,624; E. W. Holland (Dem.), 14,031; D. N. Cunningham (Soc.), 2,898; W. P. Fassett (Pro.), 546. Second district—Duncan E. McKinlay (Rep.), 28,627; W. K. Hays (Dem.), 19,193; A. J. Gaylord (Soc.), 2,003. Third district—Joseph R. Knowland (Rep.), 27,857; Geo. W. Peckham (Dem.), 9,889; John A. Sands (Ind. L.), 923; O. H. Philbrick (Soc.), 4,052; T. H. Montgomery (Pro.), 717. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 9,202; James G. Maguire (Dem.), 7,497; K. J. Doyle (Soc.), 699; William N. Meserve (Pro.), 60. Fifth district—E. A. Hayes (Rep.), 28,127; Geo. A. Tracy (Dem.), 24,531; E. H. Misner (Soc.), 3,640; Walter E. Vail (Pro.), 1,045. Sixth district—James C. Needham (Rep.), 21,323; Fred P. Feliz (Dem.), 15,868; W. M. Pattison (Soc.), 2,288; James W. Webb (Pro.), 1,509. Seventh district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 37,244; Jud R. Rush (Dem.), 25,445; F. G. Hentig (Ind. L.), 791; A. R. Holston (Soc.), 4,432; M. W. Atwood (Pro.), 3,899. Eighth district—Sylvester C. Smith (Rep.), 29,305; W. E. Shepherd (Dem.), 18,245; N. A. Richardson (Soc.), 5,025.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1910.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, Independence League.

Governor—Hiram W. Johnson (Rep.), 177,191; Theodore A. Bell (Dem.), 154,835; J. Stitt Wilson (Soc.), 47,819; Simeon Pease Meads (Pro.), 5,807. *Lieutenant Governor*—Albert J. Wallace (Rep.), 168,145; Timothy Spellacy (Dem.), 153,364; Fred C. Wheeler (Soc.), 45,830; M. W. Atwood (Pro.), 5,592. *Secretary of State*—Frank C. Jordan (Rep.), 202,546; Simeon S. Bayley (Dem.), 106,328; Edward A. Cantrell (Soc.), 41,209; Lucius C. Dale (Pro.), 6,779. *Controller*—A. B. Nye (Rep.), 308,196; W. S. Deeds (Soc.), 41,697; C. V. Sturdevant (Pro.), 6,904. *Treasurer*—W. R. Williams (Rep.), 204,992; Tupper S. Malone (Dem.), 103,426; A. E. Briggs (Soc.), 41,124; W. P. Fassett (Pro.), 6,820. *Attorney General*—U. S. Webb (Rep.), 211,431; J. E. Pemberton (Dem.), 100,807; Henry L.

Ford (Soc.), 41,158; Wallace M. Pence (Pro.), 6,625. *Surveyor General*—William S. Kingsbury (Rep.), 199,800; E. W. Nolan (Dem.), 107,202; R. Gilhousen (Soc.), 40,637; Harry V. Wheeler (Pro.), 6,933. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—B. Grant Taylor (Rep.), 197,278; Hiram A. Blanchard (Dem.), 109,624; M. E. Shore (Soc.), 40,657; Frederick Head (Pro.), 7,021. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Edward Hyatt (Rep.), 196,933; Thomas H. Kirk (Dem.), 110,551; Agnes H. Downing (Soc.), 40,905; Perry O. Cole (Pro.), 6,525. *Superintendent of State Printing*—William W. Shannon (Rep.), 208,611; D. W. Ravenscroft (Dem.), 100,438; Francis M. Elliott (Soc.), 40,736; Clarence J. Kinne (Pro.), 6,820. *Associate Justice of the Supreme Court*—Henry A. Melvin (Rep.), 181,803; M. C. Sloss (Rep.), 193,921; Benjamin F. Bledsoe (Dem.), 109,726; William P. Lawlor (Dem.), 142,215; Clarence Meily (Soc.), 39,775; F. B. Meriam, 38,763; James H. Blanchard (Pro.), 6,616. *Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—Second district—(unexpired term)—Nathaniel P. Conrey (Ind.), 6,372; William P. James (Ind.), 10,410. *Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—First district—Thomas J. Lennon (Rep., Pro.), 65,563; James V. Coffey (Dem.), 53,442; R. M. Royce (Soc.), 14,817. *Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—Second district—Victor E. Shaw (Rep.), 65,760; Minor Moore (Dem.), 30,182; Gustave Petzen (Soc.), 16,711. *Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—Third district—Albert Glenn Burnett (Rep., Pro.), 55,037; Henry C. Gesford (Dem.), 39,219; D. Wilmot Smith (Soc.), 7,678. *Congressmen*—First district—Wm. F. Englebright (Rep.), 16,570; John E. Raker (Dem.), 16,704; Wm. Morgan (Soc.), 3,231; C. H. Essex (Pro.), 259. Second district—William Kent (Rep.), 25,346; I. G. Zumwalt (Dem.), 22,229; W. H. Ferber (Soc.), 2,647; H. P. Stipp (Pro.), 329. Third district—Joseph R. Knowland (Rep., Dem.), 34,291; S. Miller (Soc.), 6,653; James N. Christian (Pro.), 906. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 10,188; Walter Macarthur (Dem.), 6,636; Austin Lewis (Soc.), 1,178; E. F. Dinsmore (Pro.), 35. Fifth district—Everis Anson Hayes (Rep.), 33,265; Thomas E. Hayden (Dem.), 15,345; E. L. Reguin (Soc.), 7,052; T. E. Caton (Pro.), 359. Sixth district—James C. Needham (Rep.), 19,717; A. L. Cowell (Dem.), 18,408; Richard Kirk (Soc.), 2,568; Ira E. Surface (Pro.), 951. Seventh district—William D. Stephens (Rep.), 36,435; Lorin A. Handley (Dem.), 13,340; T. W. Williams (Soc.), 10,305; C. V. La Fontaine (Pro.), 1,990. Eighth district—Sylvester C. Smith (Rep.), 28,202; William G. Irving (Dem.), 18,958; Geo. A. Garrett (Soc.), 7,302; J. S. Edwards (Pro.), 1,379. *Members of the State Board of Equalization*—First district—Edward M. Rolkin (Rep.), 27,942; Edward R. Rock (Dem.), 20,470; A. Tymcio (Soc.), 6,354; S. Fear (Pro.), 190; Jos. H. Scott (Ind. League), 250. Second district—John Mitchell (Rep.), 38,566; Frank Gavin (Dem.), 21,335; A. S. Gagnon (Soc.), 7,868; J. N. Christian (Pro.), 997. Third district—Richard E. Collins (Rep., Dem.), 56,860; A. C. McArthur (Soc.), 5,358; J. J. Smith (Pro.), 584. Fourth district—Jeff McElvaine (Rep.), 90,983; James H. Boyd (Dem.), 48,886; J. J. Hicks (Soc.), 20,724; A. K. Nash (Pro.), 4,878. *Railroad Commissioners*—First district—Alex Gordon (Rep.), 44,474; C. L. Browning (Dem.), 30,845; John Messer (Soc.), 6,436; C. L. Wheeler (Pro.), 709. Second district—Harvey D. Loveland (Rep.), 32,880; Barclay Henley (Dem.), 22,278; L. Fortin (Soc.), 7,219; O. Rasmussen (Pro.), 208. Third district—John M. Eshleman (Rep.), 116,103; W. C. Wall (Dem.), 59,136; E. W. Evans (Soc.), 26,639; John Whitson (Pro.), 5,448.

DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION.

Tuesday, August 16, 1910.

Political parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition.

Governor—Alden Anderson (Rep.), 38,295; Charles F. Curry (Rep.), 55,390; N. Ellery (Rep.), 2,028; Hiram W. Johnson (Rep.), 101,666; Philip A. Stanton (Rep), 18,226; Theo. A. Bell (Dem.), 47,309; J. Stitt Wilson (Soc.), 4,554; S. P. Meads (Pro.), 1,682. *Lieutenant Governor*—Bert L. Farmer (Rep.), 42,778; Richard Ferris (Rep.), 28,236; Francis V. Keesling (Rep.), 61,039; Albert J. Wallace (Rep.), 66,762; Timothy Spellacy (Dem.), 44,174; Fred C. Wheeler (Soc.), 2,863; M. W. Atwood (Pro.), 722. *Secretary of State*—Frank C. Jordan (Rep.), 56,273; H. S. Morrow (Rep.), 17,898; Frank H. Mouser (Rep.), 13,493; Florence J. O'Brien, 53,646; Walter D. Wagner (Rep.), 53,048; S. S. Bayley (Dem.), 43,709; Edw. A. Cantrell (Soc.), 2,719; Lucius C. Dale (Pro.), 641. *Controller*—Frank Mattison (Rep.), 80,597; A. B. Nye (Rep.), 105,511; A. B. Nye (Dem.), 2,769; W. S. Deeds (Soc.), 2,655; C. V. Sturdevant (Pro.), 570. *Treasurer*—W. R. Williams (Rep.), 169,499; Tupper S. Malone (Dem.), 42,076; A. E. Briggs (Soc.), 2,662; W. P. Fassett (Pro.), 730. *Attorney General*—Frank McGowan (Rep.), 69,711; U. S. Webb (Rep.), 120,966; J. E. Pemberton (Dem.), 41,936; Henry L. Ford (Soc.), 2,683; Wallace M. Pence (Pro.), 620. *Surveyor General*—William C. Alberger (Rep.), 72,432; William S. Kingsbury (Rep.), 105,050; William C. Alberger (Dem.), 509; E. W. Nolan (Dem.), 986; R. Gilhousen (Soc.), 2,617; Harry V. Wheeler (Pro.), 709. *Clerk of Supreme Court*—Wm. H. Bemiss (Rep.), 54,120; Frank L. Caughey (Rep.), 33,141; Robert H. Fitzgerald (Rep.), 31,745; B. Grant Taylor (Rep.), 65,702; M. E. Shore (Soc.), 2,641; Frederick Head (Pro.), 619. *Superintendent of Public Instruction*—Edward Hyatt (Rep.), 99,308; Allison Ware (Rep.), 81,355; Thomas Kirk (Dem.), 41,520; Agnes H. Downing (Soc.), 2,502; Perry O. Cole (Pro.), 535. *Superintendent of State Printing*—Charles Franklin McDonald (Rep.), 24,749; Gratton D. Phillips (Rep.), 27,549; Friend Wm. Richardson (Rep.), 54,024; William W. Shannon (Rep.), 55,433; Carlos L. Smart (Rep.), 5,709; Walter B. Thorpe (Rep.), 17,705; D. W. Ravenscroft (Dem.), 39,023; Francis M. Elliott (Soc.), 2,486; Chas. J. Kinne (Pro.), 519. *Associate Justice of the Supreme Court*—William P. James (Rep.), 33,943; Henry A. Melvin (Rep.), 101,197; M. C. Sloss (Rep.), 102,888; Charles D. Wilbur (Rep.), 85,986; Benjamin F. Bledsoe (Dem.), 37,896; William P. Lawlor (Dem.), 38,459; Clarence Meilly (Soc.), 693; F. B. Meriam (Soc.), 2,296; M. C. Sloss (Pro.), 150; James H. Blanchard (Pro.), 648. *Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—First district—Thomas J. Lennon (Rep.), 74,698; George E. Church (Dem.), 4,385; James V. Coffey (Dem.), 6,746; Lucas F. Smith (Dem.), 1,870; R. M. Royce (Soc.), 859; Thomas J. Lennon (Pro.), 25. *Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—Second district—Frank F. Oster (Rep.), 15,195; Victor E. Shaw (Rep.), 27,706; Frank F. Oster (Dem.), 110; Minor Moore (Dem.), 210; Gustave Petzen (Soc.), 920; Frank F. Oster*[1] (Pro.), 21; Victor E. Shaw (Pro.), 5. *Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal*—Third district—Albert G. Burnett (Rep.), 38,870; Henry C. Gesford (Dem.), 1,929; D. Wilmot Smith (Soc.), 451; Albert G. Burnett (Pro.), 2. *Congressmen*—First district—John L. Childs (Rep.), 7,438; William F. Englebright (Rep.), 8,906; John E. Raker (Dem.), 5,998; W. M. Morgan (Soc.), 172; John L. Childs (Pro.), 6; C. H. Essex (Pro.), 8. Second district—William Kent (Rep.), 14,191; Duncan E. McKinlay (Rep.), 10,372; I. G. Zumwalt (Dem.), 7,407; W. H. Ferber (Soc.), 179; H. P. Stipp (Pro.), 9. Third district—Joseph R. Knowland (Rep.), 27,281; Joseph R. Knowland (Dem.), 219; S. Miller (Soc.), 432; Jas. N. Christian (Pro.), 432. Fourth district—Julius Kahn (Rep.), 9,007; Walter Macarthur (Dem.), 972; Robert P. Troy (Dem.), 549; Austin Lewis (Soc.), 80; E. F. Dinsmore (Pro.), 5. Fifth district—Charles W. Davison (Rep.), 14,329; Everis Anson Hayes (Rep.), 20,019; Thomas E. Hayden (Dem.), 3,984; E. L. Reguin (Soc.), 313; F. E. Caton (Pro.), 61. Sixth district—James Carson Needham (Rep.), 12,815; Henry Hawson*[2] (Dem.), 1,492; Richard Kirk (Soc.), 96; Wm. Coward (Soc.), 63; Ira E. Surface (Pro.), 73. Seventh district—James McLachlan (Rep.), 15,578; William D. Stephens (Rep.), 18,390; Lorin A. Handley (Dem.), 3,994; T. W. Williams (Soc.), 501; Charles V. La Fontaine (Pro.), 88. Eighth district—Lewis R. Kirby (Rep.), 10,228; Sylvester C. Smith (Rep.), 11,660; Lewis R. Kirby (Dem.), 288*[3]; Ed. Miller (Dem.), 24; Sylvester C. Smith (Dem.), 139; George A. Garrett (Soc.), 475; J. S. Edwards (Pro.), 48. *Board of Equalization*—First district—George D. Graybill (Rep.), 3,269; Thomas F. Minehan (Rep.), 6,755; Edward M. Rolkin (Rep.), 13,928; Joseph H. Scott (Rep.), 11,233; Edward R. Rock (Dem.), 4,162; A. Tymcio (Soc.), 329; S. Fear, (Pro.), 17; Second district—Alexander Brown (Rep.), 20,814; John Mitchell (Rep.), 22,844; John Mitchell (Dem.), 176; Frank Gavin (Dem.), 376; A. L. Brown (Dem.), 140; A. S. Gaynor (Soc.), 521; J. N. Christian (Pro.), 5; A. L. Brown (Pro.), 3. Third district—Richard E. Collins (Rep.), 23,812; Richard E. Collins (Dem.), 130; A. C. McArthur (Soc.), 289; J. L. Smith (Pro.), 20. Fourth district—Brinton Blake Gregory (Rep.), 32,594; Jeff McElvaine (Rep.), 37,693; Edward White (Dem.), 121; W. H. Workman (Dem.), 290; Jeff McElvaine (Dem), 190; J. J. Hicks (Soc.), 1,324; A. K. Nash (Pro.), 291. *Railroad Commissioners*—Alex Gordon (Rep.), 14,925; Alexander Cameron Irwin (Rep.), 9,805; F. A. Johnson (Rep.), 11,617; C. L. Browning (Dem.), 9,845; Richard F. Rammers (Dem.), 2,883; John Messer (Soc.), 304; C. L. Wheeler (Pro.), 31. Second district—Edward H. Aigeltinger (Rep.), 18,191; Harvey Davis Loveland (Rep.), 21,039; Barclay Henley (Dem.), 4,788; L. Fortin (Soc.), 336; O. Rasmussen (Pro.), 20. Third district—John M. Eshlemen (Rep.), 58,966; Theodore Summerland (Rep.), 41,457; W. C. Wall (Dem.), 1,489; E. W. Evans (Soc.), 1,525; John Whitson (Pro.), 270. *United States Senator*—Advisory vote: Edwin A. Meserve (Rep.), 52,676; A. G. Spalding (Rep.), 63,182; John D. Works (Rep.), 64,757; Edwin A. Meserve (Dem.), 80; A. G. Spalding (Dem.), 350; John D. Works (Dem), 551; James D. Phelan (Dem.), 148; Job Harriman (Soc.), 2,439; John D. Works (Pro.), 200; C. S. Pitt (Pro.), 3; A. L. Cowell (Dem.), 233; H. P. Flannery (Dem.), 133; O. C. Tippett (Pro.), 92; O. C. Tippett (Pro.), 3; L. E. Gibbons (Dem.), 285; Thomas Fox (Dem.), 4.

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*1. Withdrawn.
*2. Withdrawn and A. L. Cowell substituted.
*3. Withdrawn and William G. Irving substituted.

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904 AND 1908.

State.	1908.	1904.	State.	1908.	1904.
Alabama	103,809	109,684	Nebraska	266,799	224,702
Arkansas	152,126	116,411	Nevada	24,526	36,154
California	386,597	331,545	New Hampshire	89,592	89,008
Colorado	263,877	243,693	New Jersey	467,198	467,111
Connecticut	189,999	191,116	New York	1,638,350	1,617,770
Delaware	48,024	42,873	North Carolina	252,610	207,867
Florida	49,360	39,302	North Dakota	94,582	70,175
Georgia	132,794	138,198	Ohio	1,121,588	1,004,393
Idaho	97,288	72,578	Oklahoma	255,228	----------
Illinois	1,154,751	1,068,944	Oregon	110,889	90,184
Indiana	721,126	682,185	Pennsylvania	1,267,443	1,234,170
Iowa	494,770	485.703	Rhode Island	72,317	68,656
Kansas	375,946	324,588	South Carolina	66,393	56,912
Kentucky	490,687	435,765	South Dakota	114,775	101,995
Louisiana	75,146	53,908	Tennessee	257,515	242,756
Maine	106,335	96,027	Texas	293,559	234,008
Maryland	238,531	224,224	Utah	108,598	101,624
Massachusetts	456,926	445,104	Vermont	52,651	51,887
Michigan	541,749	520,437	Virginia	137,066	130,544
Minnesota	331,304	297,592	Washington	183,879	128,713
Mississippi	66,904	58,383	West Virginia	258,151	239,780
Missouri	715,874	643,861	Wisconsin	454,435	443,014
Montana	68,822	64,444	Wyoming	37,609	30,655

Total vote, 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,142.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES, IN 1908.

STATES.	Popular vote.								Electoral vote.	
	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Pro.	Gillhaus, Soc.-L.	Watson, Pop.	Hisgen, Ind.	Plurality.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	25,305	74,374	1,399	665		1,565	495	49,069 D		11
Arkansas	56,760	87,015	5,842	1,194		1,026	289	30,255 D		9
California	214,398	127,492	28,659	11,770			4,278	86,906 R	10	
Colorado	123,700	126,644	7,947	5,559				2,944 D		5
Connecticut	112,915	68,255	5,113	2,380	608		728	44,660 R	7	
Delaware	25,014	22,071	239	670			30	2,943 R	3	
Florida	10,654	31,104	3,747	1,356		1,946	553	20,450 D		5
Georgia	41,692	72,413	584	1,059		16,969	77	30,721 R		13
Idaho	52,621	36,162	6,400	1,986			119	16,526 R	3	
Illinois	629,929	450,795	34,691	29,343	1,651	633	7,709	189,999 R	27	
Indiana	348,993	338,262	13,476	18,045	643	1,193	514	10,731 R	15	
Iowa	275,210	200,771	8,287	9,837		261	404	74,439 R	13	
Kansas	197,216	161,209	12,420	5,033			68	36,007 R	10	
Kentucky	235,711	244,092	4,060	5,887	404	333	200	8,381 D		13
Louisiana	8,958	63,568	2,538				82	54,610 D		9
Maine	66,987	35,403	1,758	1,487			700	31,584 R	6	
Maryland	116,513	115,908	2,323	3,302			485	605 R	2	6
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	10,781	4,379	1,018		19,239	110,423 R	16	
Michigan	335,580	175,771	11,586	16,974	1,096		742	159,809 R	14	
Minnesota	195,843	109,401	14,527	11,107			426	86,442 R	11	
Mississippi	4,363	60,287	978			1,276		55,924 D		10
Missouri	347,203	346,574	15,431	4,231	868	1,165	402	629 R	18	
Montana	32,333	29,326	5,855	827			481	3,007 R	3	
Nebraska	126,997	131,099	3,524	5,179				4,102 D		8
Nevada	10,775	11,212	2,103				436	437 D		3
New Hampshire	53,149	33,655	1,299	905			584	19,494 R	4	
New Jersey	265,326	182,567	10,253	4,934	1,196		2,922	82,759 R	12	
New York	870,070	667,468	38,451	22,667	3,877		35,817	202,602 R	39	
North Carolina	114,937	136,995	378	360				22,058 D		12
North Dakota	57,680	32,885	2,421	1,553			43	24,795 R	4	
Ohio	572,312	502,721	33,795	11,402	720	163	475	69,591 R	23	
Oklahoma	110,474	122,363	21,734			412	245	11,889 D		7
Oregon	62,530	38,049	7,339	2,682			289	24,481 R	4	
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,778	33,913	36,691	1,222		1,057	297,001 R	34	
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,365	1,016	183		1,105	19,236 R	4	
South Carolina	3,963	62,288	100				42	58,325 D		9
South Dakota	67,536	40,266	2,846	4,039			88	27,270 R	4	
Tennessee	118,324	135,608	1,870	300		1,081	332	17,284 D		12
Texas	65,666	217,302	7,870	1,634		972	115	151,636 D		18
Utah	61,015	42,601	4,895				87	18,414 R	3	
Vermont	39,552	11,496		799			804	28,056 R	4	
Virginia	52,573	82,946	255	1,111	25	105	51	30,373 D		12
Washington	106,062	58,691	14,177	4,700			249	47,371 R	5	
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	3,679	5,139			46	26,451 R	7	
Wisconsin	247,747	166,632	28,170	11,572	314			81,115 R	13	
Wyoming	20,846	14,918	1,715	66			64	5,928 R	3	
Totals	7,678,908	6,409,104	420,793	253,840	13,825	29,100	82,872		321	162

Popular vote, Taft over Bryan	1,269,804
Popular vote, Taft over all	469,374
Electoral vote, Taft over Bryan	159
Total popular vote, all candidates	14,888,442

The foregoing table was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN 1908.

The following was the electoral vote of the States in 1908, as based upon the apportionment act of 1900:

States.	Electoral vote.	States.	Electoral vote.	States.	Electoral vote.	States.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	11	Kansas	10	Nevada	3	South Dakota	4
Arkansas	9	Kentucky	13	New Hampshire	4	Tennessee	12
California	10	Louisiana	9	New Jersey	12	Texas	18
Colorado	5	Maine	6	New York	39	Utah	3
Connecticut	7	Maryland	8	North Carolina	12	Vermont	4
Delaware	3	Massachusetts	16	North Dakota	4	Virginia	12
Florida	5	Michigan	14	Ohio	23	Washington	5
Georgia	13	Minnesota	11	Oklahoma	7	West Virginia	7
Idaho	3	Mississippi	10	Oregon	4	Wisconsin	13
Illinois	27	Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	34	Wyoming	3
Indiana	15	Montana	3	Rhode Island	4		—
Iowa	13	Nebraska	8	South Carolina	9	Total	483

Electoral votes necessary to a choice, 242.

ELECTORAL VOTE 392-1908.

Year of election		1892.			1896.			1900.		1904.		1908.	
Number of electors		444			447			447		476		483	
Year of admission into the Union	STATES.	Harrison and Reid (Rep.)	Cleveland and Stevenson (Dem.)	Weaver and Field Peo. P.)	McKinley and Hobart (Rep.)	Bryan and Sewall (Dem., Peo. P., Un., Silver)	Bryan and Watson (Dem., Peo. P., Silver)	McKinley and Roosevelt (Rep.)	Bryan and Stevenson (Dem.)	Roosevelt and Fairbanks (Rep.)	Parker and Davis (Dem.)	Taft and Sherman (Rep.)	Bryan and Kern (Dem.)
Original 13 States.	New Hampshire	4	------	------	4	------	------	4	------	4	------	4	------
	Massachusetts	15	------	------	15	------	------	15	------	16	------	16	------
	Connecticut	------	6	------	6	------	------	6	------	7	------	7	------
	New Jersey	------	10	------	10	------	------	10	------	12	------	12	------
	Pennsylvania	32	------	------	32	------	------	32	------	34	------	34	------
	Delaware	------	3	------	3	------	------	3	------	3	------	3	------
	Maryland	------	8	------	8	------	------	8	------	1	7	2	6
	Virginia	------	12	------	------	12	------	------	12	------	12	------	12
	South Carolina	------	9	------	------	9	------	------	9	------	9	------	9
	Georgia	------	13	------	------	13	------	------	13	------	13	------	13
	North Carolina	------	11	------	------	6	5	------	11	------	12	------	12
	New York	------	36	------	36	------	------	36	------	39	------	39	------
	Rhode Island	4	------	------	4	------	------	4	------	4	------	4	------
1791	Vermont	4	------	------	4	------	------	4	------	4	------	4	------
1792	Kentucky	------	13	------	12	1	------	------	13	------	13	------	13
1796	Tennessee	------	12	------	------	12	------	------	12	------	12	------	12
1802	Ohio	22	1	------	23	------	------	23	------	23	------	23	------
1812	Louisiana	------	8	------	------	4	4	------	8	------	9	------	9
1816	Indiana	------	15	------	15	------	------	15	------	15	------	15	------
1817	Mississippi	------	9	------	------	9	------	------	9	------	10	------	10
1818	Illinois	------	24	------	24	------	------	24	------	27	------	27	------
1819	Alabama	------	11	------	------	11	------	------	11	------	11	------	11
1820	Maine	6	------	------	6	------	------	6	------	6	------	6	------
1821	Missouri	------	17	------	------	13	4	------	17	18	------	18	------
1836	Arkansas	------	8	------	------	5	3	------	8	------	9	------	9
1837	Michigan	9	5	------	14	------	------	14	------	14	------	14	------
1845	Florida	------	4	------	------	4	------	------	4	------	5	------	5
1845	Texas	------	15	------	------	15	------	------	15	------	18	------	18
1846	Iowa	13	------	------	13	------	------	13	------	13	------	13	------
1848	Wisconsin	------	12	------	12	------	------	12	------	13	------	13	------
1850	California	1	8	------	8	1	------	9	------	10	------	10	------
1858	Minnesota	9	------	------	9	------	------	9	------	11	------	11	------
1859	Oregon	3	------	1	4	------	------	4	------	4	------	4	------
1861	Kansas	------	------	10	------	10	------	10	------	10	------	10	------
1863	West Virginia	------	3	------	6	------	------	6	------	7	------	7	------
1864	Nevada	------	------	3	------	3	------	------	3	3	------	------	3
1867	Nebraska	8	------	------	------	4	4	8	------	8	------	------	8
1876	Colorado	------	------	4	------	4	------	------	4	5	------	------	5
1889	North Dakota	1	1	1	3	------	------	3	------	4	------	4	------
1889	South Dakota	4	------	------	------	2	2	4	------	4	------	4	------
1889	Washington	4	------	------	------	2	2	4	------	5	------	5	------
1889	Montana	3	------	------	------	2	1	------	3	3	------	3	------
1890	Wyoming	3	------	------	------	2	1	3	------	3	------	3	------
1890	Idaho	------	------	3	------	3	------	------	3	3	------	3	------
1896	Utah	------	------	------	------	2	1	3	------	3	------	3	------
1907	Oklahoma	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	7
	Totals	145	277	22	271	149	27	292	155	336	140	321	162

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789–1913.

Names.	Year.	Politics.	Residence.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Age at Inauguration.
George Washington	1789–93	Fed.	Virginia	Feb. 22, 1732	Dec. 14, 1799	57
George Washington	1793–97	Fed.	Virginia			61
John Adams	1797–01	Fed.	Massachusetts	Oct. 30, 1735	July 4, 1826	62
Thomas Jefferson	1801–05	Dem.	Virginia	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826	58
Thomas Jefferson	1805–09	Dem.	Virginia			62
James Madison	1809–13	Dem.	Virginia	Mar. 16, 1751	June 28, 1836	58
James Madison	1813–17	Dem.	Virginia			62
James Monroe	1817–21	Dem.	Virginia	April 28, 1758	July 4, 1831	58
James Monroe	1821–25	Dem.	Virginia			62
John Quincy Adams	1825–29	Coal.	Massachusetts	July 11, 1767	Feb. 23, 1848	58
Andrew Jackson	1829–33	Dem.	Tennessee	Mar. 15, 1767	June 8, 1845	62
Andrew Jackson	1833–37	Dem.	Tennessee			66
Martin Van Buren	1837–41	Dem.	New York	Dec. 5, 1782	July 24, 1862	55
William H. Harrison	(a) –41	Whig	Ohio	Feb. 9, 1778	April 4, 1841	68
John Tyler	1841–45	Whig	Virginia	Mar. 29, 1790	Jan. 18, 1866	51
James K. Polk	1845–49	Dem.	Tennessee	Nov. 2, 1795	June 15, 1849	50
Zachary Taylor (b)	1849–50	Whig	Louisiana	Sept. 24, 1784	July 9, 1850	65
Millard Fillmore	1850–53	Whig	New York	Feb. 7, 1800	Mar. 8, 1874	50
Franklin Pierce	1853–57	Dem.	New Hampshire	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1868	49
James Buchanan	1857–61	Dem.	Pennsylvania	April 22, 1791	June 1, 1868	66
Abraham Lincoln	1861–65	Rep.	Illinois	Feb. 12, 1809	April 15, 1865	52
Abraham Lincoln	(c) –65	Rep.	Illinois			56
Andrew Johnson	1865–69	Rep.	Tennessee	Dec. 29, 1808	July 31, 1875	57
Ulysses S. Grant	1869–73	Rep.	Illinois	April 22, 1822	July 23, 1885	47
Ulysses S. Grant	1873–77	Rep.	Illinois			51
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877–81	Rep.	Ohio	Oct. 4, 1822	Jan. 17, 1893	55
James A. Garfield	(d) –81	Rep.	Ohio	Nov. 19, 1831	Sept. 19, 1881	49
Chester A. Arthur	1881–85	Rep.	New York	Oct. 5, 1830	Nov. 18, 1886	51
Grover Cleveland	1885–89	Dem.	New York	Mar. 18, 1837		48
Benjamin Harrison	1889–93	Rep.	Indiana	Aug. 20, 1833	Mar. 31, 1901	56
Grover Cleveland	1893–97	Dem.	New York			56
William McKinley	1897–01	Rep.	Ohio	Jan. 29, 1843	Sept. 13, 1901	54
William McKinley	(e) –01	Rep.	Ohio			58
Theodore Roosevelt	1901–05	Rep.	New York	Oct. 27, 1858		43
Theodore Roosevelt	1905–09	Rep.	New York			47
William H. Taft	1909–13	Rep.	Ohio	Sept. 15, 1857		52

(a) March 4, 1841, to April 4, 1841. Died in office.
(b) March 4, 1849, to July 9, 1850. Died in office.
(c) March 4, 1865, to April 15, 1865. Shot by John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865. Died in office.
(d) March 4, 1881, to September 19, 1881. Shot by Charles J. Guiteau July 2, 1881. Died in office.
(e) March 4, 1901, to September 13, 1901. Shot by Leon Franz Czolgosz September 6, 1901. Died in office.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1789-1912.

Name.	From state.	Served.	
		Congress.	Time.
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	1st	1789–1791
Jonathan Trumbull	Connecticut	2d	1791–1793
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pennsylvania	3d	1793–1795
Jonathan Dayton	New Jersey	4th and 5th	1795–1799
Theodore Sedgwick	Massachusetts	6th	1799–1801
Nathaniel Macon	North Carolina	7th, 8th, 9th	1801–1807
Joseph B. Varnum	Massachusetts	10th and 11th	1807–1811
Henry Clay	Kentucky	12th and 13th	1811–1814
Langdon Cheves	South Carolina	13th	1814–1815
Henry Clay	Kentucky	14th, 15th, 16th	1815–1820
John W. Taylor	New York	16th	1820–1821
Philip P. Barbour	Virginia	17th	1821–1823
Henry Clay	Kentucky	18th	1823–1825
John W. Taylor	New York	19th	1825–1827
Andrew Stephenson	Virginia	20th, 21st, 22d, 23d	1827–1834
John Bell	Tennessee	23d	1834–1835
James K. Polk	Tennessee	24th and 25th	1835–1839
Robert M. T. Hunter	Virginia	26th	1839–1841
John White	Kentucky	27th	1841–1843
John W. Jones	Virginia	28th	1843–1845
John W. Davis	Indiana	29th	1845–1847
Robert C. Winthrop	Massachusetts	30th	1847–1849
Howell Cobb	Georgia	31st	1849–1851
Linn Boyd	Kentucky	32d and 33d	1851–1855
Nathaniel P. Banks	Massachusetts	34th	1856–1857
James L. Orr	South Carolina	35th	1857–1859
William Pennington	New Jersey	36th	1860–1861
Galusha A. Grow	Pennsylvania	37th	1861–1863
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	38th, 39th, 40th	1863–1869
James G. Blaine	Maine	41st, 42d, 43d	1869–1875
Michael C. Kerr	Indiana	44th	1875–1876
Samuel J. Randall	Pennsylvania	44th, 45th, 46th	1876–1881
Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	47th	1881–1883
John G. Carlisle	Kentucky	48th, 49th, 50th	1883–1889
Thomas B. Reed	Maine	51st	1889–1891
Charles F. Crisp	Georgia	52d, 53d	1891–1895
Thomas B. Reed	Maine	54th, 55th	1895–1899
David B. Henderson	Iowa	56th, 57th	1899–1903
Joseph G. Cannon	Illinois	58th, 59th, 60th, 61st	1903–1911
Champ Clark	Missouri	62d	1911–

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL VOTE OF CALIFORNIA AT THE PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1912.

Republican.

For Presidential Nominee.

Theodore Roosevelt	138,563
William Howard Taft	69,345
Robert Marion La Follette	45,876

For Delegates to National Convention.

Candidates preferring Roosevelt.		Candidates preferring Taft.		Candidates preferring La Follette.	
Hiram W. Johnson	156,302	Abbie E. Krebs	79,270	William E. Smythe	54,085
Chester H. Rowell	154,693	Ella L. Westland	79,200	Frank M. Porter	54,120
Meyer Lissner	155,392	W. A. S. Foster	79,433	Ira L. Miller	53,938
Francis J. Heney	155,582	W. C. Patterson	79,328	Joseph Kahn	53,930
William Kent	155,456	Dr. Rae Felt	79,315	J. L. McCracken	53,954
Mrs. Florence Collins Porter	155,127	A. Hochheimer	79,392	P. W. Rowe	53,917
Marshall Stimson	155,501	Albert F. Ross	79,307	C. W. Hollowell	53,893
Charles S. Wheeler	155,532	E. C. Voorheis	79,317	F. C. Sefton	53,884
Geo. C. Pardee	155.614	Arthur E. Miller	79,329	Irving Martin	53,931
Lee C. Gates	155,494	A. W. Simpson	79,317	Ralph H. Wight	53,898
Clinton L. White	155,473	E. H. Tryon	79,270	G. H. von Der Mehden	53,903
John M. Eshleman	155,441	Morris Meyerfeld, Jr.	79,309	Wallace C. Wise	53,920
C. H. Windham	155,315	Charles A. Nelson	79,316	Mrs. Helen Moore	53,881
William A. Sloane	155,456	A. J. Martin	79,264	Ray W. Ryder	53,867
Ralph W. Bull	155,397	George T. Hawley	79,253	W. W. Cribbins	53,901
S. G. Beach	155,373	George W. Scott	79,293	Charles Quayle	53,830
John H. McCallum	155,382	Dr. Chester Rowell	79,254	A. M. Drew	53,881
Truxtun Beale	155,349	Wallace Morgan	79,201	William Glass	53,863
W. D. Tillotson	155,322	Charles N. Felton	79,221	Edward B. Hoover	53,830
Sumner Crosby	155,341	Louis Jones	79,214	S. V. Wright	53,852
Chas. E. Snook	155,332	John Murray Marshall	79,237	John T. Pope	53,850
Mrs. Isabella W. Blaney	155,067	Stephen Townsend	79,253	Morgan Jones	53,874
Frank S. Wallace	155,368	Jno. S. Mitchell	79,215	Charles E. Parish	53,817
C. C. Young	155,291	W. L. Valentine	79,212	Thomas K. Kase	53,849
Jesse L. Hurlbut	155,192	C. C. Chapman	79,228	Seymour W. Tulloch	53,791
Philip Bancroft	155,138	M. L. Ward	79,167	Mary A. Janney	53,732

Democratic.

For Presidential Nominee.

Woodrow Wilson	17,214
Champ Clark	43,163

For Delegates to National Convention.

Candidates preferring Wilson.		Candidates preferring Clark.	
A. Caminetti	20,165	Theodore A. Bell	51,867
James D. Phelan	20,199	Albert M. Stephens	51,505
George S. Patton	20,108	James V. Coleman	51,569
Timothy Spellacy	20,157	Charles A. Barlow	51,510
W. E. Duncan, Jr.	20,088	Charles B. Andross	51,489
Mark L. McDonald, Jr.	20,117	Charles O. Dunbar	51,481
M. C. Kerr	20,065	William B. Shearer	51,509
W. A. Dower	20,082	Jo V. Snyder	51,486
C. E. McLaughlin	20,115	Thomas Fox	51,503
George E. Catts	20,133	Hubert R. McNoble	51,453
Edward R. Taylor	20,085	H. T. Creswell	51,478
Irving Ackerman	20,057	William F. Humphrey	51,504
Thomas E. Hayden	20,067	James G. Maguire	51,536
Charles W. Fay	20,051	William A. Cole	51,441
W. B. Rinehart	20,039	Robert M. Fitzgerald	51,476
J. Early Craig	19,991	Frank C. Drew	51,420
George W. Cartwright	20,068	Ed O. Miller	51,429
John K. Law	20,007	G. W. Mordecai	51,375
Hiram A. Blanchard	20,044	John W. Barneberg	51,391
B. F. Thomas	20,006	Wm. H. Rogers	51,445
Z. T. Malaby	19,971	W. H. Hubbard	51,419
L. A. Handley	20,040	B. H. Smith	51,398
Charles Wellborn	20,022	A. H. Kallmeyer	51,365
Jeff P. Chandler	20,026	Milton K. Young	51,416
Albert Schoonover	19,960	Robert F. Garner	51,374
George M. Cooley	19,971	Frank A. Salmons	51,278

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENTS.

Apportionments of Representatives Following Ratio of Representation in Congress fixed by the Constitution and by Each Census.

States.	Admitted to the Union	Representatives to which each State was entitled by—													
		Constitution, 1789 — Ratio, 30,000	1st Census, from March 4, 1793—Ratio, 33,000	2d Census, from March 4, 1803—Ratio, 33,000	3d Census, from March 4, 1813—Ratio, 35,000	4th Census, from March 4, 1823—Ratio, 40,000	5th Census, from March 4, 1833—Ratio, 47,700	6th Census, from March 4, 1843—Ratio, 70,680	7th Census, from March 4, 1853—Ratio, 93,423	8th Census, from March 4, 1863—Ratio, 127,381	9th Census, from March 4, 1873—Ratio, 131,425	10th Census, from March 4, 1883—Ratio, 151,911	11th Census, from March 4, 1893—Ratio, 173,901	12th Census, from March 4, 1903—Ratio, 194,182	13th Census, from March 4, 1913—Ratio, 211,877
Alabama	1819	-----	-----	-----	a1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona	1911	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Arkansas	1836	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California	1850	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado	1876	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	------	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	------	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1845	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Georgia	------	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho	1890	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	1	2
Illinois	1818	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana	1816	-----	-----	-----	a1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa	1846	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas	1861	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky	1792	-----	2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	1812	-----	-----	-----	a1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine	1820	-----	-----	-----	a7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	------	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	------	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan	1837	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota	1858	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi	1817	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri	1821	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana	1889	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	1	2
Nebraska	1867	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada	1864	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	------	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	------	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico	1911	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
New York	------	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	------	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota	1889	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	2	3
Ohio	1802	-----	-----	a1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma	1907	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a5	8
Oregon	1859	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	------	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	------	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	------	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	1889	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a2	2	2	3
Tennessee	1796	-----	b1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas	1845	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah	1896	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	2
Vermont	1791	-----	2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	------	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington	1889	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	2	3	5
West Virginia (c)	1863	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin	1848	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming	1890	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a1	1	1	1
Whole number	------	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435

(a) These States admitted subsequent to the apportionment.
(b) Representation fixed by act of admission June 1, 1796.
(c) Partitioned from Virginia by Congress in 1863.

The basis for the apportionment of congressional representation depends upon the population of the several States. Congress determines by act the number of members of the House. The act of Congress, approved January 16, 1901, provides that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members, but Oklahoma having been admitted subsequent to this act, the enabling act of Congress, approved June 16, 1906, gives it 5 Representatives, bringing the total up to 391.

Following list shows the increase in number of congressmen given by the thirteenth census: Alabama, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; Pennslyvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1; total, 42. These, with one each from Arizano and New Mexico, admitted in 1912, make 44 new members in the congress of 1913.

The United States census was first taken in 1790 and subsequently every decimal year.

CALIFORNIA CITIES HAVING COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

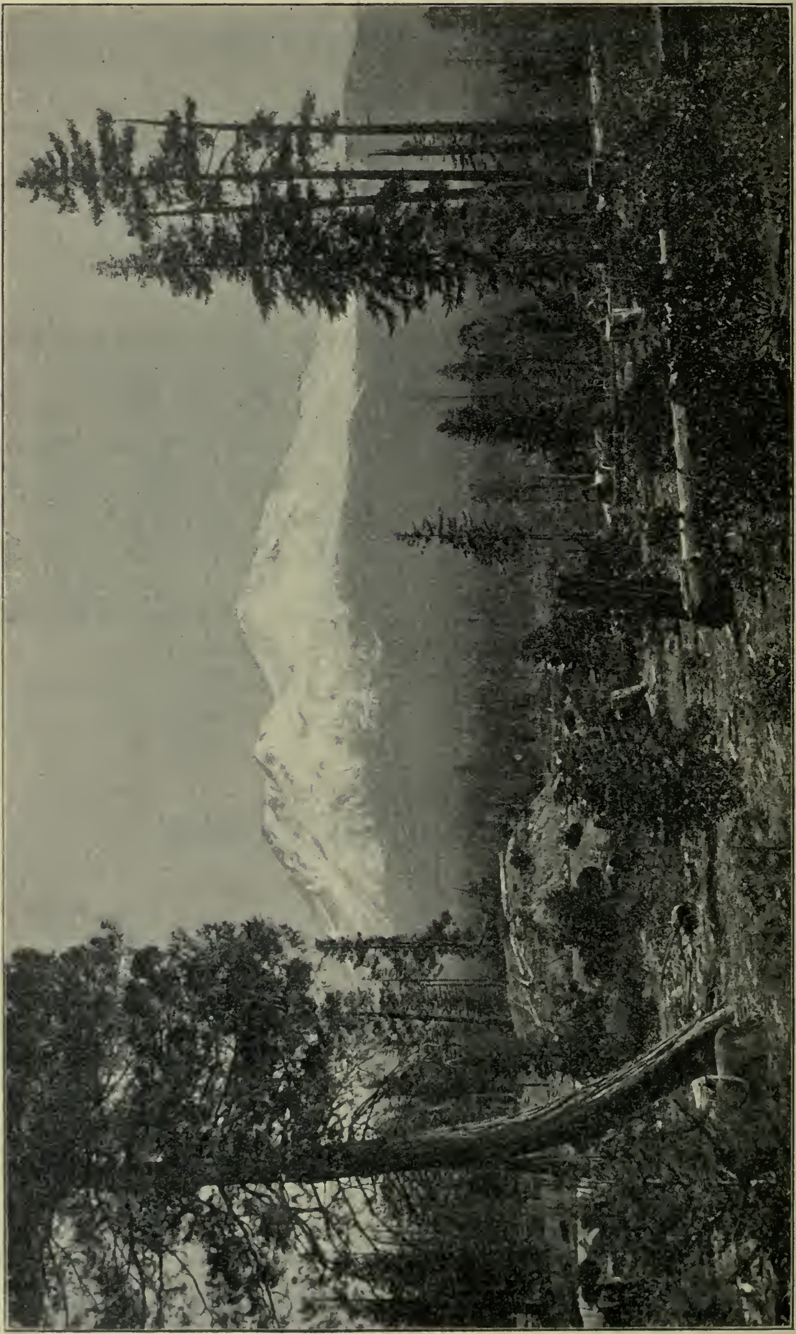
City.	Title.	Number.
Berkeley	Council	Five, including Mayor
Modesto	Council	Five, including Mayor
Monterey	Council	Five, including Mayor
Oakland	City Council	Five, including Mayor
Sacramento	City Commission	Five, including President
San Diego	Common Council	Four and Mayor
San Luis Obispo	Council	Five, including Mayor
Santa Cruz	Council	Five, including Mayor
Stockton	Council	Five, including Mayor
Vallejo	Council	Three, including Mayor

San Mateo has voted in favor of adopting commission form of government, but charter will not be effective until approved by legislature.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN CALIFORNIA.

Every Sunday.
January 1st........New Year's Day
February 12th........Lincoln's Birthday
February 22d........Washington's Birthday
May Presidential Primary Election Day.
May 30th........Memorial Day.
July 4th........Independence Day
First Monday in September........Labor Day
September Primary Election Day.
September 9th........Admission Day
October 12th........Discovery Day
Tuesday next succeeding first Monday in November in even-numbered years........General Election Day
Every day appointed by the President of the United States or by the Governor of this State for a public fast, thanksgiving, or holiday.
December 25th........Christmas Day
Every Saturday afternoon in the public offices of the State.
Whenever a holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday is a legal holiday.

See Sections 10, 11, and 135 of the Code of Civil Procedure: Chaps. 320, 321, 597, Stats. 1911; also Chap. 17, Special Session 1911.



Mt. Shasta.

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Elective State Executive Officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the District Courts of Appeal, United States Senators, Representatives in Congress, State Senators, Members of the Assembly, and Legislative Attaches, Railroad Commissioners, Members of State Board of Equalization and of the Several Commissions and Boards Holding Office by Executive Appointment.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON (Republican) was born at Sacramento, Sacramento County, California, September 2, 1866. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Sacramento High School in 1884. He entered the University of California with the class of 1888, but left in his Junior year to engage in the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1888 and practiced his profession thereafter in Sacramento until 1902. In 1899 he was appointed Corporation Counsel of the city of Sacramento by Mayor George H. Clark, and served in that capacity throughout Clark's administration. In 1902 he took up his residence in San Francisco, and in partnership with his brother, Albert M. Johnson, opened a law office in that city. He was nominated for the office of Governor in August, 1910, at the first direct primary election held in the State of California, and elected to that office November 8, 1910; inaugurated January 3, 1911.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

ALBERT J. WALLACE (Republican) was born in Wellington County, Province of Ontario, Canada, February 11, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and in Victoria University. The condition of his health overthrew his plans for a professional career and he located on the prairies of North Dakota in 1878, engaging in farming, merchandising, and banking until 1886, when he removed to southern California, where he has made his home for over a quarter of a century. He has been active in oil and land business, was a member of the Los Angeles City Council for three years, and has been closely identified with various movements for betterment of conditions in city, county and State; elected Lieutenant Governor on November 8, 1910, and inaugurated at the same time as the Governor.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

FRANK CHESTER JORDAN (Republican) was born at Haycrafts Ferry, near Redding, Shasta County, April 3, 1860. Received a common school education in Oakland, his home from 1868 to 1906. Since 1906 has resided in Auburn, Placer County. Engaged in commercial pursuits until 1894, when he was elected County Clerk of Alameda County. Reëlected in 1898. Elected Clerk of Supreme Court November 4, 1902. Was nominated for office of Secretary of State at the first direct primary election held in the State of California and elected November 8, 1910, for the term 1911-1915.

CONTROLLER.

ALFRED BOURNE NYE (Republican) was born at Stockton, California, October 25, 1853; he received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts and in the academy at Falmouth, in the same State; became a newspaperman, and was residing in Oakland, California, at the time when Governor George C. Pardee selected him as his private secretary, in which capacity he acted from January, 1903, until November 23, 1906, when he was appointed by Governor Pardee as State Controller to take the place of E. P. Colgan, deceased; on January 7, 1907, Governor Pardee again appointed him to the same office, vice self and E. P. Colgan, deceased. In 1910 he was nominated for Controller by both the Republican and Democratic parties, and in the general election following was elected for the term 1911–1915.

TREASURER.

EDWARD D. ROBERTS (Republican) was born in Cambria, Columbia County, Wisconsin, July 8, 1864; attended public school at Pittsburg, Pa., and Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1883 went to Bridgewater, South Dakota, and engaged in banking business. In 1887 came to California and engaged in banking business at Colton. Is president of First National Bank of Colton and also of San Bernardino National Bank, San Bernardino County Savings Bank and First National Bank of Rialto. Is largely interested in culture of oranges and lemons. Upon the resignation of W. R. Williams he was, on February 20, 1911, appointed to succeed him as State Treasurer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ULYSSES SIGEL WEBB (Republican), the present Attorney General, was born at Flemington, West Virginia, September 29, 1864. In 1870 his parents moved to Kansas, and Mr. Webb received his education in the schools of that State. In 1888, he came to California, and settled in Quincy, Plumas County, and in 1889 began the practice of law. In 1890 he was elected District Attorney and held the office until September 15, 1902, when he resigned to accept the appointment from Governor Gage of Attorney General. He has held the office since then, being elected for the third time in 1910.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

WILLIAM STEPHEN KINGSBURY (Republican) was born at Oakland, California, August 3, 1870; he received a grammar school education and then commenced the study of civil engineering under private instructors; after perfecting himself in this profession he took up his residence at Los Angeles, where he held the position of Chief Deputy City Engineer; elected Surveyor General November 6, 1906, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties, and again in 1910.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

B. GRANT TAYLOR (Republican), Clerk of Supreme Court, born December 27, 1872, at Collins, Erie County, New York. After common school and business college education, served as telegrapher on Erie Railroad. Later entered New York Civil Service as stenographer and telegrapher, and while so engaged commenced study of law by correspondence. Became a Californian in 1898, and admitted to bar in 1902. Was official shorthand reporter in Superior Court in Santa Clara County 1904 to 1910, inclusive. Received Republican nomination for present office through direct primary in August, 1910, followed by election in November. Home, Saratoga, Santa Clara County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EDWARD HYATT (Republican) was born at Huntington, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1858, but was educated in the public schools of Ohio and at the Ohio State University; he took up school teaching as his occupation, came to California in 1884, and settled in Riverside County, where beginning with 1895 he served several terms as County Superintendent of Schools, and also acted as Instructor for Teachers' County Institutes throughout the State; elected Superintendent of Public Instruction November 6, 1906, as the nominee of the Republican party and Independence League; reelected in 1910, as a Republican.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.

FRIEND WILLIAM RICHARDSON was appointed to the position of Superintendent of State Printing by Governor Hiram W. Johnson on November 23, 1911, upon the resignation of W. W. Shannon. Richardson is the editor and manager of the Berkeley *Daily Gazette*, and has for the past ten years been the president of the California Press Association. His newspaper and job plant in Berkeley is one of the best equipped of its size in the State. He was born in Michigan, but came with his parents to San Bernardino when a very small boy. He was raised in San Bernardino, and later became the editor and proprietor of the San Bernardino *Daily and Weekly Times-Index*. In 1901 he sold that paper and purchased the Berkeley *Gazette*, which he still controls.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY (Republican) was born at Monclova, Lucas County, Ohio, February 18, 1838; he lived for a time in Kentucky, and came from that State to California in 1853, arriving in Sacramento in March; he received his education in the common schools of Kentucky and California, finishing in the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in California in January, 1861; served as City Attorney of Austin, Nevada, in 1864; as a Judge of the District Court and as Judge of the Supreme Court of that State during the years from 1864 to 1881; in 1888 he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, reëlected in 1890, and again reëlected in 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FRANK M. ANGELLOTTI (Republican) was born at San Rafael, California, in 1861, and educated in the public schools of this State and in Hastings College of the Law at San Francisco; he was admitted to practice law in 1882, and took up his profession in San Rafael; was elected District Attorney of Marin County in 1885 and served for three terms; elected Judge of the Superior Court of Marin County in 1890 and served two terms; elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court November 4, 1902.

LUCIEN SHAW (Republican) was born near Vevay, Indiana, March 1, 1845; was educated in the common schools and at Indianapolis Law College and admitted to practice law in Indiana in 1869; came to California in 1883 and engaged in the practice of the law in Fresno County; removed to Los Angeles in 1886 and was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County in March, 1889; elected for the full term in 1890 and reëlected in 1896; elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, November 4, 1902.

FREDERICK W. HENSHAW (Republican) was born in Illinois, May 24, 1858; he arrived in California in 1873 and graduated from the University of California in 1879; was admitted to practice law in 1880; served as Justice of the Peace in the city of Oakland, and was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Alameda County in 1890; resigned December 8, 1894; elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1894 and reëlected November 6, 1906.

WILLIAM G. LORIGAN (Republican) was born at Melbourne, Australia, February 12, 1855; came to this State in 1860; was educated at Santa Clara College, California, and at St. Vincent's College of Cape Girardeau, Missouri; admitted to practice law in California; was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County in 1890; reëlected in 1896 and in 1902; resigned as Superior Judge of Santa Clara County, and was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court January 5, 1903, to fill unexpired term of Hon. Jackson Temple, deceased; elected to full term, November 6, 1906.

M. C. SLOSS (Republican) was born at New York City, February 28, 1869, but was brought to this State in 1872; he received his education in the San Francisco public schools, in Belmont School, in Harvard College, and in the Harvard Law School; returning to San Francisco he took up his profession as a lawyer, and in 1900 was elected Judge of the Superior Court; on February 1, 1906, he was appointed to take the place of Walter Van Dyke, deceased, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; on November 6, 1906, he was regularly elected for the remainder of the unexpired term of Justice Van Dyke, ending January, 1911. On November 8, 1910, he was reëlected for a full term of twelve years from January, 1911.

HENRY ALEXANDER MELVIN (Republican) was born at Springfield, Illinois, September 28, 1865. He came to California in 1875, and in 1889 graduated from the University of California with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; in 1892 he graduated from the Hastings College of the Law with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His home is at Oakland, and he has served as Justice of the Peace of Brooklyn Township, Deputy District Attorney and Chief Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, and as a Deputy Attorney General of California. In 1901 he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the superior bench of Alameda County, and in 1902 was elected for the full term of six years beginning January, 1903, but resigned to accept an appointment, on September 28, 1908, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to take the place of T. B. McFarland, deceased, until the next general election. On November 3, 1908, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Justice McFarland, ending January, 1911. On November 8, 1910, was reëlected for the full term of twelve years from January, 1911.

FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT.

PRESIDING JUSTICE.

THOMAS JOSEPH LENNON (Republican) was born in Marysville, California, February 25, 1866; educated in public schools of Marysville and at St. Mary's College, Oakland. Admitted to the bar in 1888. Elected Superior Judge of Marin County in 1902; reëlected 1908. Elected Presiding Justice, Appellate Court, First District, November 8, 1910.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT.

SAMUEL PIKE HALL (Republican) was born in Monterey County, California, March 3, 1854, and received a common and high school education; he then studied law, and took up the practice of that profession in Oakland; served as Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County from 1878 to 1882, when he was elected District Attorney, to which position he was reëlected in 1884 and again in 1886; he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Alameda County in 1896, and reëlected in 1902; in April, 1905, he was appointed Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, for the First District, elected to the same position, November 6, 1906, and allotted the twelve-year term.

FRANK HENRY KERRIGAN (Republican) was born at Green Valley, Contra Costa County, California, September 17, 1867, and educated in the public schools; he became a lawyer, with residence in San Francisco; in November, 1893, he was elected Justice of the Peace for that City and County, and reëlected in 1895 and 1897; in 1899 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for an unexpired term, and in 1904 was elected for the full term of six years beginning January, 1905; elected Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, First District, November 6, 1906, and allotted the eight-year term.

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT.

PRESIDING JUSTICE.

MATTHEW THOMPSON ALLEN (Republican) was born at Greenville, Ohio, September 17, 1848; he was educated in the common schools of his native State, with a partial course at Otterbein University; in February, 1887, he came to California, and took up the practice of his profession of attorney at law in Los Angeles; for a time he served as United States Attorney for the Southern District of California; he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for Los Angeles County in November, 1896, and reëlected in November, 1902; on April 10, 1905, he was appointed Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Second District; elected Presiding Justice for the Second District, November 6, 1906, and allotted the eight-year term. At this election he was the nominee of the Republican and Democratic parties.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT.

WILLIAM PARRY JAMES (Republican) was born near Buffalo, New York, January 10, 1870; was brought to California by his parents when three years of age and has resided in Los Angeles County ever since; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1894; appointed to fill a vacancy on the superior bench of Los Angeles County in April, 1905. In the fall of 1906 was elected to same position for term of six years. In July, 1910, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench of the District Court of Appeal for the Second District, to take the place of James W. Taggart, deceased. At the November election of the same year was elected to serve the unexpired term of Justice Taggart, that term being for eight years.

VICTOR E. SHAW (Republican) was born in Pettis County, Missouri, December 15, 1857; he received his education in the common schools of Missouri and Oregon, in Willamette University at Salem, Oregon, and Ann Arbor Law School, Michigan; came to California in March, 1888, and practiced law in San Diego, which was his home when elected November 6, 1906, as Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Second District, and allotted the four-year term. At the election November, 1910, was elected to succeed himself for the full term of twelve years.

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT.

PRESIDING JUSTICE.

NORTON PARKER CHIPMAN (Republican) was born at Milford, Union County, Ohio, of New England parentage, his father and mother being natives of Vermont. The family soon afterwards moved to Iowa and resided variously at Keosauqua, Mount Pleasant, and Washington, in that State. He attended school at these places, receiving most of his education at Howe's Academy in Mount Pleasant and at Washington College. He commenced studying law at the latter place, but graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, entering practice just before the Civil War, at Washington, Iowa. At the call of President Lincoln, in 1861, he enlisted in the Second Iowa Infantry, the first three-year regiment from that State; was made second lieutenant of Company H; appointed by Col. Samuel R. Curtis regimental adjutant; elected by the officers as major to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Curtis to the rank of brigadier-general; was detailed to serve as chief of the latter's staff; returned to his regiment and took part in Grant's campaign on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; was severely wounded in a charge of his regiment upon the Confederate works at Fort Donelson; was back at his post at the siege of Corinth, where he received promotion as colonel and additional aid-de-camp in the regular army on the staff of Major-General Halleck, and was assigned to duty with his old commander, Curtis, now major-general, commanding the Department of Arkansas, and was made his chief of staff; was sent to Washington, D. C., on special duty, his services while there attracting the attention of Secretary of War Stanton, who refused his earnest request to be returned to field duty, and he served in the War Department to the close of the war; he successfully performed some important and hazardous special service as bearer of dispatches to commanders in the field, by the personal detail of President Lincoln, and came near capture by "Mosby's Guerrillas" on one of these occasions and on another by the retreating army of General Early; as judge-advocate he tried and convicted the Andersonville Prison jailer, Henry Wirz, who was hanged in "Old Capitol Prison" for his atrocious cruelties to prisoners of war; he also tried many other important military commission cases as judge-advocate; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers at the close of the war, and resigned to enter the practice of law at Washington, D. C., in November, 1865; when the District of Columbia was given a territorial form of government he was appointed Secretary of the District by President Grant in 1870, but resigned and was elected Delegate to Congress, where he served two terms (1871-1875) and was the only representative ever given the district in Congress. In 1868 and 1869 he was adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic on the staff of its commander-in-chief, General John A. Logan, and was largely instrumental in effecting a reorganization, on a sound and enduring basis, of that remarkable society of Civil War veterans; it was while adjutant general in 1868 that he wrote the memorable order creating Memorial Day. He came to California to reside in 1876, since which time he has been prominently connected with the industrial, political, and social welfare of the State. No man has written more or with better effect or given more of his time and energies to advertise to the world the attractions of California. For a number of years he was the President of the California State Board of Trade, and to him is due the credit of promulgating the dictim that "the climate of California is the State's most valuable asset." In April, 1897, he was appointed by the Supreme Court as one of the five commissioners of that court, and served in that capacity until appointed by Governor Pardee in 1905 as Presiding Justice of the District Court of Appeal, for the Third District; he was regularly elected to that office in November, 1906, and allotted the twelve-year term.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT.

ALBERT G. BURNETT (Republican) was born in the State of Oregon, April 9, 1856, but when two years of age he came with his parents to California. He received a collegiate education and for a number of years he taught in the public schools of Sonoma County. While teaching he took up the study of the law and he was admitted to the bar in January, 1887. In 1888 he was elected District Attorney of Sonoma County and reëlected in 1890. In 1896 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of that county and reëlected in 1902. On November 6, 1906, he was elected Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Third District, and allotted the four-year term; and at the general election held November 8, 1910, he was reëlected for the full term of twelve years.

ELIJAH CARSON HART (Republican) was born in an emigrant wagon en route to California, on the banks of the Carson River, in the State of Nevada, on September 9, 1857; he received a common school education, and learned the printer's trade, which occupation he followed for a time, and later engaged in various branches of newspaper work, as reporter, editor, and publisher; he then studied law under the direction of his brother, A. L. Hart, Attorney General (now deceased), and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1885; in the spring of 1886 he was elected City Attorney of Sacramento (the city elections then being held in March); in the fall of 1888 he was elected Member of the Assembly from what was then the Nineteenth District, in Sacramento; in the spring of 1890 he was again elected City Attorney, and reëlected to the same office in 1892; in November, 1892, he was elected State Senator, serving through the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of the Legislature; in 1896 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for Sacramento County, and reëlected in 1902; elected Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeal, Third District, November 6, 1906, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties, and allotted the eight-year term.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

GEORGE CLEMENT PERKINS (Republican), of Oakland, was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, in 1839; was reared on a farm, and attended public school until his thirteenth year, when he shipped on board a sailing ship for New Orleans, and followed the calling of a sailor on ships engaged in the European trade. In 1855 he shipped "before the mast" on the sailing ship *Galatea*, bound for San Francisco, where he arrived in the autumn of that year. Since that time he has been engaged in mercantile business, banking, farming, mining, whale fishery, and steamship transportation. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; also of the San Francisco Art Association; is a director of the California Academy of Sciences and other public institutions. He has also been grand master of the grand lodge, F. A. A. M. of California; also grand commander of the grand commandery of the Knights Templar, State of California; he is also a member of the California commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, serving eight years; in 1879 he was elected Governor of California, serving until January, 1883; was appointed, July 24, 1893, United States Senator to fill, until the election of his successor, a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Leland Stanford, and took his seat August 8, 1893. In January, 1895, having made a thorough canvass before the people of his State, he was elected by the Legislature on the first ballot to fill the unexpired term. In the fall election of 1896 he was a candidate before the people of California for reëlection, and received the indorsement of the Republican county conventions that comprised a majority of the senatorial and assembly districts in the State. When the Legislature convened in joint convention (January, 1897) for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, he was reëlected on the first ballot. In January, 1903, he was again reëlected on the first ballot for the term of six years, receiving every vote of the Republican members of the Legislature. His election was made unanimous on motion of a Democratic member of the Legislature. Again, in 1909, he was reëlected on the first ballot for another term of six years, receiving every Republican vote except two, and at the same time receiving Democratic support. At the time of his election in 1897, 1903, and 1909 he was absent from the State attending to his Congressional duties in Washington. His term of service will expire March 3, 1915.

JOHN DOWNEY WORKS (Republican) was born in Ohio County, Indiana, March 29, 1847; was reared on a farm until sixteen and a half years of age, when he enlisted in the army of the Civil War, serving eighteen months and until the close of the war; was educated in the common schools of Indiana; was married to Alice Banta, November 8, 1868, and has six children; is a lawyer and practiced his profession for fifteen years at Vevay, Indiana; in 1883 removed to California; served one term as a member of the Legislature of Indiana in 1879; was Judge of the Superior Court of San Diego County, California, and a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State; was for a short time in 1910 a member of the City Council of the City of Los Angeles, California, and its president; has been a member of the American Bar Association for more than twenty years; in 1911 was elected United States Senator for California by the Legislature of this State, on the first ballot, receiving ninety-two votes out of one hundred and twenty. His term expires March 4, 1917.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Nevada, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne (19 counties). Population (1910) 184,274.

JOHN E. RAKER (Democrat) of Alturas, Modoc County, was born on a farm near Knoxville, Knox County, Illinois, February 22, 1863. Soon after his parents moved to Sedalia, Missouri, and remaining there but a short time, removed to Knoxville. In 1873 moved with his parents to Lassen County, California; worked on the ranch and farm and attended the public schools, working his own way; attended the grammar school at Susanville, and the State Normal School at San José, California, 1882-1884. In the spring of 1885 entered the law office of Judge E. V. Spencer of Susanville, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1885; was his party's candidate for District Attorney of Lassen County in 1886. December 6, 1886, moved to Alturas, where he has resided ever since, engaging in the practice of the law. In 1894 was elected District Attorney of Modoc County, which office he held four years, 1895-1898; at the general election in 1898 was the Democratic nominee for State Senator. Elected Judge of the Superior Court of California in and for the county of Modoc in 1902 and reëlected in 1908, which position he resigned December 19, 1910. Admitted to the Supreme Court of Oregon, the United States Circuit and District Courts of California, United States Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States; was elected to the Sixty-second Congress against W. F. Englebright (Republican), W. H. Morgan (Socialist), and C. H. Essex (Prohibitionist).

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, Sonoma, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba (12 counties). Population (1910), 263,070.

WILLIAM KENT (Republican) was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 29, 1864. He came to California with his parents in October, 1871, and had his residence in Marin County from that date until 1887. He was a resident of Chicago from 1887 to 1907. He graduated from Yale in 1887 with a degree B.A., and received an honorary degree, M.A., from Yale in 1908. While in Chicago he served as Alderman from 1895 to 1897 and was president of the Municipal Voters' League from 1900 to 1901. He returned to California to reside permanently in 1907. In 1910 he sought the Republican nomination for Congress from the Second District at the Republican primaries and was successful, and at the general election in November he was elected over his Democratic opponent.

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES: Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano (3 counties). Population (1910), 305,364.

JOHN RUSSELL KNOWLAND (Republican), of Alameda, was born in the city of Alameda, California, August 5, 1873; was educated in public and private schools and in the University of the Pacific; is associated with his father, Joseph Knowland, in the wholesale lumber and shipping business; in 1898, at the age of 25, was elected to the Assembly of the California State Legislature; was reëlected in 1900; in 1902 was elected to the State Senate, resigning in 1904, after serving one session, having in the mean time received the Republican nomination for Congress; was elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses, and reëlected to the Sixty-second by a plurality of 27,238 over a Socialist opponent. No Democratic candidate filed a petition for a place on the Democratic ticket at the direct primary election, the result being that several hundred Democrats wrote in Knowland's name on the party ballot, and as he received a majority vote was declared to be, under the California direct primary law, the nominee of the Democratic as well as the Republican party.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

City of San Francisco: Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Assembly Districts. Population (1910), 153,404.

JULIUS KAHN (Republican) was born at Kuppenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, February 28, 1861; in 1866 he was brought to California by his parents, and received his education in the public schools of San Francisco; after leaving school he followed the theatrical profession for ten years, playing with many well-known stars; in 1890 he returned to San Francisco and took up the study of the law; in 1892 he was elected Member of the Assembly from San Francisco; in January, 1894, he was admitted to practice as a lawyer; in 1898 he was elected Representative in Congress for the Fourth District, and reëlected in 1900; in 1904 he was again elected to Congress, and reëlected November 6, 1906, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties; again reëlected November 3, 1908, and November 8, 1910, was again elected.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties: San Mateo, Santa Clara, and the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Assembly Districts of San Francisco. Population (1910), 372,632.

EVERIS ANSON HAYES (Republican) was born at Waterloo, Wisconsin, March 10, 1855, and educated in the public schools; upon graduating from the Waterloo High Schools he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1873, and graduated from both the literary and law departments of that institution, receiving the degree of B.L. and LL.B.; he engaged in the practice of law at Madison for four years, and at Ashland for three years; about that time he became interested in iron mines at Ironwood, Michigan, and at Hurley, Wisconsin, and since then has not been actively engaged in his profession, but has devoted his time to the management of his various properties; while residing in Madison he was City Alderman for two years, and for one year he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Gogebic County, Michigan; in 1887 he removed to Santa Clara County, California, where he engaged in fruit raising, and together with his brother is publisher and proprietor of the San José *Daily Morning Mercury* and the *Evening Herald;* elected Representative in Congress for the Fifth District, November 8, 1904; reëlected November 6, 1906, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties; again reëlected November 3, 1908, and also November 8, 1910; at the last election, he received 33,265 votes to 15,345 votes for Thomas E. Hayden (Democrat), 7,052 for E. L. Reguin (Socialist), and 357 for T. E. Caton (Prohibitionist).

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties: Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, and Stanislaus (9 counties). Population (1910), 246,983.

JAMES CARSON NEEDHAM (Republican), of Modesto, was born September 17, 1864, in Carson City, Nevada, in an emigrant wagon, his parents being at the time en route across the plains to California; educated in the public schools of California, the San José High School, the University of the Pacific at San José, and the law department of the University of Michigan; began the practice of law in November, 1889, at Modesto, where he has ever since resided; in 1890 was nominated by the Republican party for State Senator, but, the district being overwhelmingly Democratic, was defeated; was elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses, and reëlected to the Sixty-second Congress.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. Population (1910), 504,131.

WILLIAM DENNISON STEPHENS (Republican) of Los Angeles, son of Martin F. and Alvira (Leibee) Stephens, was born at Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, December 26, 1859; was educated in the public schools; graduated from the Eaton High School; taught country school three years, beginning at the age of 16; studied law during vacations, but never applied for admission to practice, being obliged to earn immediate money. In 1880 joined engineering corps, and for eight years was engaged in construction and operation of railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Louisiana. On account of mother's health moved to Los Angeles, California, in 1887, and in 1888 became manager for large retail grocery. From 1891 to 1902 was traveling salesman for wholesale grocery house in Los Angeles; from 1902 to 1909 was partner in wholesale and retail grocery business of Carr & Stephens. He was director of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1902 to 1911; president in 1907; and chairman or member of its harbor committee during entire time. Was member of board of education in 1906, Mayor of Los Angeles in 1909, and president of board of water commissioners and member of advisory committee for the building of the Los Angeles aqueduct, costing $25,000,000, in 1910. Since 1903 has been major and commissary First Brigade, California National Guard, and saw active service at San Francisco after its destruction; was in San Francisco at the beginning of and during the earthquake and fire which destroyed it in 1906; was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, receiving 36,435 votes to 13,340 for Lorin A. Handley (Democrat), 10,305 for T. W. Williams (Socialist), and 1,990 for C. V. La Fontaine (Prohibitionist).

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES: Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura (11 counties). Population (1910), 346,691.

SYLVESTER CLARK SMITH (Republican), of Bakersfield, was born on a farm near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 26, 1858; was educated in the district school and at Howe's Academy, Mount Pleasant; moved to California in the fall of 1879; farmed and taught school in Colusa County, and in 1883 went to Kern County to teach; while teaching he was studying law, and in 1885 was admitted to practice and located at Bakersfield, California, where he still resides. In 1886 a number of farmers bought a newspaper plant with which to establish a paper to represent their views on a question of water right, which was then engrossing their attention, and Mr. Smith was employed to edit the paper—the Kern County *Echo;* three years later he bought the paper and continued to edit it till 1897, when he returned to his law practice; is still the principal owner of the paper, now a morning daily, and does occasional editorial writing for it. He was elected to the State Senate in 1894 and again in 1898, serving eight years; was elected to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses, and reëlected to the Sixty-second Congress, receiving 28,202 votes, to 18,958 for W. E. Irving (Democrat).

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN MORTON ESHLEMAN (Republican) was born at Villa Ridge, Illinois, June 14, 1876, and came to California March 2, 1896. He worked in a railroad camp of the Southern Pacific Company, during which time he studied to prepare himself for admission to the University, entering the University of California in 1898. In 1902 he took his A.B. with highest honors and in 1903 the degree of Master of Arts. He was admitted to the bar and appointed Deputy State Labor Commissioner under

Governor Pardee and Commissioner W. V. Stafford. He represented the Fifty-second District (Berkeley) in the thirty-seventh session of the Legislature. He was appointed, under District Attorney (now Superior Judge) Everett J. Brown, Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County, but was compelled by his health to remove to the Imperial Valley. On the formation of Imperial County, August, 1907, Mr. Eshleman was elected its first District Attorney, serving out his term. In November, 1910, he was elected Railroad Commissioner from the Third District and chosen as president of the Commission in January, 1911.

ALEXANDER GORDON (Republican) was born in Hants County, Nova Scotia, October 16, 1846. He received a common school education and was brought up on a farm. In 1869 he moved to California, settling in San Joaquin County, where he engaged in the sheep raising industry. In 1875 he moved to Fresno and began the growing of raisins on a large scale. Since 1901 he has made his residence in Sacramento, where he became a director and the vice-president of the Sacramento Bank. From 1903 to 1907 he served as member of auditing board to Commission of Public Works. From 1907 to 1911 he served as member of Consulting River Board, Department of Engineering. Elected member of Railroad Commission November 8, 1910, from the First District.

HARVEY D. LOVELAND (Republican) was born in New York in 1853 and received his education in the schools of that State. For nine years he taught school in New York and Kansas, to which latter State he moved in 1876, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1881, but after practicing for a few years engaged in mercantile affairs, to which he has since given his attention. He became a resident of San Francisco in 1887. For several years he was connected with two of the largest mercantile institutions on the coast. He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs; was for six years President of the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association; has also recently retired from the presidency of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress. As traffic director and later as president of the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association, he assisted in accumulating the evidence and prosecuting the suits before the Interstate Commerce Commission in defense of the jobbing interests of the coast in what are known as the St. Louis Case, the State Toll Case, the Spokane Case, and others. He is vice-president of the International Mercantile and Bond Company, and president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company. Mr. Loveland is also prominent in Masonic circles and is Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of California. He was a member of Governor Pardee's staff and Paymaster General of Governor Gillett's staff, with the rank of Colonel. He was appointed Railroad Commissioner for the Second District by Governor J. N. Gillett November 23, 1907, to succeed Andrew M. Wilson, resigned.

EDWIN O. EDGERTON (Republican) was born in Yreka, California, January 8, 1876; educated in the common schools and University of Southern California; admitted to the bar in 1898; practiced law eleven years in Los Angeles, California; became secretary of Municipal League March, 1909; appointed member of the State Railroad Commission March 13, 1912.

MAX THELEN (Rpublican) was born in Nebraska, 1880; came to San Diego County, California, in 1888; graduated from National City, San Diego County, public schools and high school; worked five years on ranch; entered University of California August, 1900; graduated May, 1904; Harvard Law School, 1904 to 1906; in office of Olney & Olney, attorneys-at-law, San Francisco, November, 1906, to May, 1907; assistant attorney and then attorney for Western Pacific Railway Company from May, 1907, to April, 1911; attorney for California State Railroad Commission April, 1911, to date; appointed member of Railroad Commission March 13, 1912; first secretary and organizer of Berkeley Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican Club; vice-president of City Club of Berkeley; member of Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, University of California Club, and American Society of International Law; lecturer on International Law, University of California; joint author with John M. Eshleman of public utilities act.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

RICHARD E. COLLINS (Republican) was born in the town of Weaverville, Trinity County, California, March 28, 1873, and educated in the public schools of that section; he is a miner by occupation, with residence at Redding, Shasta County; in 1902 he was elected Assessor of Shasta County, and elected Member of the State Board of Equalization for the Third District, November 6, 1906, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties; was reëlected to the same office in 1910 as the nominee of the Republican and Democratic parties.

JEFF McELVAINE (Republican) was born in San Bernardino, California, July 27, 1862, and educated in the public schools of his native city; his business is that of real estate broker; for four years he held the appointment of Deputy County Tax Collector, and was Chief Deputy County Assessor for twelve years; in 1900 he was elected City Assessor, and was elected County Assessor in 1902; elected Member of the State Board of Equalization for the Fourth District, November 6, 1906, and reëlected to the same office November 8, 1910.

JOHN MITCHELL (Republican) was born at St. Andrews, Canada, January 1, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of New Hampshire, and in Chester Academy, in the same State; he came to California and located in San Francisco, but later removed to Oakland, Alameda County, where he has since resided; in November, 1896, he was elected member of the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, reëlected to the same office in 1900, and again elected in 1904, serving eight years as chairman of that board; in November, 1910, he was elected member of the State Board of Equalization for the Second District.

EDWARD MAXIMILIAN ROLKIN (Republican) was born in Russia, October 12, 1850, and educated in a private school; came to the United States in 1868; sought fortune as a miner in Utah, Montana, Nevada, and California, and finally located in San Francisco in 1884, since which time he has been engaged in the hotel business. Elected member of the State Board of Equalization for the First District, November 8, 1910, as the nominee of the Republican party.

A. B. NYE (Republican), State Controller and ex officio member of State Board of Equalization. (For biography, see page __.)

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

EDWIN ALEXANDER FORBES (Republican) was born in Sierra County, California, July 20, 1860. In 1867 moved to the Oregon House Valley, Yuba County, where he was reared on a farm. Attended the common schools until eighteen years of age, when he received a certificate to teach. Taught school until 1881. Entered the Law Department, University of California, in August, 1881. Graduated in May, 1884. Was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of California in June, 1884. Elected District Attorney of Yuba County in 1884, which office he held for four terms, until 1892. Admitted to practice in the Federal courts of the United States. Became interested in dredge mining, electric railroading and land enterprises to such an extent that he retired from the practice of law in 1905 and thereafter devoted his time to private business. General Forbes always had a strong inclination for military matters. He enlisted as a private of the National Guard of California on May 20, 1881, and has served on and off until the present time, having passed up through the various grades of official rank in different military organizations of the State until he attained the rank of brigadier general. At the commencement of the Spanish-American war General Forbes was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of California, and volunteered his services to the Governor of California for that war. He was commissioned as Major in the Eighth California Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and served until the muster out of his regiment in 1899. In the year 1910, accompanied by his family, he made a tour of the world and studied the military systems of the old world. Upon his return from this tour, General Forbes was appointed The Adjutant General of the State of California by Governor Hiram W. Johnson.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS (Republican) was born at Gold Hill, Nevada, November 6, 1870; he came to Fresno County, California, in 1879, where he attended the public schools; was in the drug business for a time, and then became an accountant; served as Deputy County Clerk of Fresno County for the four years 1895-1898; from 1898 to 1907 was associated with "The California Raisin Growers' Association." Elected State Treasurer November 6, 1906; reëlected November 8, 1910. Resigned office February 20, 1911, and on same day appointed Superintendent of Banks.

COMMISSIONER OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

GEORGE S. WALKER (Republican) was born at Santa Rosa, California, September 21, 1874, and educated in the public schools of this State; he made his home in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, engaged for a time in the newspaper and printing business, and then became assistant postmaster at San José. He is a journalist by profession; in November of 1900 he was elected Member of the Assembly from Santa Clara County, and reëlected in 1902; elected State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, November 6, 1906, to fill out the unexpired term of Eli Wright, expelled from the Senate; on November 3, 1908, he was reëlected for the full term. Appointed Commissioner of Building and Loan Associations April 10, 1911.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

GEORGE G. RADCLIFF (Republican) was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, February 6, 1868, where he received a common school education; moved to Watsonville, California, in June, 1882, and became an apprentice in his brother's printing office; since 1902 has been one of the two proprietors of the Watsonville *Evening Pajaronian*, and most of that period editor of said newspaper; was Clerk and Assessor of the city of Watsonville 1890-92; was Assemblyman from Santa Cruz County in the California legislative sessions of 1899, 1900, and 1901; was postmaster of Watsonville from May 1, 1902, to September 1, 1906; was appointed on April 6, 1911, Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

JOHN FRANCIS NEYLAN (Republican) was born in New York City; engaged in the newspaper profession in San Francisco for several years. Was appointed to the Board of Control June 2, 1911.

CLYDE LEROY SEAVEY (Republican) was born in Lee County, Illinois. Came to California in 1890. Assistant Secretary State Board of Examiners from 1903 to 1911.

W. P. HUMPHREY (Republican) was born in Charles City, Iowa, in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and at the University of Iowa. Is an attorney at law. Appointed member of Board of Control by Governor Johnson August 28, 1912.

STATE FORESTER.

G. MORRIS HOMANS (Republican) was born in North Vassalboro, Maine, December 23, 1881. He received his early education in the public schools in Boston, Mass., and later attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale Summer School of Forestry, special courses at Arnold Arboretum, and the Biltmore Forest School, Biltmore, North Carolina, from which school he was graduated in 1904, receiving the degree of B.F. He then entered the United States Forest Service and held various administrative positions, among which was Assistant Forest Inspector of Oregon, Washington and Alaska, finally attaining the rank of Assistant District Forester in 1908 in charge of the office of Silviculture, with headquarters at San Francisco. He resigned from the Forest Service in March, 1910, to accept the appointment of State Forester of California.

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

MATT I. SULLIVAN was born in Grass Valley, in Nevada County, California, November 3, 1857. His parents were Michael M. and Margaret Sullivan, California pioneers who came to this State in the spring of 1852. With them he moved to San Francisco at the age of about four years. He attended St. Ignatius College and graduated from that institution in 1876, receiving the degrees of A.B. and LL.D., and was admitted to the bar at San Francisco in November, 1879. He was one of the supervisors appointed by Mayor Taylor in July, 1897, to succeed indicted members of the Schmitz administration. In February, 1911, he was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson a member of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California and was elected its president. In September, 1912, he was chosen dean of the law college of St. Ignatius University.

MARSHALL STIMSON (Republican) was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 21, 1876, and has resided in Los Angeles, Cal., since 1887. He was educated at Los Angeles High School, Harvard University, and Harvard Law School. Director Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 1908-1910; Executive Committee Municipal League, 1906-1911; President Good Government Organization, 1910; Chairman Lincoln-Roosevelt Republican League, 1910; Chairman Seventh District Republican Congressional Committee; delegate National Republican Convention, 1912; member State Republican Executive Committee; member California Club, Union League Club, University Club, City Club, and Los Angeles Country Club.

CHESTER H. ROWELL (Republican) was born in Bloomington, Ill., November 1, 1867; son of Jonathan H. and Maria S. (Woods) Rowell; educated in Bloomington public schools, Illinois State Normal University, University of Michigan and Universities of Halle and Berlin, Germany. Clerk to Committee on Elections, U. S. House of Representatives, in 51st Congress; taught in high school and academies and in the University of Illinois; since 1898 has been editor and manager of the Fresno *Republican;* is a member of the National Advisory Board of the Associated Press and a Director of the California Leased Wire Circuit, Associated Press; was President of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League and is a member of the Republican State Committee.

ARTHUR ARLETT was born in Oakland, California, May 13, 1875. Went to public school there until ten years old. Entered the university of labor and hard knocks at that age. Learned the trade of bricklayer and has been continuously engaged in building construction. Was married in Anaconda, Mont., in 1898. Has two daughters and a son. Resides at Berkeley. Has been a director of the Berkeley Y. M. C. A. for ten years and is a member of the State Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Is extensively engaged in general contracting and building around San Francisco Bay and in Oregon. Was appointed by Governor Hiram W. Johnson as a member of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California August 21, 1912, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. Cameron Rogers of Santa Barbara.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

GEORGE C. PARDEE (Republican) was born at San Francisco, July 25, 1857. Attended public schools, City College, San Francisco; McClure's California Military Academy, College School, High School, Oakland; graduated from University of California, Ph.B., 1879, M.A., 1883; studied medicine Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco, 1881-82; graduated University of Leipzig, Germany, M.D., 1885. Member of Oakland Board of Health, 1889-91; member of Oakland City Council, 1891-93; Mayor of Oakland, 1893-95; Regent of University of California, 1889-1903; Governor of California, 1903-07; member National Conservation Commission 1907–08. President, two terms, National Irrigation Congress. Director for California of the National Conservation Congress and Trans-Mississippi Congress. Chairman Conservation Commission, State of California, since 1911.

FRANCIS CUTTLE (Republican) was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1864. Came to California in 1881. Was first engaged in the care of orange orchards; in 1888 became superintendent of the Riverside Water Company and has acted as its superintendent and president until the present time. Was one of the organizers of the Tri-Counties Reforestation Committee and has been its chairman since its organization, six years ago. Is also president of the Water Conservation Association. This organization has been instrumental in conserving storm waters of the Santa Ana River for the benefit of the irrigators of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange counties. Was appointed a member of the State Conservation Commission by Governor Johnson in May, 1911.

J. P. BAUMGARTNER (Republican) is a native of Missouri, born at Columbia, in that State. He is self-educated. Came to California in 1887 and has ever since been engaged in the newspaper business in southern California, as part proprietor of the Riverside *Press*, and sole owner of the Pasadena *Star*, Long Beach *Press*, and Santa Ana *Register*, the latter of which he now owns and edits. He was appointed a member of the Conservation Commission of the State of California by Governor Johnson in August, 1911.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION ADVISORY BOARD.

NEWELL DYKE DARLINGTON (Republican) was born January 4, 1874, in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Attended school at West Chester, Pennsylvania, and afterward studied civil engineering at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Moved to Los Angeles in 1894, where he has practiced his profession up to the present time. Was appointed a member of the Board of Public Utilities of the city of Los Angeles in 1911 by Mayor Alexander, which position he resigned in June of the same year. Appointed member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Engineering, August 1, 1911.

CHARLES DUCHESNE BLANEY (Progressive Republican) was born in Chicago. Attended Princeton University; then in business in Chicago until 1882, when he came to California. Invested in California real estate. Retired from active business in 1901. Appointed member of California Highway Commission in 1911. Never held office before. Resides near Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California.

BURTON A. TOWNE (Republican) was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, September 24, 1874, and attended the public schools and university of that State. After leaving the university he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento in the machinery, drafting and testing departments. Since then, he has been engaged in viticulture near Lodi, and during the year 1909, 1910 and 1911 he was a member of the San Joaquin County Highway Commission, which position he resigned to take a membership in the Department of Engineering of the State of California, as one of the three appointed members of that board.

HIGHWAY ENGINEER.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER (Republican) was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and educated in the public schools of that city and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1893; during the years 1893 to 1910 he was the executive officer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and after 1902 was its Chief Engineering Officer. During this period, the Commission built nearly 800 miles of state highways. In January, 1910, assumed the position of secretary-engineer of the San Diego County (California) Highway Commission and had full charge, under the direction of the Commission, of the main public highway work in that county until August, 1911. In 1907 he was appointed to be a special agent of the Office of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1908 he served as a delegate from Massachusetts at the First International Road Congress at Paris. He has been a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers since 1894 and of the American Society of Civil Engineers since June, 1909. For fourteen years he was the secretary of the Massachusetts Highway Association, and is now an honorary member of that organization; he has recently been chosen as a director of the American Road Builders' Association.

COMMISSIONER OF HORTICULTURE.

A. J. COOK (Republican) was born at Owosso, Michigan, in 1842; educated in public schools until 1858, working vacations on his father's farm. Entered Michigan Agricultural College in 1858, from which he received the degree of B.S. in 1862, M.S. in 1865, and D.Sc. in 1905. Studied at Harvard 1867 and 1868. At Cornell in 1878 and 1879. Instructor in mathematics in Michigan Agricultural College two years. Professor of Zoology and Entomology from 1868 to 1893. Entomologist in Michigan Experiment Station 1888-91. Agricultural extension work, Michigan Agricultural College, 1875 to 1893. Curator General Museum 1875 to 1893. Professor of Biology, Pomona College, Claremont, and Curator Museum, 1894-1911. Conductor Agricultural extension work, University of California, 1894 to 1905. First to make kerosene emulsion (1877), and to demonstrate and advocate the use of the arsenites as a specific against the codling moth in 1880. Author: Beekeeper's Guide, Injurious Insects of Michigan, The Silo and Silage, Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, Birds of Michigan; sponsor for Pomona College Journals of Entomology and Botany, and of Laguna Laboratory Report; appointed State Commissioner of Horticulture of California in 1911.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

ARTHUR JUDSON PILLSBURY (Republican) was born in New Hampshire, January 31, 1854; emigrated with his parents in October of the same year to the then territory of Kansas, to which the father removed with the purpose of aiding in making Kansas a free state. Mr. Pillsbury grew to manhood in Kansas, was educated in the common schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but practiced newspaper work instead; married and came to California in 1881; since then has been identified with several newspapers; was secretary of the State Board of Examiners under the administration of Governor Pardee; appointed a member of the Industrial Accident Board, and, upon the organization of said board, was elected its chairman.

WILLIS I. MORRISON (Republican) was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 16, 1881. Father was an officer in the United States Army and early life was spent in military posts in various parts of the United States; graduated from Princeton University in 1902 with degree of A.B. and from the Harvard Law School in 1905 with the degree of LL.B. Moved to California from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1904. Admitted to the bar August 28, 1905, and since that time has been practicing law in Los Angeles, California, while residing in Pasadena. Appointed as a member of the Industrial Accident Board for a term of two years from September 1, 1911.

WILL J. FRENCH (Republican) was born at Auckland, New Zealand, August 13, 1871; he received a public school education, and is a printer and journalist, with residence at Oakland, Alameda County; is a former editor of the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*, and a past president of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Typographical Union, No. 21, of San Francisco.

STATE MINERALOGIST.

WILLIAM H. STORMS, who was appointed State Mineralogist by Governor Johnson on November 25, 1911, was born in New Jersey, April 17, 1859. In June, 1878, at the age of 19, he went to the Black Hills of South Dakota, and lived in that region for nearly nine years. It was there he gained his early mining experience. He came to California in January, 1887, and has been a resident of this State ever since. On October 1, 1892, he was appointed field assistant to William Irelan, Jr., then State Mineralogist, and continued through the term of J. J. Crawford, who succeeded Mr. Irelan as State Mineralogist. In 1900 he received a special appointment from Governor Henry T. Gage to make a study of the mines of the Mother Lode of California. The result of that work was issued by the State Mining Bureau as Bulletin No. 18. Mr. Storms has had the management of several large mines in California at various times, and has a wide knowledge of the mineral resources of the State. He was also editor of the Mining and Scientific Press for over five years, has contributed largely to the technical mining papers of the United States, and is well known throughout the mining regions of the west.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

GEORGE W. MARSTON, of San Diego, was born in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, on October 22, 1850. In 1870 he went to San Diego, California, and there, in 1873, he started a drygoods business, which has grown with the city until now it is the oldest and one of the largest in southern California. Mr. Marston is president of the board of trustees of Pomona College, and has been a member of the board for twenty-five years. He holds the vice-presidency of the American Civic Association and is president of the San Diego Civic Association; has been twice president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and was chairman for five years of the railroad committee that promoted the San Diego and Arizona railroad, which was later sold to John D. Spreckels. Mr. Marston was first chairman of the Park Board and is now a member of the buildings and grounds committee of the San Diego 1915 Exposition.

THOMAS O'HALLARAN, of San Diego, was born at La Grange, Missouri, in 1857. He moved to St. Louis in 1880, entering the mural decorative business. He continued in this business in various parts of the country, moving about in search of health, and living in Columbus, Ohio, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Denver, Colorado. In 1901 he moved to San Diego, California, where he has since been in the real estate business. He is state inheritance tax appraiser in San Diego County, and member of the buildings and grounds committee of the San Diego Exposition.

RUSSELL C. ALLEN, of San Diego, was born in Boston on January 27, 1859. He lived in Cambridge for some time, graduating from Harvard in 1880, then attended Columbia Law School, and was in a law office in Wall Street, New York, until 1882, when he decided that he wanted to live an outdoor life. He went to San Diego, California, and bought a fruit ranch in Sweetwater Valley, several miles from the city. He is now chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee of the San Diego Exposition.

STATE ENGINEER.

WILBUR F. McCLURE was born in Ohio in December, 1856, and lived there until the fall of 1860, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he resided until the spring of 1879. He was in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, and New Mexico from 1879 to 1883, and then came to California, where he has since resided. The period of his life in Pennsylvania was spent in school, at work and in teaching in the public schools. One year in Missouri was spent in teaching. The following three years were spent in railroad surveys and construction. The time in California has been spent in railroad, marine, municipal and general engineering practice. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Johnson January 26, 1912.

STATE WATER COMMISSION.

S. C. GRAHAM (Republican) was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, in 1862. Common school education. Worked in the eastern oil fields (Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Kentucky). Came to California in 1888. Lived in Ventura County, California, from 1888 to 1898, and has lived in Los Angeles from 1898 to the present time. Engaged in the production of oil, or in work connected with the production of oil, in California for twenty-three years. Actively identified with the non-partisan movement and the good government organization in the city and county of Los Angeles for several years. Served one short term as member of the Board of Police Commissioners in Los Angeles City. Appointed member of the State Board of Control (Water Power) by Governor Johnson, April 24, 1911.

CHARLES DAVID MARX (Republican) was born at Toledo, Ohio, October 10, 1857; educated in the public schools of Toledo, Cornell University, and Karlsruhe (Germany) Polytechnic. Practicing civil engineer since 1881 and professor of civil engineering since 1884; Cornell University 1884-1890; University of Wisconsin 1890-1891; Stanford University 1891 to date. School trustee and town trustee of Palo Alto for a number of terms. At present member of Board of Public Works of Palo Alto.

HAROLD THOMAS POWER (Republican) was born at Damascus, Placer County, California, February 7, 1857; he was educated in the public schools of his native State, taking a commercial course in the Pacific Business College, San Francisco, afterward (1875-1880) associated with the Union Iron Works. From 1887 to 1910 was superintendent of Hidden Treasure and May Flower Gravel Mining companies, and Morning Star Mining Company, all in Placer County. Representative in the California Legislature, thirty-second session. Presidential Elector 1900. Trustee of California State Mining Bureau 1903-10. President Board of Trustees 1908-10.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

E. C. COOPER (Republican) was born in Eureka, California, on October 6, 1868. In 1891 he graduated from the Hastings College of the Law and commenced the practice of his profession in his home city. He was District Attorney of Humboldt County from 1889 to 1903, and was City Attorney of Eureka from 1903 to 1907. He was private secretary to Governor Gillett from 1907 until 1910, receiving his appointment as Insurance Commissioner on June 15th of that year.

LABOR COMMISSIONER.

JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN (Republican and Union Labor) was born in San Francisco, June 19, 1873, and educated in the public schools of that city. He served as a member of the Board of Health in 1908–09; was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, 1910–11, and resigned March 1, 1911, to accept the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under Governor Hiram W. Johnson.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

JAMES LOUIS GILLIS (Republican) was born at Richmond, Washington County, Iowa, October 3, 1857, the son of Charles and Emily Eliza (Gelatt) Gillis. He received his education in the public schools of Sacramento, California, and began as messenger with the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company in 1872; on December 25, 1881, he married Kate Petree, of Sacramento. He retired from the railway service as assistant superintendent in 1894; was keeper of archives, Secretary of State's office, from 1895 to 1899; clerk Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, sessions of 1895, 1897 and 1899; State Librarian of California since April 1, 1899; president Sacramento Oil Company; vice-president Acme Development Company; president California Library Association from 1906 to 1909, and from 1910 to date; member American Library Association, National Association State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries; member Sutter Club, Sacramento.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

CARL WESTERFELD was born at San Francisco on December 11, 1869, and attended the public schools of that city. He entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1893; entered Hastings College of the Law, and graduated in 1896; admitted to practice law in 1896. Appointed Fish and Game Commissioner November 28, 1911.

MICHAEL J. CONNELL was born in Ireland, where he received his early education. Arrived in Boston in 1875, where he remained for two years. He came west to Utah, remaining there but a short time before going to Montana, where he resided in Deer Lodge. He soon became engaged in several enterprises in different parts of Montana, establishing large industrial plants. He came to California in 1901, and resides in Los Angeles. Appointed Fish and Game Commissioner June 17, 1908.

FRANK MILLARD NEWBERT was born in Sacramento County on March 4, 1872. He is a graduate of the Sacramento Grammar School and Professor Atkinson's Business College. He has been associated with the Kimball Upson Company since 1895. He gained his knowledge of the wishes of the huntsman and angler through his connection with one of the largest sporting goods houses in the West. Mr. Newbert comes of a family of sportsmen. He is one of the best combination field and trap shots in America to-day, and is authority on all outdoor sports.

BOARD OF STATE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN JOSEPH DWYER was born in San Francisco, California, November 2, 1861, and has resided in that city ever since. He was educated in the public schools, was graduated from the University of California in 1882 with the degree of A.B., and from the Hastings College of the Law in 1885 with the degree of LL. B.; has practiced law in San Francisco since 1885; appointed member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners on March 17, 1911, and elected President of the Board July 25, 1911. He is a retired lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard of California.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, appointed Harbor Commissioner on July 26, 1911, was born in London, England, in 1856. His parents arrived in New York City in 1859, and he attended the public schools there. Since 1877 he has been in California, and after a business career of twenty-five years as a merchant tailor, he retired in 1902, and has taken an active interest in politics ever since.

JOHN H. McCALLUM, appointed a member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners on July 30, 1912, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1870. He has resided in San Francisco during the last twenty-two years, and has been engaged in the lumber business as vice-president of J. W. Schouten & Co. for the last twenty years.

STATE SENATORS.

1. CHARLES PRYDE CUTTEN (Republican) was born at Eureka, California, May 8, 1875. Educated in public schools. Graduated from Leland Stanford Junior University, 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Law. Is now practicing as an attorney, with offices at 1209 Humboldt Bank Building, San Francisco. Attorney for State Commission in Lunacy. Elected Member of Assembly from Second District November 6, 1906. Elected State Senator from First District November 3, 1908.

2. THADDEUS WILTON HUFF SHANAHAN (Democrat) was born in Colusa County, California, January 11, 1859. Educated in the public schools and under the tuition of his father, David N. Shanahan; attorney at law. Residence and business address, Redding. Member of and served during the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth and thirty-second sessions of the Assembly. Speaker *pro tem* of the Twenty-eighth Assembly. Commissioner for the Revision and Reform of the Law of California, 1897 to 1899. Elected State Senator from the Second District November 8, 1910.

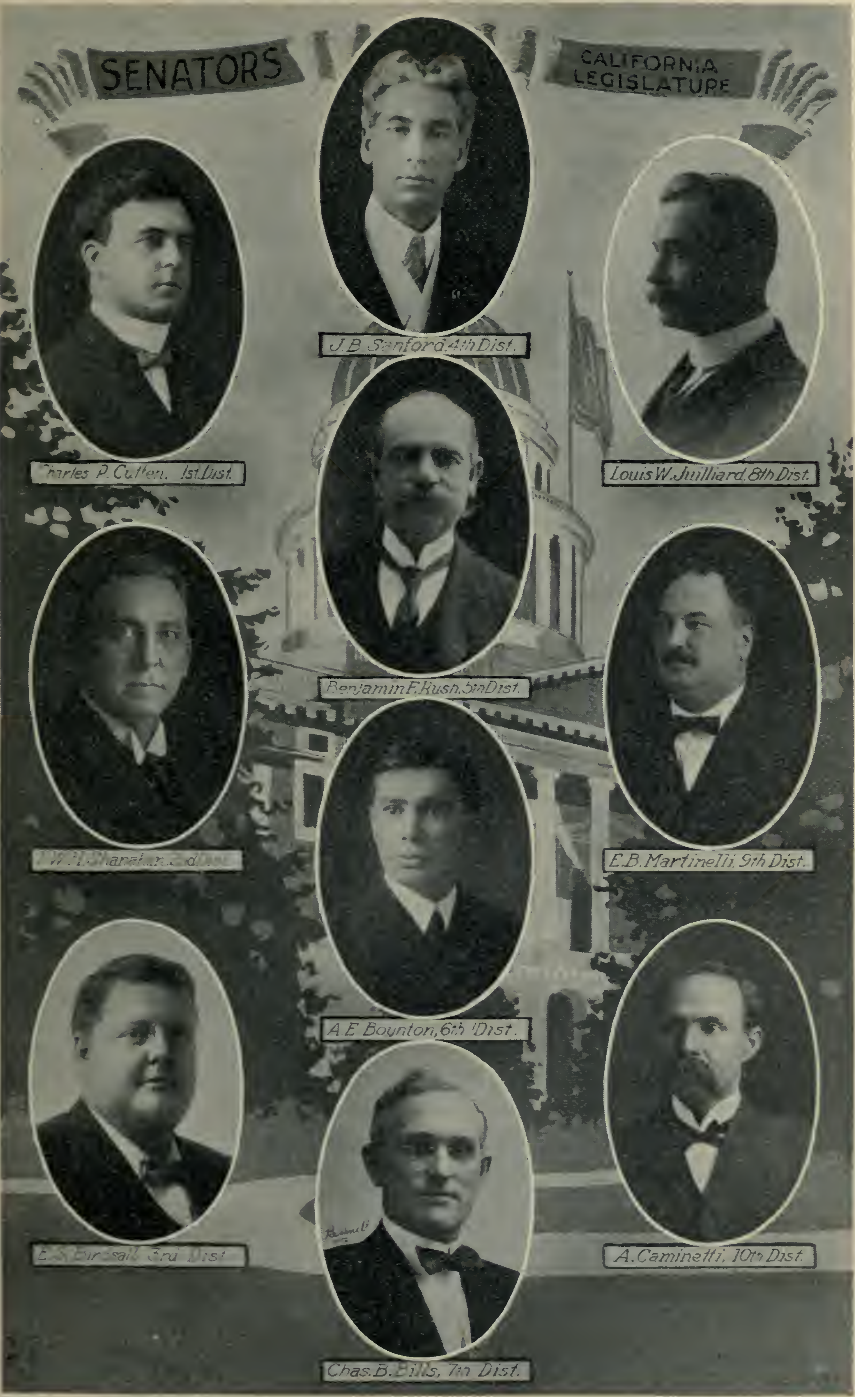
3. ERNEST STRATTON BIRDSALL (Republican) was born at Sacramento, June 27, 1876, and educated in the public schools of that city, afterwards taking a course in the College of Agriculture, University of California; is an olive-grower, with residence at East Auburn, Placer County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Tenth District, November 6, 1906; elected State Senator from the Third District, November 3, 1908.

4. JOHN BUNYAN SANFORD (Democrat) was born at Shelbyville, Tennessee, May 17, 1869; came to California in January, 1882; attended public schools of Mendocino County, also Normal School at San José; taught school for eight years, and served as member of Board of Education of Mendocino County for several terms; editor and proprietor of Ukiah *Dispatch-Democrat;* residence and business address Ukiah, California. Has served as Trustee of State Normal School, San José; elected Member of Assembly from Ninth District November, 1894; reëlected November, 1896, and again elected November, 1898; elected State Senator from Fourth District November 4, 1902; reëlected November 6, 1906, and again elected November 8, 1910. He is the oldest member of the Legislature from point of service, and when his present term expires will have served eighteen years in the Legislature — six years in the Assembly and twelve years in the Senate.

5. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RUSH (Republican) was born in Sacramento County, California, in 1852; he received a common school education, and is a farmer and stock raiser, with residence at Suisun, Solano County; he served a term as Sheriff of that county from 1892 to 1896; he is a member of the State Board of Agriculture; elected State Senator from the Fifth District November 8, 1904; reëlected November 3, 1908.

6. ALBERT EUGENE BOYNTON (Republican) was born in Oroville, October 9, 1875; educated at Oroville Union High School and University of Michigan; attorney at law. Residence and business address, Oroville, California. Served as a member of the first Board of Trustees of city of Oroville; elected State Senator from Sixth District November 6, 1906; reëlected November 8, 1910, having received Republican, Democratic and Socialist nominations. President *pro tem.* of Senate, thirty-ninth session.

7. CHARLES BROWNELL BILLS (Republican) was born at Ithaca, New York, May 5, 1863; received a common school education; fruit merchant; business and residence address. Sacramento, California; elected Senator from the Seventh District November 3, 1908.


SENATORS
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
J. B. Sanford 4th Dist.
Charles P. Cutten. 1st Dist.
Louis W. Juilliard. 8th Dist.
Benjamin F. Rush. 5th Dist.
W. T. Shanahan 2d Dist.
E. B. Martinelli. 9th Dist.
A. E. Boynton, 6th Dist.
E. S. Birdsall 3rd Dist.
A. Caminetti. 10th Dist.
Chas. B. Bills, 7th Dist.

8. LOUIS W. JUILLIARD (Democrat) was born at Red Bluff, California, June 29, 1861, and received his education in the public schools and the Pacific Methodist College; in 1895 he was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, and is now following that profession, with residence at Santa Rosa. For three terms he was County Clerk of Sonoma County, and has served as a member of the Santa Rosa Board of Education; served twenty-one years as an officer of the Fifth Infantry Regiment, National Guard of California, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fourteenth District, Sonoma County, on November 3, 1908; elected State Senator from Eighth District, Sonoma County, on November 8, 1910.

9. ENNIO B. MARTINELLI (Republican) was born of Swiss parents at Nicasio, Marin County, California, February 15, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and at Santa Clara College, from which institution he graduated in 1889 with the degree of A.M. He became an attorney at law, and practices his profession at San Rafael, where he served as City Attorney from 1893 to 1895. From 1895 to 1899 he served as District Attorney of Marin County, and from 1902 to 1909 was a member of the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital. On November 3, 1908, he was elected State Senator from the Ninth District.

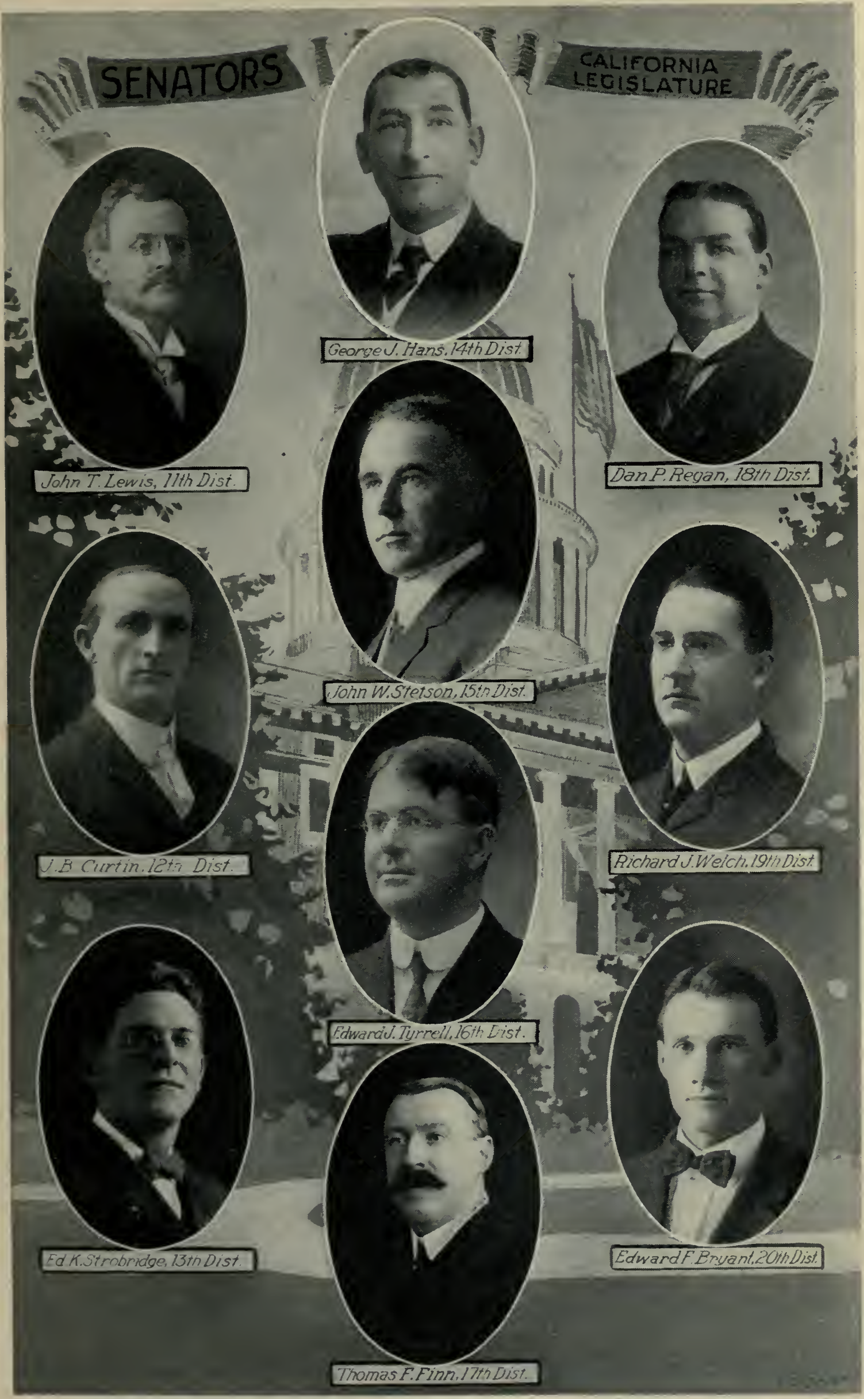
10. ANTHONY CAMINETTI (Democrat) was born at Jackson, Amador County, California, July 30, 1854; he was educated in the public schools, and took up the law as a profession; during the years of 1878 to 1882, inclusive, he held the office of District Attorney of Amador County; in 1882 he was elected Member of the Assembly from his home county and served through the session of 1883 and the extra session of 1884; in 1886 he was elected State Senator from Amador and Calaveras counties for the sessions of 1887 and 1889; in 1890 he was elected Member of Congress from the Second District, and reëlected in 1892; in 1896 he was again elected member of the Assembly from Amador County and reëlected in 1898; in April, 1897, he was appointed Code Commissioner by Governor Budd, and served until July 31, 1899; elected State Senator from the Tenth District November 6, 1906, and reëlected in November, 1910.

11. JOHN THOMAS LEWIS (Republican) was born at Sutter Creek, Amador County, California; received his education in public schools; building contractor; resides at Stockton, California; elected State Senator from Eleventh District November 3, 1908.

12. JOHN BARRY CURTIN (Democrat) was born at Gold Springs, Tuolumne County, California, May 15, 1867; he received his education in the public schools and from private instruction, and is an attorney at law, with residence at Sonora; in 1892 he was elected District Attorney of Tuolumne County, and elected State Senator from the Twelfth District in 1898; he was reëlected in 1902, and again reëlected November 6, 1906; reëlected State Senator from Twelfth District November 8, 1910. Since 1905, Senator Curtin has been a State Commissioner on Revenue and Taxation.

13. EDWARD KEATING STROBRIDGE (Republican) was born at Truckee, Nevada County, California, June 8, 1869, and received a public school and business college education; he is a fruit grower, with residence at Hayward; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-sixth District November 8, 1904, and reëlected November 6, 1906; on November 3, 1908, he was elected State Senator from the Thirteenth District.

14. GEORGE JACOB HANS (Republican) is a native of San Francisco, born April 5, 1868, and received a public school and business education; he is an accountant, with residence in Fruitvale, Alameda County; was for ten years a member of the Board of Trustees of Bray School District and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the John C. Fremont High School at Fruitvale; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-first District November 6, 1906; reëlected November 3, 1908; elected State Senator from Fourteenth Senatorial District November 8, 1910.


SENATORS
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
George J. Hans, 14th Dist.
John T. Lewis, 11th Dist.
Dan P. Regan, 18th Dist.
John W. Stetson, 15th Dist.
J. B. Curtin, 12th Dist.
Richard J. Welch, 19th Dist.
Edward J. Tyrrell, 16th Dist.
Ed K. Strobridge, 13th Dist.
Edward F. Bryant, 20th Dist.
Thomas F. Finn, 17th Dist.

15. JOHN WALTER STETSON (Republican) was born at Fruitvale, Alameda County, California, September 24, 1871; he received his education in the public schools and in the University of California and is an attorney at law, with residence in Oakland; was elected to the office of City Justice for that city in 1898, and again in 1902; on August 1, 1903, he was appointed attorney for the State Commission in Lunacy; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fiftieth District November 6, 1906; elected State Senator from the Fifteenth District November 3, 1908.

16. EDWARD J. TYRRELL (Republican) was born at Oakland, California, May 19, 1880; educated in Oakland's public grammar and high schools; attorney at law; residence and business address, Oakland, California; secretary to Mayor Frank K. Mott from April 1, 1905, to January 1, 1911; elected State Senator from Sixteenth District November 8, 1910.

17. THOMAS F. FINN (Republican and Union Labor) was born at San Francisco, November 23, 1873; received a common school education, and is by occupation a clerk. In 1902 he was elected on the Democratic and Union Labor tickets as a Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, at San Francisco, for which city he has also since served as a member of the Board of Supervisors, president of the Fire Commissioners, and member of the Board of Police Commissioners. On November 3, 1908, he was elected State Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District on the Republican and Union Labor tickets; on November 2, 1909, he was elected on the Union Labor ticket as Sheriff of the city and county of San Francisco.

18. DANIEL P. REGAN (Republican) was born at San Francisco, April 16, 1881; educated at St. Patrick's parochial school; clerk; business address, 22 Ninth street, San Francisco; elected State Senator from Eighteenth District November 8, 1910.

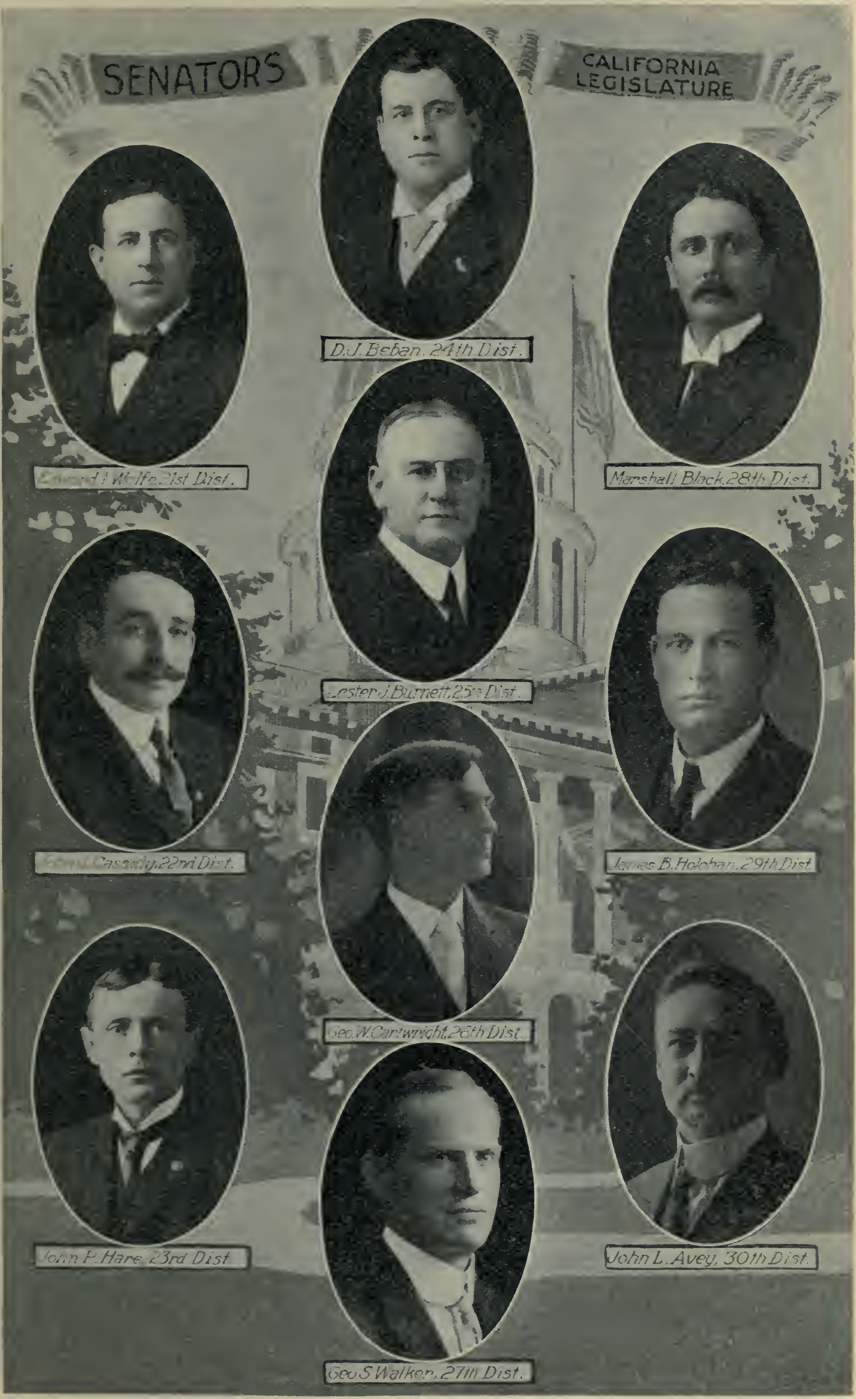
19. RICHARD J. WELCH (Republican and Union Labor) was born in New York State, February 13, 1869, and educated in the public schools; in 1885 he came to California; in November, 1900, he was elected State Senator from the Nineteenth District and reëlected November 8, 1904; on June 1, 1903, he received the appointment of Chief Wharfinger for the Harbor of San Francisco; retired from that position July 1, 1907; reëlected State Senator from the Nineteenth District November 3, 1908.

20. EDWARD F. BRYANT (Republican) was born in San Francisco, May 23, 1879; received his education in public schools of native city; clerk; residence, 305 North avenue, San Francisco; elected State Senator from Twentieth District November 8, 1910.

21. EDWARD I. WOLFE (Republican) was born in Hull, England, March 15, 1860; in 1874 he came to California, and attended the public schools of San Francisco, studied law, and was admitted to practice; from 1891 to 1893 he was secretary of the new City Hall Commission in San Francisco; elected State Senator from the Twenty-first District in 1896, and reëlected in 1900; again reëlected November 8, 1904; again reëlected November 3, 1908, on the Republican and Union Labor tickets.

22. JOHN J. CASSIDY (Republican) was born in San Francisco, March 28, 1870; educated in public schools of San Francisco, graduating from Boys' High School in class of '87; completed business course at Heald's Business College; from 1895 to 1899 connected with Secretary of State's office; Deputy County Clerk of city and county of San Francisco during term of late County Clerk William A. Deane; is now connected with Law Department of United Railroads; business address, Balboa Building, San Francisco; elected State Senator from Twenty-second District November 8, 1910.

23. JOHN PATRICK HARE (Democrat), native of San Francisco, born December 27, 1873; educated at Sacred Heart College and was graduated from that institution in 1891; is engaged in the wholesale cigar business. On November 3, 1908,


SENATORS
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
D. J. Beban, 24th Dist.
Edward I. Wolfe, 21st Dist.
Marshall Black, 28th Dist.
Lester J. Burnett, 25th Dist.
[illegible] Cassidy, 22nd Dist.
James B. Holohan, 29th Dist.
Geo. W. Cartwright, 26th Dist.
John P. Hare, 23rd Dist.
John L. Avey, 30th Dist.
Geo. S. Walker, 27th Dist.

was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-third District on the Democratic and Union Labor tickets; is now a member of the Board of Election Commissioners of the city and county of San Francisco, having been appointed to the last named office on January 8, 1909.

24. DOMINICK JOSEPH BEBAN (Republican) was born in San Francisco, May 16, 1872; graduate of the public schools of the city and county of San Francisco; is a printing pressman by trade; from 1906 to 1908 held the position of Deputy Sheriff in San Francisco; elected a Member of the Assembly from the Forty-third Assembly District November 6, 1906, on the Republican and Union Labor tickets; reëlected November 3, 1908, as the nominee of the same parties; from 1910 to 1912 again held the position of Deputy Sheriff in San Francisco; elected to the Senate from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District of San Francisco November 3, 1910, on the Republican ticket.

25. LESTER GRANT BURNETT (Republican) is a native of San Francisco, where he was born August 7, 1867; he received his education in the public schools, St. Matthew's Hall at San Mateo, Trinity School at San Francisco, the University of California, and Hastings College of the Law; he is practicing his profession of attorney at law, with residence in his native city; elected State Senator from Twenty-fifth District November 3, 1908.

26. GEORGE WILDER CARTWRIGHT (Democrat) was born in Coles County, Illinois, November 9, 1865, but in July of 1869 removed to California, and received his education in the public schools of this State, together with individual instruction at home; he settled in Fresno County, and in 1896 was elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-second District; in 1898 he was elected County Clerk; on March 12, 1903, he was admitted to practice as a lawyer; elected State Senator from the Twenty-sixth District November 6, 1906; reëlected State Senator from Twenty-sixth District November 8, 1910.

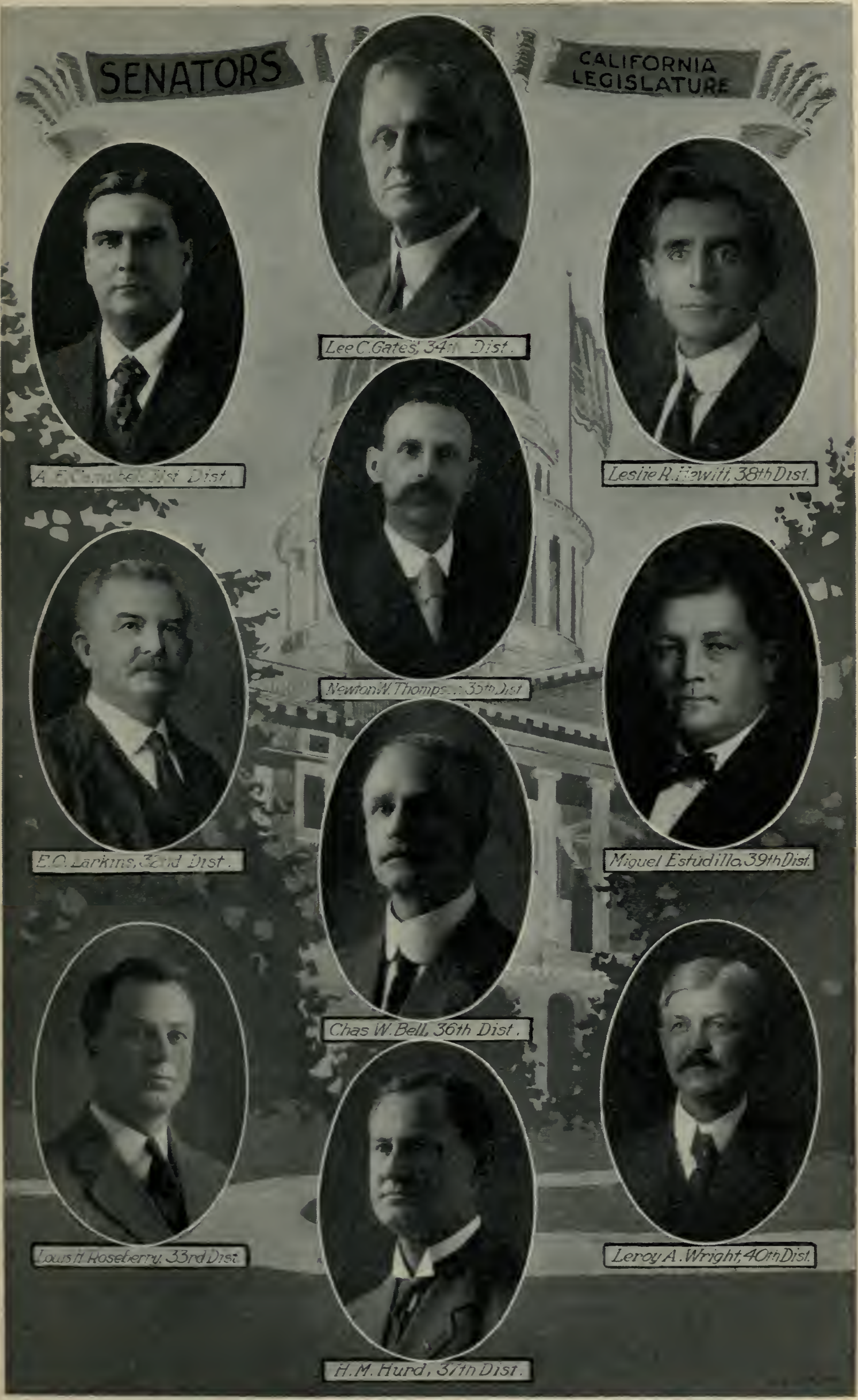
27. GEORGE S. WALKER (Republican) was born at Santa Rosa, California, September 21, 1874, and educated in the public schools of this State; he made his home in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, engaged for a time in the newspaper and printing business, and then became assistant postmaster at San José. In November of 1900 he was elected Member of the Assembly from Santa Clara County, and reëlected in 1902; elected State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District November 6, 1906, to fill out the unexpired term of Eli Wright; on November 3, 1908, he was reëlected for the full term; on April 10, 1911, he was appointed State Building and Loan Commissioner.

28. MARSHALL BLACK (Republican) was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 19, 1870; educated at Ohio Wesleyan University and Leland Stanford, Jr. University; business, real estate and loans; was elected a Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-seventh Assembly District November, 1902; elected State Senator from Twenty-eighth District November 6, 1906, and reëlected November 8, 1910.

29. JAMES B. HOLOHAN (Democrat) was born at Watsonville, California, on June 19, 1871. He received his education in the public schools, and is a fruit grower, with residence in his native city. On November 3, 1908, he was elected State Senator from the Twenty-ninth District.

30. JOHN L. AVEY (Republican) was born at Logan, Ohio, January 25, 1865; educated at Penn College, Iowa, and University of Louisville, Kentucky; physician; residence and business address, Redlands, California; elected State Senator from Thirtieth District November 8, 1910.

31. ARCHIBALD E. CAMPBELL (Democrat) was born at Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, California, on April 29, 1873. He was educated in Santa Clara College, and took up the profession of law. His home is at San Luis Obispo. From January of 1899 until January of 1903 he was District Attorney of his home county. He was elected State Senator from the Thirty-first District November 3, 1908.



A. E. [illegible] 31st Dist.

Lee C. Gates, 34th Dist.

Leslie R. Hewitt, 38th Dist.

Newton W. Thompson, 35th Dist.

E. O. Larkins, 32nd Dist.

Miguel Estudillo, 39th Dist.

Chas W. Bell, 36th Dist.

Louis H. Roseberry, 33rd Dist.

Leroy A. Wright, 40th Dist.

H. M. Hurd, 37th Dist.

32. ELWOOD OLIVER LARKINS (Republican) was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, December 16, 1854; educated at North Missouri Normal School; attorney at law; residence and business address, Visalia, California; president Board of Education of city of Visalia for many years; also Councilman of that city; elected State Senator from Thirty-second District November 8, 1910.

33. LOUIS HORTON ROSEBERRY (Republican) was born at Oakland, California, February 5, 1880; graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, class '03; attorney at law; residence and business address, Santa Barbara; elected State Senator from Thirty-third District November 3, 1908; appointed attorney for State Board of Health September 12, 1911.

34. LEE C. GATES (Republican) was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 4, 1856; educated in common schools of Ohio and Indiana; read law at Dayton, Ohio; admitted to the bar in 1881; came to California in 1891; resides at Los Angeles, where he is practicing law, but specializing as chief counsel of the Title and Trust Insurance and Trust Company in real estate law; elected State Senator from Thirty-fourth District November 8, 1910.

35. NEWTON WARNER THOMPSON (Republican) was born at Pulaski, New York State, September 16, 1865; he was educated in the common schools and at Pulaski Academy; he came to California in 1885 and is an examiner of titles, with residence at Alhambra, Los Angeles County; he has served as President of the City Board of Trustees and President of the City High School Board; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-ninth District November 8, 1904; reëlected November 6, 1906, on the Republican, Democratic and Non-Partisan tickets; elected on the Republican ticket as State Senator for the Thirty-fifth District November 3, 1908.

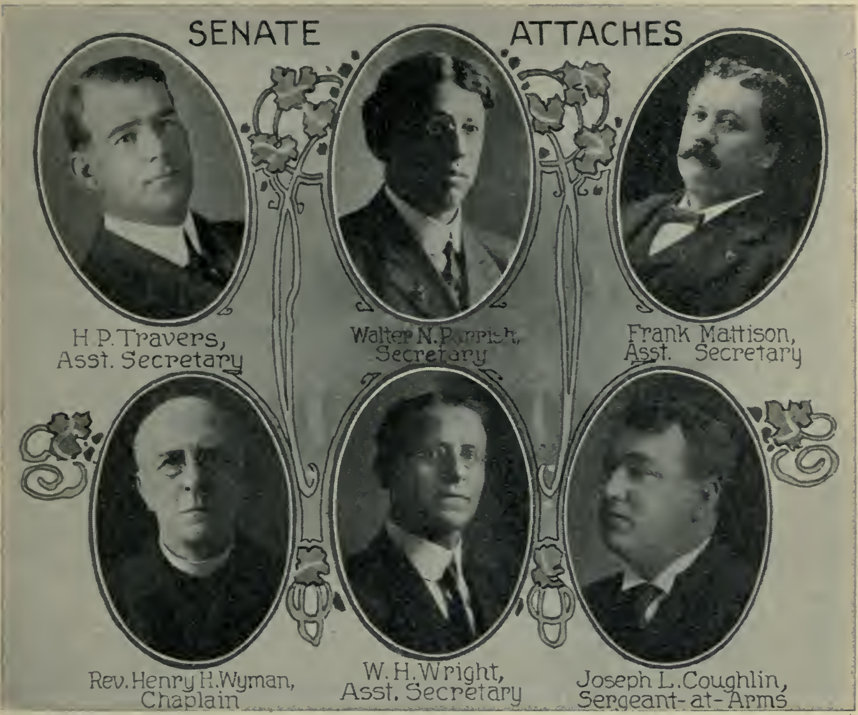
36. CHARLES WEBSTER BELL (Republican) was born at Albany, New York, June 11, 1858, and educated in the public schools; in September of 1877 he came to California, and is now in the real estate business in Pasadena; he has held the positions of Deputy County Clerk and clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, and in 1898 was elected County Clerk; elected State Senator from the Thirty-sixth District, on the Non-Partisan and Democratic tickets, November 6, 1906; reëlected November 8, 1910.

37. HENRY M. HURD (Republican) was born at Rochelle, Illinois, June 26, 1866; received his early education in public schools of his home town; later, attended the University of Southern California Law School; attorney at law; business address, 407 Central Building, Los Angeles; elected State Senator from Thirty-seventh District November 3, 1908.

38. LESLIE RANDALL HEWITT (Republican) was born at Olympia, Washington, September 12, 1867; educated in Los Angeles public and high schools, and at University of California; attorney at law; business address, 621 Merchants' Trust Building, Los Angeles, California; Assistant City Attorney of Los Angeles, 1899-1906, and City Attorney of that city, 1906-1910; elected State Senator from Thirty-eighth district November 8, 1910.

39. MIGUEL ESTUDILLO (Republican) was born at San Bernardino, California, September 20, 1870; educated in public schools and at Santa Clara College; attorney at law; residence and business address, Riverside, California; elected Member of Assembly from Seventy-eighth District November 8, 1904; reëlected November 6, 1906; elected State Senator from Thirty-ninth District November 3, 1908.

40. LEROY A. WRIGHT (Republican) was born at New London, Indiana, February 10, 1863; educated at State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas; attorney at law; residence and business address, San Diego; served as President of Park Commission and as President of the Board of Library Trustees of city of San Diego; elected State Senator from Fortieth District November 6, 1906, and reëlected from same district November 8, 1910.



ATTACHÉS OF SENATE.

WALTER N. PARRISH (Republican) was born in San Francisco September 23, 1876; graduate of Boys' High School, San Francisco; Private Secretary, Superintendent Stockton State Hospital; residence, Stockton, California; admitted to bar July 1, 1909; elected Secretary of the Senate January 1, 1911.

W. H. WRIGHT (Republican) was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, August 10, 1867; came to California in 1870; graduated from the State Normal School at Los Angeles in 1885; taught school from 1885 to 1893; was United States Storekeeper in 1893 and 1894; Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Los Angeles County from 1895 to 1897; taught school from 1897 to 1900, during which time he served on the County Board of Education and was president of that body during the last year of his term. Was in the book and stationery business in Los Angeles from 1900 until 1903; Deputy County Clerk of Los Angeles County in 1904; Assistant Secretary of the Senate, 1905; Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, 1907; Minute Clerk of the Senate, 1909; First Assistant Secretary of the Senate, 1911; County Statistician of Los Angeles County from 1907 to 1910; at present is Real Estate Valuation Deputy in the office of the County Assessor of Los Angeles County.

HARVEY P. TRAVERS (Republican) was born in Oakland, California; attended the grammar and high schools of that city, and the University of California, also College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, receiving a degree of D.D.S. He was appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Senate in 1905 and reappointed to the same position in 1907, 1909, and 1911.

FRANK MATTISON (Republican) was born at Santa Cruz, California, February 5, 1860, and received a common school education. His business is that of searcher of records, with residence in his native city. From 1891 to 1903 he was Assessor of Santa Cruz County, and from 1903 to 1907 was a member of the State

Board of Equalization. He is a member of the Board of Monterey Custom House Trustees and of the Board of Colton Hall Trustees; appointed Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the session of 1909 and again in 1911.

HENRY H. WYMAN (Republican) was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, March 6, 1849, attended the public schools at Garden, Massachusetts, and graduated from Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1871. At New York City, on March 8, 1876, he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in the Paulist Order. Father Wyman is Superior of the Paulist Fathers in California and pastor of St. Mary's (Old Cathedral) Church at San Francisco. He was elected Chaplain of the California Senate at the session of 1909.

JOSEPH L. COUGHLIN (Republican) was born in Oakland, April 16, 1880. He received his education in the public and parochial schools and at St. Mary's College. In 1903–05 he was Deputy City Auditor; in 1905–09 Deputy Superintendent of Streets, and is now Deputy City Treasurer. He was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate January 1, 1911.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1. GEORGE EDWARD MALONE (Republican) was born in Lincoln, Placer County, California, February 22, 1880; educated in public schools of Siskiyou County and San Francisco; dentist; business address, Dunsmuir, California; was elected Member of the Assembly November 8, 1910.

2. WILLIAM KEHOE (Republican) was born at Greenwood, Mendocino County, California, September 12, 1876; he finished his education at the University of Michigan, and is an attorney at law by profession, with residence at Eureka, Humboldt County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Second District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

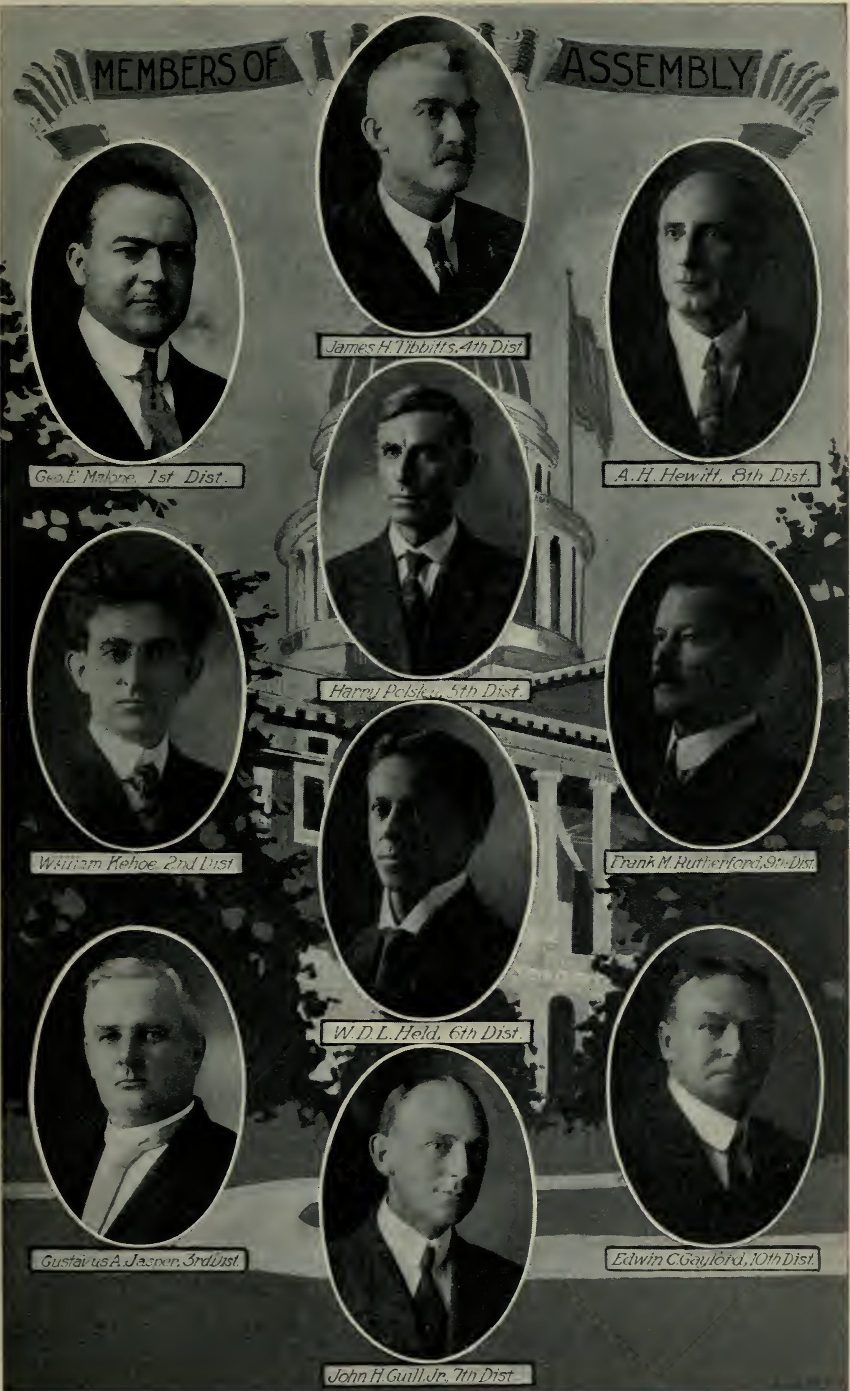
3. GUSTAVUS A. JASPER (Republican) was born in Swampscott, Massachusetts, June 28, 1867; educated in public schools of that state; newspaper publisher; business address, Fortuna, Humboldt County, California; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Third District November 8, 1910.

4. JAMES HALAR TIBBITS (Republican) was born at Newton Copper Mine, Amador County, California; received a common school education; miner; business address, Redding, California; was Member of the Assembly during the Thirty-first session, representing Amador County; on November 8, 1910, was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fourth District.

5. HARRY POLSLEY (Democrat) was born at Clarinda, Page County, Iowa, February 6, 1858; in 1863, at the age of five years, he came with his parents to California, crossing the plains with a team of oxen, and for a time attended the public schools of Nevada and Colusa counties; resides in Tehama County, seventeen miles northwest of Red Bluff; is engaged in real estate business in Red Bluff; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

6. W. D. L. HELD (Republican) was born in San Francisco, October 24, 1874; educated in public schools; attorney at law; business address, Ukiah, California; elected Member of the Assembly in 1904, 1906, and 1910; served in thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions of that body.

7. JOHN HUDSON GUILL, JR. (Democrat) was born at Chico, December 28, 1879; graduate of State Normal School, Chico, class '99, and of University of California, class '03; farmer and dairyman; business address, Chico, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventh District November 8, 1910.



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
James H. Tibbitts, 4th Dist.
Geo. E. Malone, 1st Dist.
A. H. Hewitt, 8th Dist.
Harry Polsley, 5th Dist.
William Kehoe, 2nd Dist.
Frank M. Rutherford, 9th Dist.
W. D. L. Held, 6th Dist.
Gustavus A. Jasper, 3rd Dist.
Edwin C. Gaylord, 10th Dist.
John H. Guill Jr., 7th Dist.

8. ARTHUR H. HEWITT (Republican) was born in Windsor County, Vermont, May 10, 1858, and graduated from the normal school of that State; took up his residence in California in September, 1878, and is a lawyer at Yuba City, Sutter County; he was a member of the County Board of Education for ten years, and County Clerk of Sutter County for three terms; elected Member of the Assembly from the Eighth District November 6, 1906; reëlected November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910; on January 2, 1911, elected Speaker of the Assembly; on April 18, 1912, appointed member of Board of Trustees of the State Library.

9. FRANK M. RUTHERFORD (Republican) was born in Wyandotte, Butte County, California, October 6, 1866; educated in public schools and a graduate of State Normal School at San José; attorney at law; residence, Truckee, California; was District Attorney of Nevada County, and is one of the Trustees of the State Normal School at Chico; was Member of the Assembly during the thirty-fourth and thirty-eighth sessions of the Legislature; elected Member of the Assembly from the Ninth District November 8, 1910.

10. EDWIN CLARK GAYLORD (Progressive Republican) was born near Omaha, Nebraska, April 23, 1860; received education in public schools of Rocklin, California, and Oakland; engaged in mining in El Dorado and Placer Counties; elected Member of the Assembly from the Tenth District November 8, 1910.

11. FERDINAND G. STEVENOT (Republican) was born in Oakland, California, August 15, 1877; educated in the public schools; came to Calaveras County at the age of three years; is engaged in mining and stock raising; elected Member of the Assembly from the Eleventh District November 8, 1910.

12. JOHN LINDSAY MENDENHALL (Democrat) was born in North Carolina, November 6, 1866; educated in public schools of North Carolina; stockman; residence, Williams, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twelfth District November 3, 1908, and reëlected November 8, 1910.

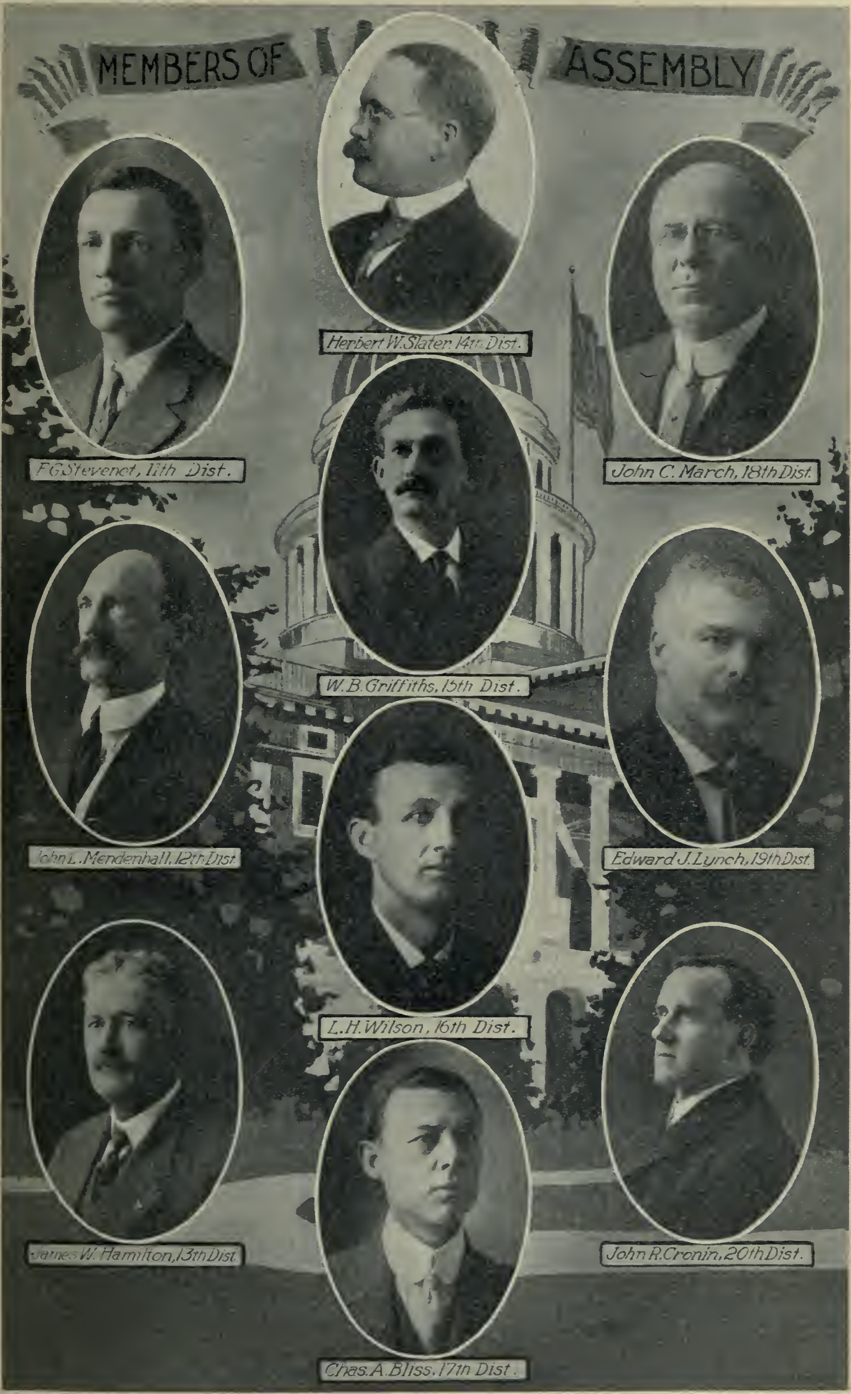
13. JAMES W. HAMILTON (Republican) was born in Woodburn, Illinois, November 18, 1860; educated at Manhattan Agricultural College, Kansas; commission broker; business address, 28 Keller street, Petaluma; for seven years Deputy County Treasurer of Marion County, Kansas; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirteenth District November 8, 1910.

14. HERBERT W. SLATER (Democrat) is a native of Hereford, England, born August 20, 1874; he was educated at collegiate school and college in England. For fifteen years he has been engaged in newspaper work in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, where he is city editor of the *Press-Democrat* and staff correspondent of a metropolitan daily. He resides in Santa Rosa, and is prominently identified in fraternal circles; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fourteenth District November, 1910.

15. WALTER B. GRIFFITHS (Republican) is a native of Humboldt County, California, born July 6, 1875; he is a farmer, with residence at Monticello, Napa County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifteenth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

16. LAWRENCE H. WILSON (Democrat) was born in Windsor, Sonoma County, California, January 15, 1879; attended grammar schools and business college and studied law in law offices; attorney at law; business address, Woodland, Yolo County, California; was Member of the Assembly during the thirty-eighth session of the Legislature, representing the Sixteenth District, from which he was again elected November 8, 1910.

17. CHARLES A. BLISS (Republican) was born at Forest Home, Amador County, California, September 3, 1871; received a common school education, later attended a private school at Sacramento, to which place he removed in the year 1891, and where he has since resided; attorney at law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventeenth District November 8, 1910.


MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
Herbert W. Slater, 14th Dist.
F.G.Stevenot, 11th Dist.
John C. March, 18th Dist.
W.B. Griffiths, 15th Dist.
John L. Mendenhall, 12th Dist.
Edward J. Lynch, 19th Dist.
L.H. Wilson, 16th Dist.
James W. Hamilton, 13th Dist.
John R. Cronin, 20th Dist.
Chas. A. Bliss, 17th Dist.

18. JOHN C. MARCH (Republican) was born in Chico, August 20, 1864; educated in public schools; attorney; business address, Ochsner Building, Sacramento; Police Judge of city of Sacramento from 1903 to 1909; resigned to resume practice of law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Eighteenth District November 8, 1910.

19. EDWARD J. LYNCH (Republican) was born in Franklin County, New York, June 1, 1860; received a common and high school education; farmer and stock raiser; business address, Walsh Station, Sacramento County, California; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Nineteenth District November 8, 1904; reëlected November 6, 1906, and again elected from same district November 8, 1910; died November 24, 1912.

20. JOHN ROCHE CRONIN (Republican) is a native of Ireland, born November 1, 1873, and received his education in the national schools of his birthplace and in the evening schools of the city of San Francisco. He came to California in May of 1889. While conducting a blacksmith shop he studied law, and was admitted to practice by the District Court of Appeal for the Third Judicial District on July 20, 1908; he now resides at Benicia, Solano County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twentieth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

21. GEORGE HILLARY HARLAN (Republican) was born in San Francisco June 3, 1877; educated in schools at Sausalito and at San Rafael High School, University of California, and Hastings College of the Law; attorney at law; business address, San Rafael, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-first District November 8, 1910.

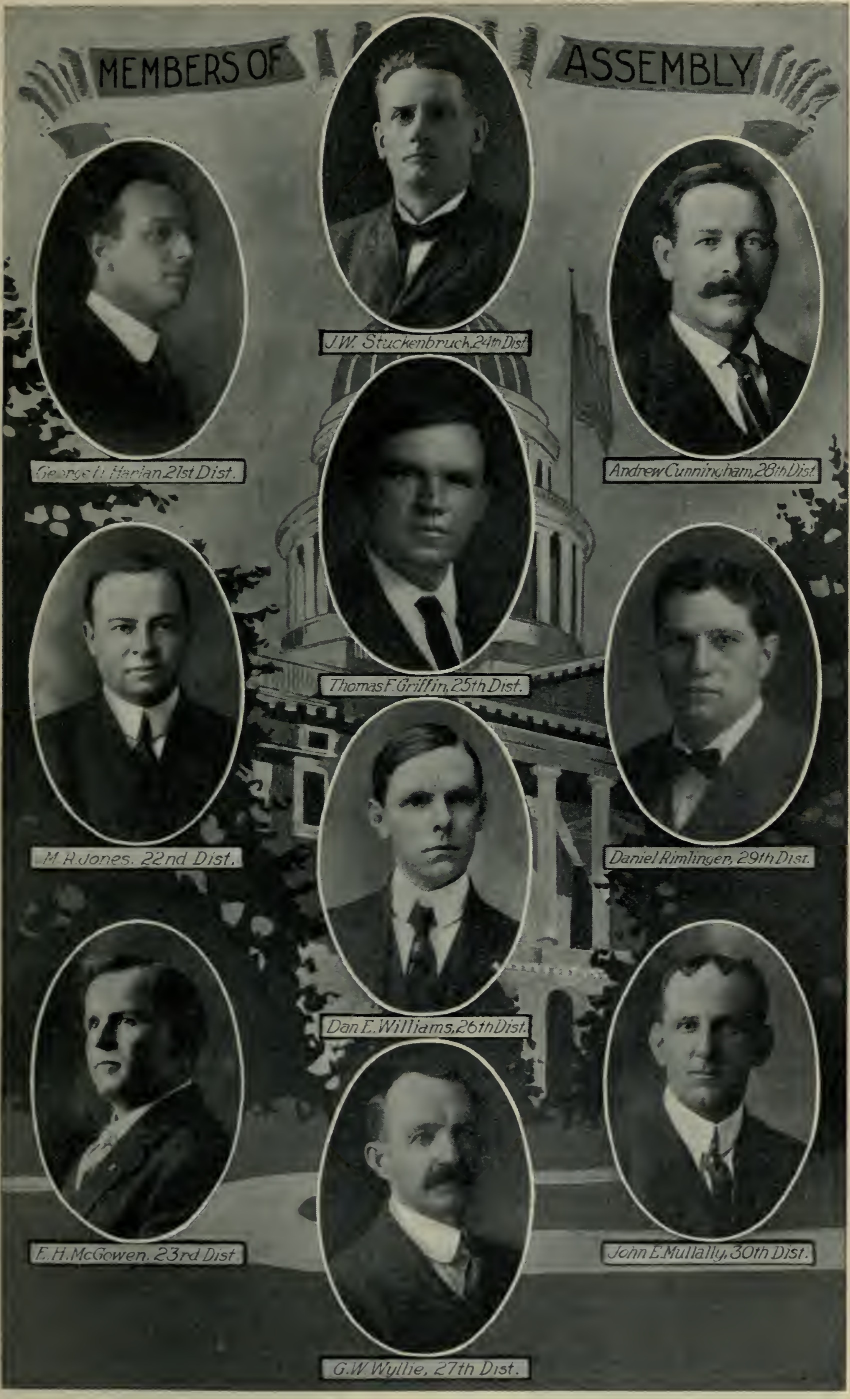
22. MADISON RALPH JONES (Republican) was born in Martinez, California, December 15, 1872; educated at Martinez Grammar School, Oakland High School, University of California, and Columbian University; attorney at law; business address, Martinez, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-second District November 8, 1910.

23. ELMER HOOVER McGOWEN (Republican) was born in Hartford, Coffey County, Kansas, November 15, 1874; received his education in the public schools of Kansas, Harper Normal School, Kansas State Normal School, and Zanerian College of Columbia, Ohio; was for eighteen years a teacher, and is now cashier of the Union Safe Deposit Bank of Stockton; address, 801 West Flora street, Stockton, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-third District November 8, 1910.

24. JAMES WILSON STUCKENBRUCK (Democrat) was born at Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, December 14, 1857, and received a common school education; he came to California in August of 1904, and is a blacksmith, in business at Acampo, San Joaquin County; before coming to this State he served for five years as Postmaster at Coon Rapids, Iowa, and received a civil service appointment from Kansas as Industrial Teacher in the Indian Department; for three years he served in the Quartermaster's department at Fort Bayard, New Mexico; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-fourth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

25. THOMAS F. GRIFFIN (Democrat) was born at Columbia, Tuolumne County, California, November 3, 1873; educated in public schools of State; attorney at law; business address, Modesto, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-fifth District November 8, 1910.

26. DAN EDWIN WILLIAMS (Republican) was born at Vallejo, California, October 30, 1876, and received his education in the common schools of Napa County, later attending Oakland High School and Stanford University; followed railroading and mining until the loss of a hand in a quartz mill necessitated a change in his calling; became a teacher in the public schools. He resides at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-sixth District November 8, 1910.


MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
J.W. Stuckenbruch, 24th Dist.
George H. Harlan 21st Dist.
Andrew Cunningham, 28th Dist.
Thomas F. Griffin, 25th Dist.
M. R. Jones. 22nd Dist.
Daniel Rimlinger, 29th Dist.
Dan E. Williams, 26th Dist.
E. H. McGowen. 23rd Dist.
John E. Mullally, 30th Dist.
G. W. Wyllie, 27th Dist.

27. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLIE (Republican) was born in Keokuk, Iowa, February 12, 1856; educated in normal schools of Iowa; teacher, banker and vineyardist, Dinuba, California; member of Board of Education of Dinuba; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-seventh District November 3, 1908, and reëlected November 8, 1910.

28. ANDREW M. CUNNINGHAM (Republican) was born in San Francisco July 24, 1870; educated in public schools; stevedore; residence, 221 Harrison street, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-eighth District November 8, 1910.

29. DANIEL RIMLINGER (Republican) was born in San Francisco, January 4, 1872; educated in public schools of native city; merchant; business address, 195 Third street, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth District November 8, 1910.

30. JOHN E. MULLALLY (Republican) was born in San Francisco October 22, 1874; attended public schools of San Francisco and St. Joseph's College; merchant; business address, 118 Eighth street, San Francisco; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirtieth District November 8, 1910; died January 15, 1912.

31. WALTER ANGUS McDONALD (Republican) was born in San Francisco September 15, 1881; educated in public schools of San Francisco; drayman; business address, 2744 Sixteenth street, San Francisco; elected a Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-first District November 8, 1910.

32. WILLIAM P. KENNEDY (Republican) was born in Ireland November 24, 1879; educated in public schools of San Francisco; sign and pictorial painter and decorator, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-second District November 8, 1910.

33. JAMES JOSEPH RYAN (Republican) was born in San Francisco, May 9, 1880; educated at St. Peter's School, San Francisco; State organizer Foresters of America; residence, 3252 Harrison street, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-third District November 8, 1910.

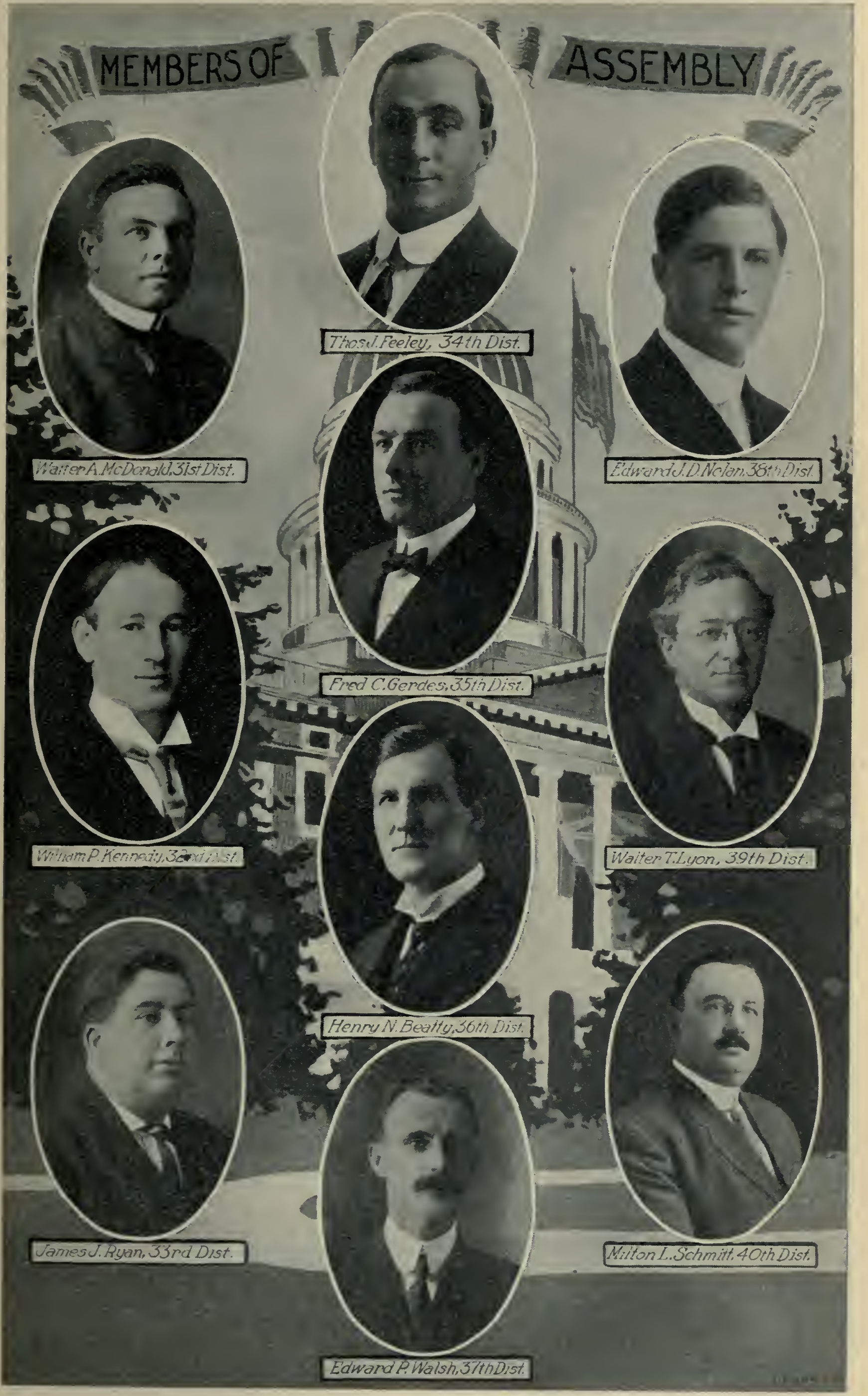
34. THOMAS JOSEPH FEELEY (Republican) was born in San Francisco, March 1, 1879; educated in public schools of San Francisco; clerk in Sheriff's office, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-fourth District November 8, 1910.

35. FREDERICK CARSTEN GERDES (Republican) is a native of San Francisco, born February 29, 1880, and educated in the public schools; he learned the trade of brickmason, but is at present engaged in the drayage business; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-fifth District November 3, 1908, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties; reëlected November 8, 1910.

36. HENRY NIXON BEATTY (Republican) was born at San Francisco, June 3, 1867; he attended grammar school and the Boys' High School of his native city, spent two years at the University of California, graduated from the Hastings College of the Law, and is a practicing attorney, with residence at San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-sixth District November 3, 1908, as the nominee of the Republican and Union Labor parties; reëlected November 8, 1910.

37. EDWARD P. WALSH (Democrat) was born in San Francisco, January 16, 1867; educated in parochial and public schools; deputy in County Recorder's Office, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-seventh District November 8, 1910.

38. EDWARD J. D. NOLAN (Republican) was born in San Francisco, August 30, 1880; attended Sacred Heart College, San Francisco; merchant; business address, 38 Third street, San Francisco; was Postmaster at Pinogrande, El Dorado County, and acted as Deputy County Clerk and Deputy Sheriff of that county; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-eighth District November 8, 1910.



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Thos. J. Feeley, 34th Dist.

Walter A. McDonald, 31st Dist.

Edward J. D. Nolan, 38th Dist.

Fred C. Gerdes, 35th Dist.

William P. Kennedy, 32nd Dist.

Walter T. Lyon, 39th Dist.

Henry N. Beatty, 36th Dist.

James J. Ryan, 33rd Dist.

Milton L. Schmitt, 40th Dist.

Edward P. Walsh, 37th Dist.

39. WALTER THOMAS LYON (Democrat) was born at Iowa Hill, Placer County, California, March 8, 1861; educated in public schools of State; publisher; business address, 320 Sixth avenue, San Francisco; postmaster of Selma, California, 1894; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-ninth District November 8, 1910.

40. MILTON L. SCHMITT (Republican) was born in San Francisco, February 4, 1877; educated in public schools of San Francisco, at the University of California, and Hastings College of the Law; attorney at law; business address, 460 Montgomery street, San Francisco; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fortieth District November 3, 1908, and reëlected from same district November 8, 1910.

41. NATHAN COOMBS COGHLAN (Republican) was born at San Francisco, April 5, 1875; he is a self-educated man, and an attorney by profession; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-first District November 8, 1904, as a Republican; reëlected November 6, 1906, on the Republican and Democratic tickets; reëlected November 3, 1908, on the Republican and Union Labor tickets; reëlected November 8, 1910.

42. ARTHUR JOEL (Republican) was born in San Francisco, July 25, 1881; educated in public schools of that city, and at Leland Stanford Jr. University; attorney at law; business address, 620 Mills Building, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-second District November 8, 1910.

43. FRANK N. RODGERS (Republican) was born in Portland, Oregon, September 2, 1882; educated in public schools of Portland; bookkeeper; business address, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-third District November 8, 1910.

44. VICTOR ALBERT SBRAGIA (Republican) was born in San Francisco, September 21, 1884; educated in public schools of San Francisco; clerk; residence, 650 California street, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-fourth District November 8, 1910.

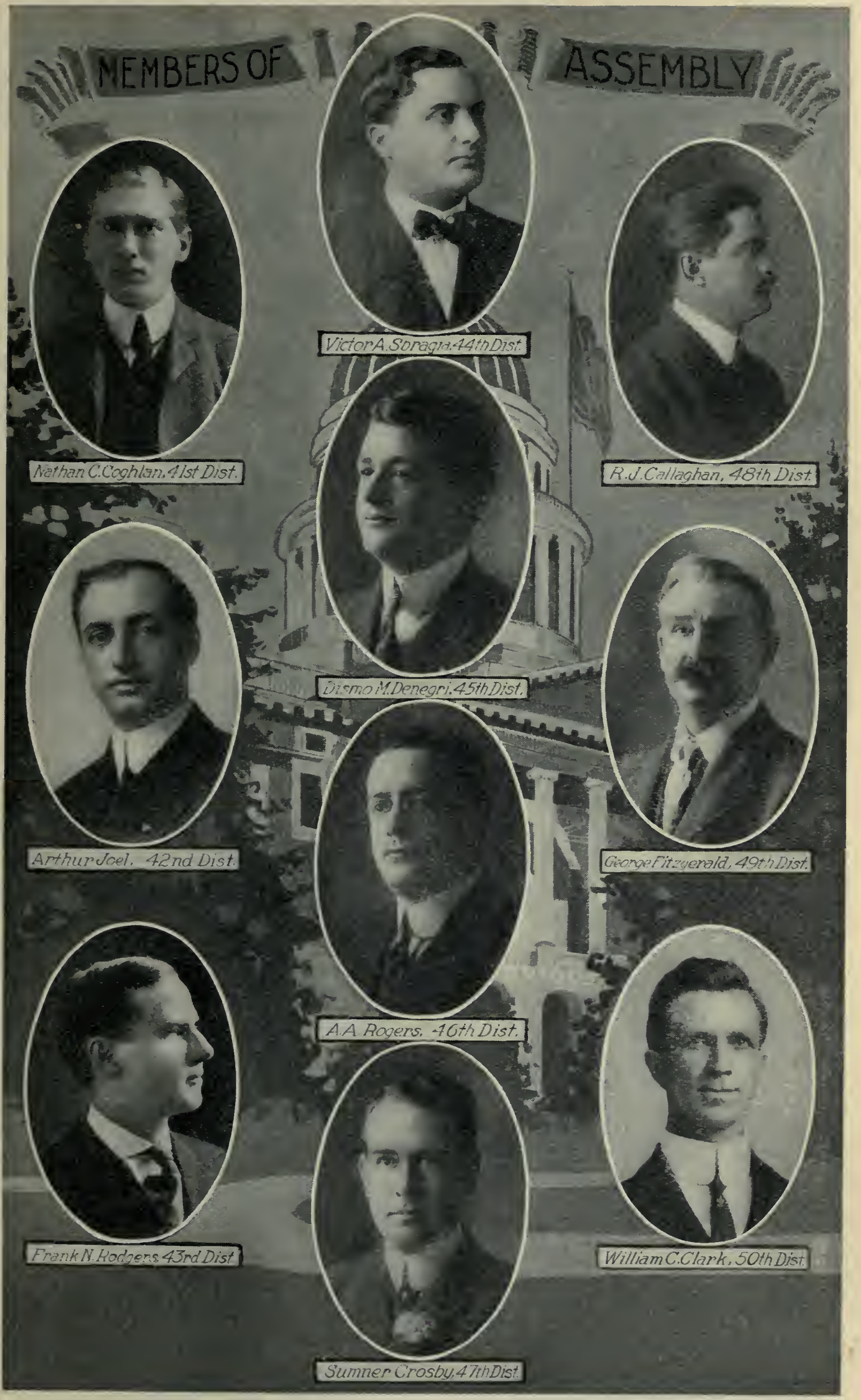
45. DISMO MARIO DENEGRI (Republican) was born in San Francisco, March 30, 1882; graduate of Washington Grammar School and Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, and College of Physicians and Surgeons; pharmacist and chemist; business address, 498 Broadway, San Francisco; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-fifth District November 8, 1910.

46. ANTONE AUGUSTINE ROGERS (Republican) was born in San Leandro, California, August 16, 1875; educated in public schools of Alameda County and at Heald's Business College; attorney at law; business address, Courthouse, Oakland, California; in Alameda County held the position of Deputy Tax Collector for four years; Deputy County Clerk for six years, and is now Deputy District Attorney of Alameda County; also President of Board of Library Trustees, city of San Leandro, Alameda County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-sixth District November 8, 1910.

47. SUMNER CROSBY (Republican) was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 12, 1878; educated at Harvard University; lumber dealer; business address, 917 Balboa Building, San Francisco; Councilman in Alameda City, 1909-1911; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-seventh District November 8, 1910.

48. ROBERT JOSEPH CALLAGHAN (Republican) was born in San Francisco, California; educated in public and private schools; general agent, insurance; business address, First National Bank Building, Broadway, Oakland, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-eighth District November 8. 1910.

49. GEORGE FITZGERALD (Republican) was born in Oakland, California, June 2, 1869; educated in public schools; plumber; business address, 1313 Broadway, Oakland; member of City Council of Oakland, 1901–1907; plumbing inspector



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Victor A. Sbragia, 44th Dist.

Nathan C. Coghlan, 41st Dist.

R. J. Callaghan, 48th Dist.

Dismo M. Denegri, 45th Dist.

Arthur Joel, 42nd Dist.

George Fitzgerald, 49th Dist.

A. A. Rogers, 46th Dist.

Frank N. Rodgers, 43rd Dist.

William C. Clark, 50th Dist.

Sumner Crosby, 47th Dist.

of Oakland; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-ninth District November 8, 1910.

50. WILLIAM CARTER CLARK (Republican) was born in Foxcroft, Maine, October 13, 1869; educated in public schools and University of California; home address, 61 Montecito avenue, Oakland; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fiftieth Assembly District November 8, 1910.

51. FRANK MILTON SMITH (Republican) was born in Albion, Mendocino County, California, December 8, 1868; received a public school education; residence, 1459 Twenty-fourth avenue, Oakland; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-first District November 8, 1910.

52. CLEMENT C. YOUNG (Republican) is a native of New Hampshire, born April 28, 1869, but came to California with his parents in May of the following year; is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1892; until the fire of 1906 he was head of the English Department of the Lowell High School at San Francisco, when, after a service of nearly fourteen years in that institution, he resigned to take up the business of real estate, in which he is now engaged, with residence at Berkeley; is the author of a text-book in English which is widely used in the high schools of California; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-second District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

53. HENRY WARD BROWN (Republican) was born at Orland, Hancock County, Maine, October 18, 1852; educated at Columbian University and Law School (now George Washington University), Washington, D. C.; admitted to the bar in 1875; came to California in 1876; graduate of Hastings College of the Law, class of 1893; Assistant and Deputy U. S. Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco from 1880 to 1886; Deputy U. S. Shipping Commissioner at San Francisco from 1889 to 1893; Member of the Assembly from San Mateo County, Fifty-third Assembly District, sessions 1899, 1901, 1903, and 1911; now engaged in the practice of the law.

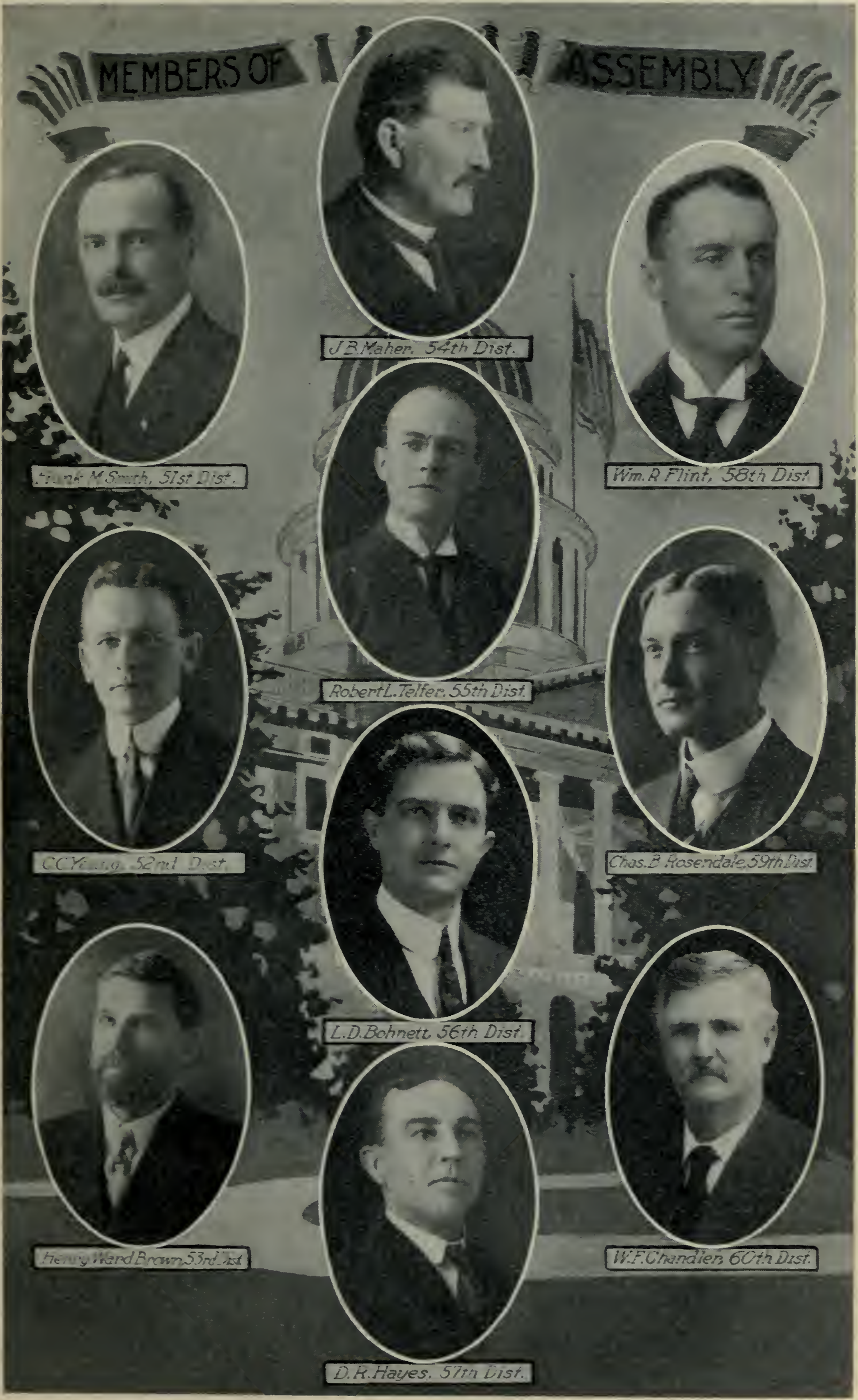
54. JOHN B. MAHER (Democrat) is a native of Wisconsin, born November 11, 1852, and received a high school education in his native state; came to California in May, 1875; lumber merchant, residing at Santa Cruz; was a member of the City Council, Santa Cruz, for fifteen years; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-fourth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

55. ROBERT L. TELFER (Republican) is a native of Detroit, Michigan, born October 16, 1877, and educated in grammar and technical schools; in 1887 came to California, and is in the printing and publishing business, with residence at San José; elected Member of the Assembly from Santa Clara County, Fifty-fifth District, in 1908 and in 1910.

56. LEWIS DAN BOHNETT (Republican) was born in Campbell, Santa Clara County, California, March, 1880; educated in public schools and Campbell Union High School; graduate University of California, class of '06; attorney at law; business address, Bank of San José Building, San José, California; Deputy County Clerk of Santa Clara County, 1907–08; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-sixth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

57. DANIEL R. HAYES (Republican) is a native of San Francisco, born January 28, 1868; he was educated in the public schools, and is a plasterer, with residence in San José; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-seventh District November 3, 1908, as the nominee of the Republican and Independence League parties, and reëlected November 8, 1910.

58. WILLIAM READ FLINT (Republican) was born at San Juan Bautista, California, March 13, 1869, and educated in the public schools of this State; he is a stock raiser, and resides at Hollister in San Benito County; in 1892 he was Commissioner for Madera County; in 1899 and 1900 he saw service in the United States


MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
J.B.Maher, 54th Dist.
Frank M.Smith, 51st Dist.
Wm.R.Flint, 58th Dist.
Robert L.Telfer, 55th Dist.
C.C.Young, 52nd Dist.
Chas.B.Rosendale, 59th Dist.
L.D.Bohnett, 56th Dist.
Henry Ward Brown 53rd Dist.
W.F.Chandler, 60th Dist.
D.R.Hayes, 57th Dist.

Army at the Philippine Islands; in 1906 he was chosen president of the Fremont Memorial Association; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-eighth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

59. CHARLES B. ROSENDALE (Republican) was born in New York City, May 29, 1874, and came to California when quite young. He graduated from the Lincoln Grammar School in San Francisco in 1889, and attended the San Francisco Boys' High School. He graduated from Leland Stanford Junior University with the class of 1895, and was admitted to the practice of the law on January 4, 1897. He has been practicing in Monterey County for the past twelve years. Elected member of the Assembly from Monterey County, Fifty-ninth District, in 1910.

60. WILBER F. CHANDLER (Republican) was born in Illinois, April 8, 1855; educated in common schools; farmer; business address, Fresno, California; elected Member of the Assembly in 1900, 1904, 1906 and in 1910, and served in that branch of the Legislature in the thirty-fourth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth sessions, and in the several extra sessions thereof.

61. WILLIAM ANGUS SUTHERLAND (Republican) was born in Oakland, California, January 26, 1873; educated at Leland Stanford, Jr., University; attorney at law; business address, Farmers' National Bank building, Fresno, California; elected Member of the Assembly from the sixty-first district November 8, 1910.

62. FRANK J. WALKER (Republican) was born in Siskiyou County, California, on January 12, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and at college in San Francisco; was principal in the public schools of Siskiyou and Orange counties. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California and practiced law in the city of Lemoore. Elected member of the Assembly from the Sixty-second District on November 8, 1910. Died at Sacramento, January 3, 1912.

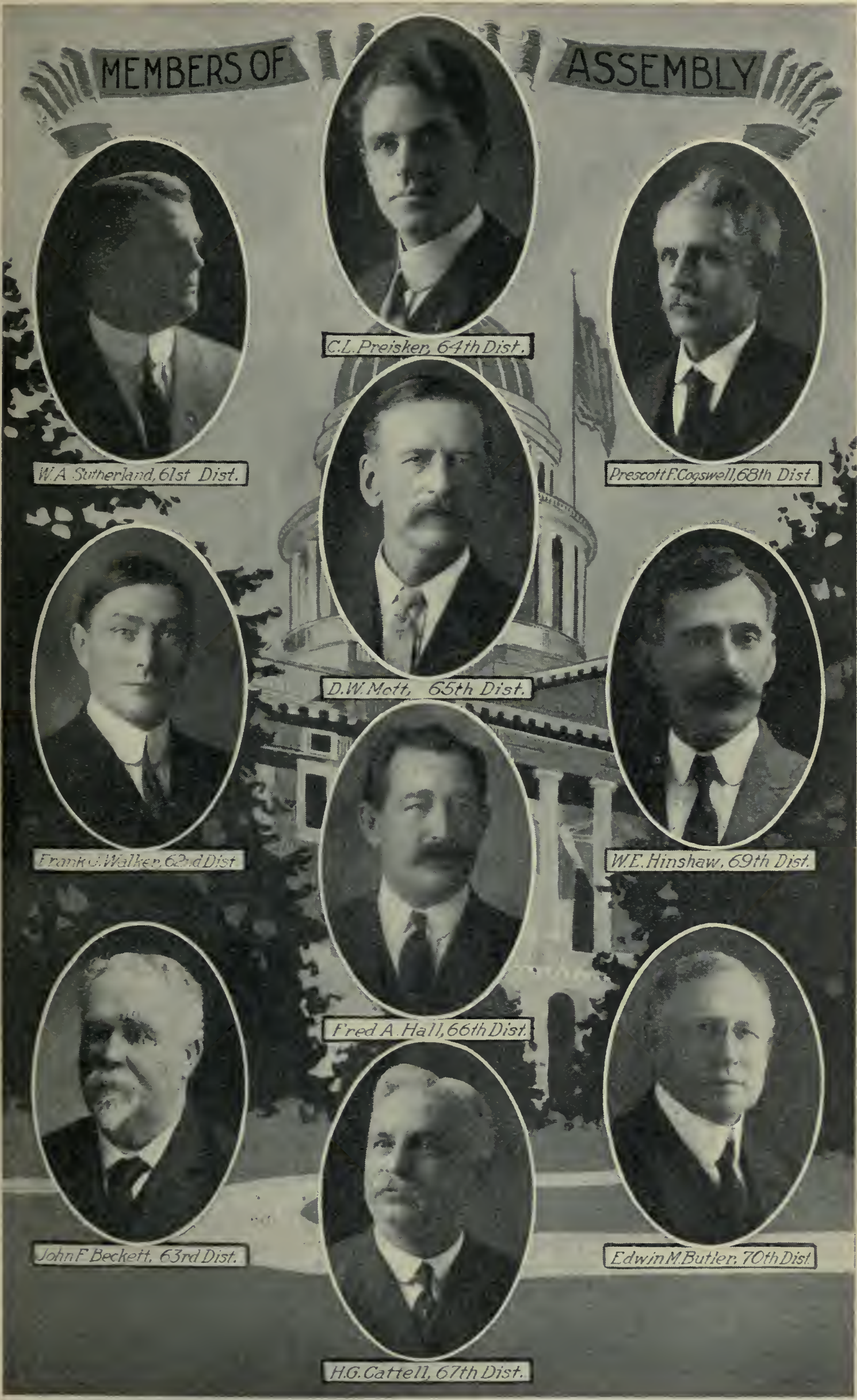
63. JOHN F. BECKETT (Republican) was born in Polk County, Iowa, February 19, 1847; educated in the public schools of Oregon and California and in Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, California; taught fourteen years in the public schools of San Luis Obispo County, and served as county superintendent of schools from 1880 to 1883; was one of the county commissioners to the California Mid-Winter fair, and has been engaged in real estate business since 1885; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-third District, November 8, 1910.

64. CHARLES LEO PREISKER (Republican) was born in Visalia, California, August 15, 1885; educated in Santa Maria public and high schools, and at Hastings College of the Law; attorney at law; business address, Santa Maria, California; now city attorney of Santa Maria; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-fourth District November 8, 1910.

65. DAVID WALLACE MOTT (Republican) was born in Bangor, New York, May 8, 1855; educated at University of Michigan; physician and surgeon; business address, Santa Paula, Ventura County, California; served as member of board of school trustees of Santa Paula for eighteen years, and as city trustee of that city; elected as Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-fifth District November 8, 1910.

66. FRED H. HALL (Democrat) was born in Visalia, California, May 17, 1868; educated in public schools; engaged in nursery business for many years; in Sheriff's office of Tulare County for nearly twenty years; is now engaged in farming and oil business; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-sixth District November 8, 1910.

67. HARVEY GEORGE CATTELL (Republican) was born at Harrisville, Ohio, October 1, 1861; he attended the common schools and Penn College, Iowa; in December of 1902 he came to California, and is in the van, truck and storage business at Pasadena, where he is a member of the City Council; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-seventh District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

C. L. Preisker, 64th Dist.

W. A. Sutherland, 61st Dist.

Prescott F. Cogswell, 68th Dist.

D. W. Mott, 65th Dist.

Frank J. Walker, 62nd Dist.

W. E. Hinshaw, 69th Dist.

Fred A. Hall, 66th Dist.

John F. Beckett, 63rd Dist.

Edwin M. Butler, 70th Dist.

H. G. Cattell, 67th Dist.

68. PRESCOTT FRANKLIN COGSWELL (Republican) was born at Thamesford, Ontario, October 23, 1859; he was educated in the Ingersoll, Ontario, high school and Albert University, Belleville, Ontario; he came to California December 25, 1883, and is a horticulturist and banker, with residence at El Monte, Los Angeles County; secretary of the Union High School Board; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-eighth District November 6, 1906, on the Republican and Non-Partisan tickets; reëlected November 3, 1908, on the Republican ticket; reëlected November 8, 1910.

69. WILLIAM E. HINSHAW (Republican) was born in Lynn, Randolph County, Indiana, September 22, 1868; educated in Lynn High School, Indiana; engaged in real estate business at Long Beach, California; held office as Police Commissioner and as member of Board of Public Works of that city; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-ninth District November 8, 1910.

70. EDWIN M. BUTLER (Republican) was born in Missouri, August 3, 1859; educated in common schools and University at Lincoln, Ill.; physician; business address, 1198 West Thirty-fifth street, Los Angeles; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventieth District November 8, 1910.

71. LYMAN FARWELL (Republican) was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 19, 1864; educated in common and high schools of native city and in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., and Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France; architect; business address, 618-619 Fay Building, Los Angeles; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-first District November 8, 1910.

72. HENRY STANLEY BENEDICT (Republican) was born at Boonville, Missouri, February 20, 1878; educated at University of Southern California; attorney at law; business address, 341 South Hill street, Los Angeles; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-second District November 8, 1910.

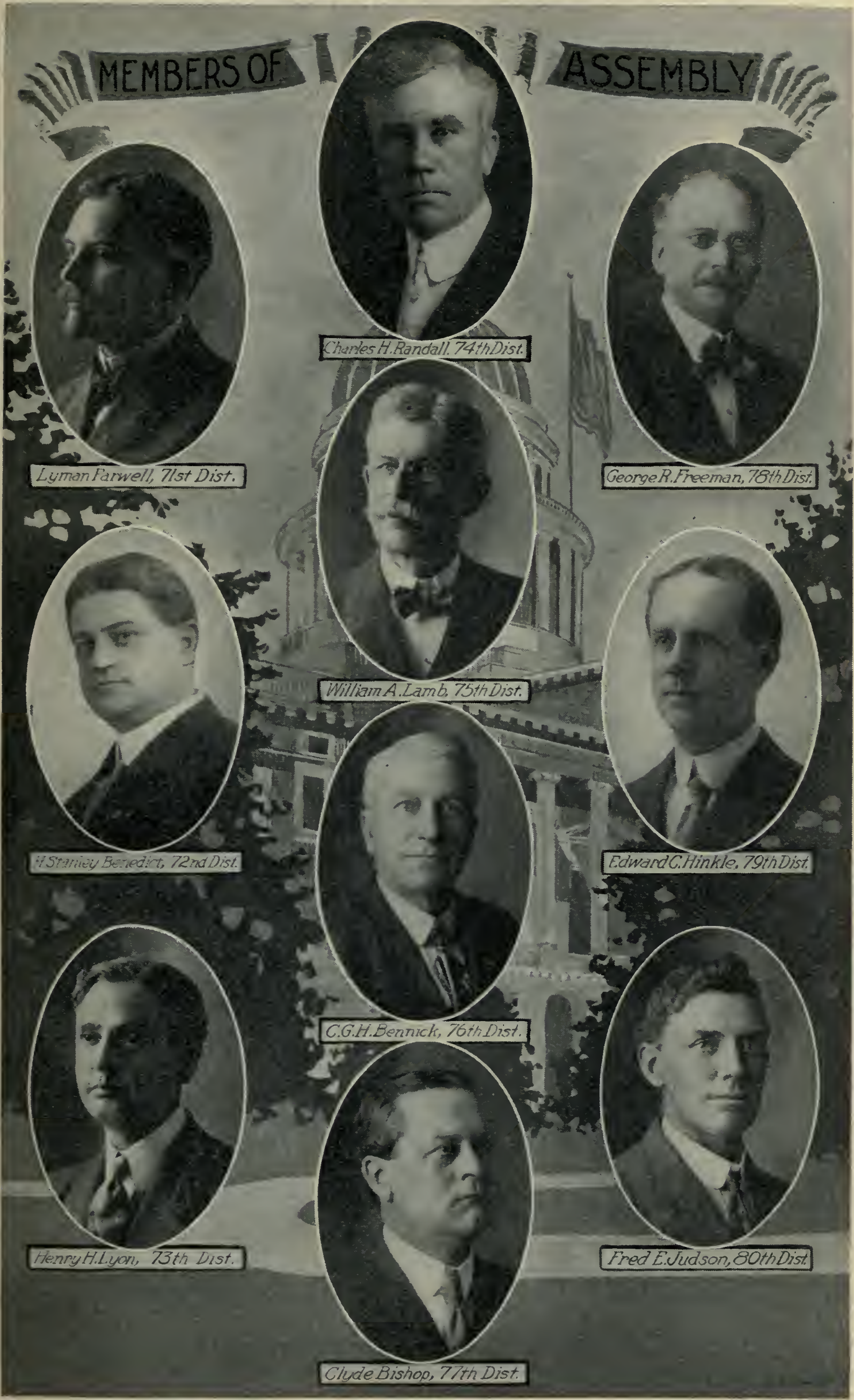
73. HENRY HERBERT LYON (Republican) was born in Los Angeles April 17, 1879; educated in public schools; served as a member of the City Council of Los Angeles for 1906-1910; Assistant Deputy Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics, located at Los Angeles; business address, 812 Higgins block; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-third District November 8, 1910..

74. CHARLES HIRAM RANDALL (Republican) was born in Auburn, Nebraska, July 23, 1865; received a common school education; newspaper publisher; business address, 5711 Pasadena avenue, Los Angeles; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-fourth District November 8, 1910; member of Board of Park Commissioners of Los Angeles.

75. WILLIAM A. LAMB (Republican) was born at Mystic, Connecticut, February 1, 1844; educated in public schools of Norwich and New Britain, Connecticut; is alumnus and post-graduate of Andover, Massachusetts, Theological Seminary; held positions of Park Commissioner, 1905-1907, and Playground Commissioner, 1908-1910, of the city of Los Angeles. Elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-fifth District November 8, 1910.

76. CORNELIUS G. H. BENNINK (Republican) was born in Holland October 27, 1842; came to Boston in 1846; educated in Cambridge, Massachusetts; merchant; business address, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California; member of Council of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1880-1885; President of Council 1885; Member of Massachusetts House of Representatives 1886-1887; served in Army of the Potomac three years and two months; came to California in 1895; elected Member of the Assembly in 1899 and 1902. Elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-sixth District November 8, 1910.

77. CLYDE BISHOP (Republican) was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 23, 1874. He arrived in California on the 6th day of January, 1882, and was admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court on April 15, 1902. He was first elected to the Assembly in November, 1906, and served in the session of 1907; was



MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Charles H. Randall, 74th Dist.

Lyman Farwell, 71st Dist.

George R. Freeman, 78th Dist.

William A. Lamb, 75th Dist.

H Stanley Benedict, 72nd Dist.

Edward C. Hinkle, 79th Dist.

C. G. H. Bennick, 76th Dist.

Henry H. Lyon, 73th Dist.

Fred E. Judson, 80th Dist.

Clyde Bishop, 77th Dist.

again elected in 1910, and served in the session of 1911. He enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in Company L, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, on May 5, 1898, and served until the muster out of the regiment, after the war with Spain.

78. GEORGE ROBERT FREEMAN (Republican) was born March 18, 1867, at Galesville, Wisconsin; educated in the public schools and Galesville University; studied law in his father's office and attended the Columbian University of Law at Washington, D. C., and Chicago College of Law at Chicago, Illinois; came to California in 1891; was Deputy County Clerk of San Bernardino County for two years; then went to Corona, in Riverside County, where he has since resided and practiced law; has held the office of City Attorney of Corona for nearly ten years and is a member of Board of Library Trustees of that city; was nominated and elected to the Legislature of this State on the Republican ticket in 1910 from Riverside County, the Seventy-eighth Assembly District.

79. EDWARD C. HINKLE (Republican) was born in Mattoon, Illinois, October 14, 1867; came to California with parents when a boy; educated in public schools, at University of the Pacific, San José, and took a special course at Leland Stanford Junior University; residence, San Diego; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-ninth District November 3, 1908; reëlected November 8, 1910.

80. FRED E. JUDSON (Republican) was born in Sonoma County, California, June 30, 1869; educated in public schools of San Diego County; dairyman and fruit grower; business address, Escondido, California, R. F. D. 1; elected Member of the Assembly from the Eightieth District November 8, 1910.

ASSEMBLY ATTACHES
T.G. Walker, Asst. Chief Clerk
Rev. Frank K. Baker, Chaplain
L.B. Mallory Chief Clerk
Edw. E. Reese, Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms
Ed. H. Whyte, Sergeant-at-Arms

ATTACHÉS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

LLEWELLYN BELL MALLORY (Republican) was born in Platsmouth, Nebraska, October 23, 1871; he came to California at the age of sixteen; attended Napa College and finished his university course at Leland Stanford Junior University with class of '97; real estate and general brokerage; business address, Los Gatos; he was Assistant Chief Clerk of the Assembly during the thirty-eighth session, and was elected Chief Clerk of the Assembly, thirty-ninth session, 1911.

THOMAS G. WALKER (Republican) was born at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, January 19, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of his native city; for a time he engaged in farming a large tract of land which he owned in Monterey County, but for several years past has made his home in San Francisco; he has served as Assistant Clerk of the Assembly during the sessions of 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, and 1911.

REV. FRANK KLINE BAKER, D. D. (Republican), is a native of Pennsylvania, born May 4, 1866; he was educated in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from the Juniata College, Huntington, Pa., 1887, and the Boston University School of Theology, 1900; was licensed as a Methodist preacher in his native state in 1887; entered the ministry of the California Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888; has served pastorates at Sonora, Oakland, Ione, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz, and is now pastor of the First Church in Sacramento; he is the author of several small church histories, and has always identified himself with movements for civic betterment; elected Chaplain of the Assembly January 3, 1911.

EDWARD H. WHYTE (Republican) was born in Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, July 17, 1869; moved to Sacramento with parents in 1871; educated at Brothers' College, Sacramento; elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the thirty-ninth session of the California Legislature; appointed Parole Officer and State Agent of California, 1911.

EDW. E. REESE (Republican) was born August 2, 1880, in Sacramento County, California. He graduated from the University of California in 1903; was Sheriff of Sacramento County from February 10, 1910, until January 1, 1911. Appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly at the session of 1911.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

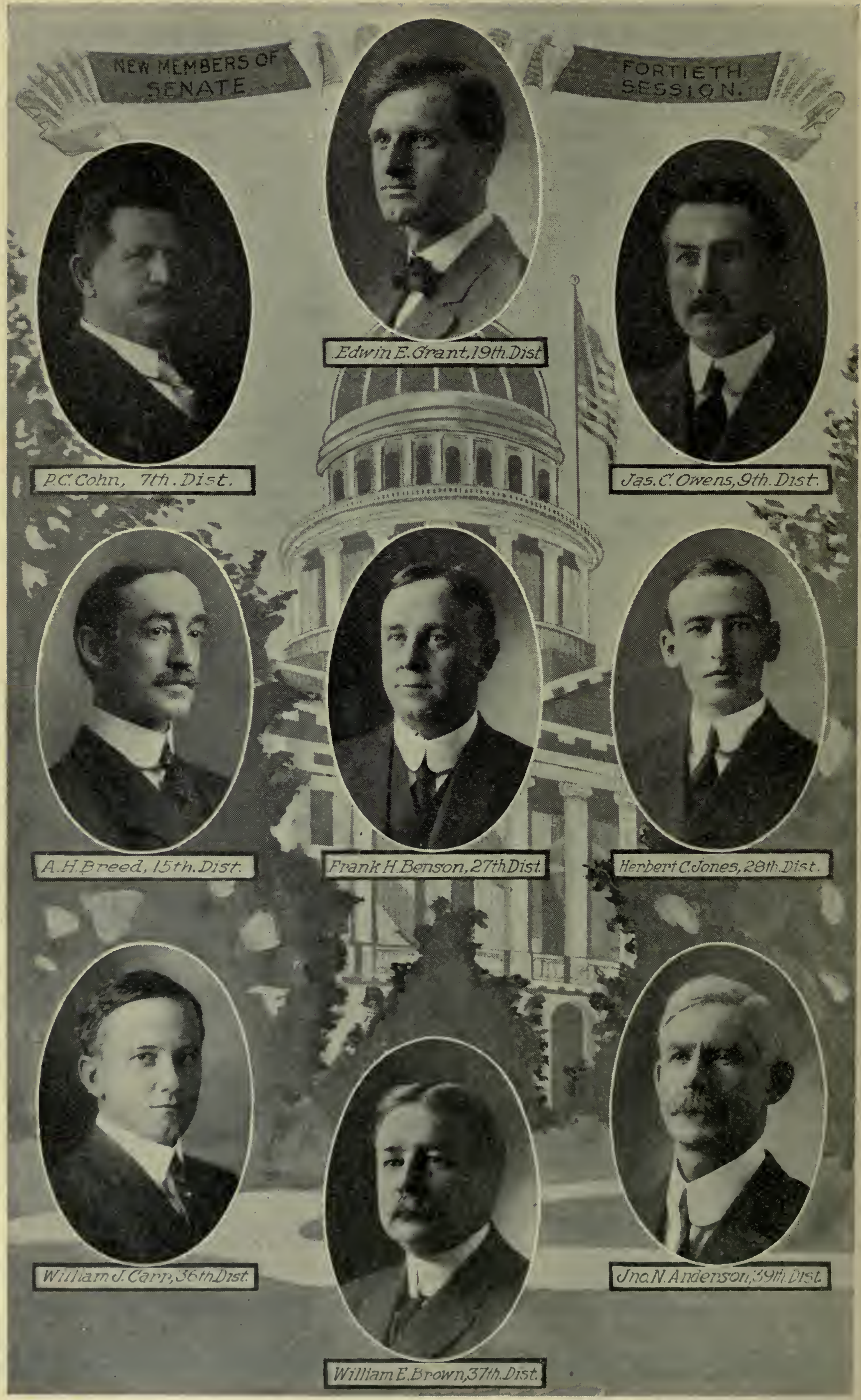
FORTIETH SESSION.

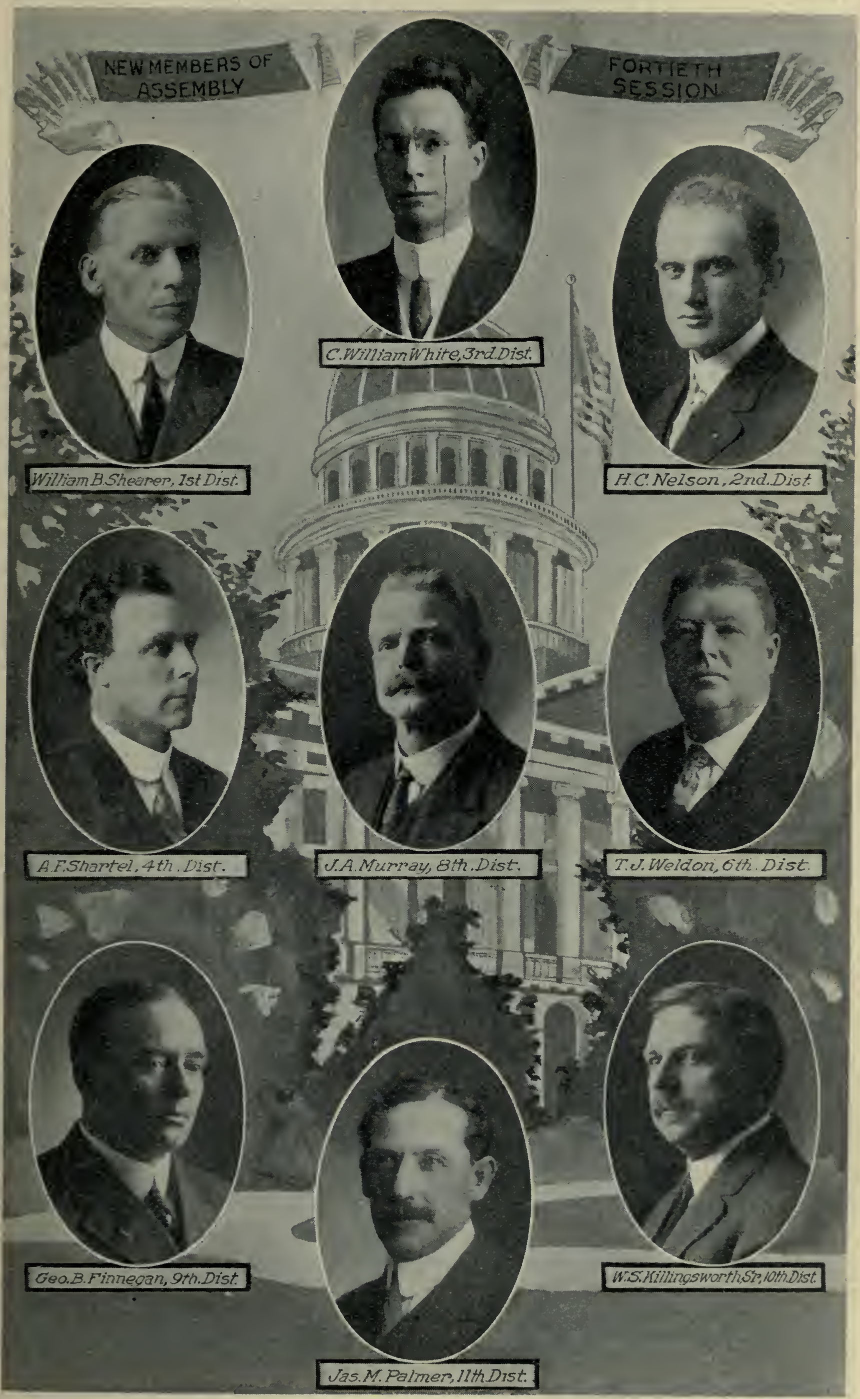
(Other than those who served during Thirty-ninth Session)

7. PHILIP CHARLES COHN (Democrat) was born in New York City, July 6, 1854; was educated in the public schools of Mobile, Alabama; came to California in 1874; merchant and fruit grower; was elected State Senator from the Seventh District November 5, 1912.

19. EDWIN E. GRANT (Democrat) was born in San Francisco, August 2, 1887; attended public schools of State, graduating from Lodi High School in 1905, and completed California law course; engaged in colonization of lands; was elected State Senator from the Nineteenth District November 5, 1912.

15. ARTHUR HASTINGS BREED (Republican) was born in San Francisco, November 27, 1865; resides in Oakland; received his education in the public schools of San Francisco; is engaged in real estate business; served as Auditor and Assessor of the city of Oakland for eight years; was elected State Senator from the Fifteenth District, November 5, 1912.


NEW MEMBERS OF SENATE
FORTIETH SESSION.
Edwin E. Grant, 19th Dist.
P.C. Cohn, 7th. Dist.
Jas. C. Owens, 9th. Dist.
A. H. Breed, 15th. Dist.
Frank H. Benson, 27th Dist.
Herbert C. Jones, 28th. Dist.
William J. Carr, 36th Dist.
Jno. N. Anderson, 39th Dist.
William E. Brown, 37th. Dist.


NEW MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FORTIETH SESSION

C. William White, 3rd. Dist.

William B. Shearer, 1st Dist.

H. C. Nelson, 2nd. Dist.

A. F. Shartel, 4th. Dist.

J. A. Murray, 8th. Dist.

T. J. Weldon, 6th. Dist.

Geo. B. Finnegan, 9th. Dist.

W. S. Killingsworth Sr., 10th Dist.

Jas. M. Palmer, 11th Dist.

27. FRANK HENRY BENSON (Republican) was born March 21, 1873; resides in San José; attended San José grammar and high schools, Leland Stanford Junior University and University of California; is an attorney at law; has served as Justice of the Peace and City Attorney of the city of San José; was elected State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, November 5, 1912.

28. HERBERT C. JONES (Republican) was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, September 20, 1880; came to California in 1894; resides in San José; attended the common schools of San José, the San José high school; graduated from Leland Stanford Junior University with class of '02, and from Stanford law school with class of '04, and is now a practicing attorney; was at a special election held on January 2, 1913, to recall Senator Marshall Black, elected to succeed him as State Senator from that district for the unexpired term.

36. WILLIAM J. CARR (Republican-Progressive) was born in Batavia, Illinois, September 12, 1879; resides in Pasadena; received his education in the public schools, and at University of Wisconsin; came to California in 1906; attorney at law; was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the city of Manila, P. I., from 1903 to 1905; also City Attorney of city of Pasadena from December, 1910, to 1913; was elected State Senator from the Thirty-sixth District to succeed Charles W. Bell, Congressman-elect, November 5, 1912.

37. WILLIAM E. BROWN (Republican-Progressive) was born in Rochester, New York; came to California in 1882; resides in Los Angeles; is engaged in manufacturing business; was elected State Senator from the Thirty-seventh District, November 5, 1912.

39. JOHN NELSON ANDERSON (Republican) was born at Keene, Ontario, Canada, in 1864; resides at Santa Ana, where he is engaged in the practice of the law; received his education in the common and high schools of Oakwood, Ontario, Canada, at Trinity University, and Osgood Hall law school, both in Toronto, Ontario; came to California in 1892; was elected State Senator from the Thirty-ninth District in 1903, and for the term of 1904-08; was again elected State Senator from same district, November 5, 1912.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1. WILLIAM BUCKNER SHEARER (Democrat) was born in Yreka, where he now resides, December 22, 1861; received a grammar school education; is engaged in the mercantile business; was elected member of the Assembly from the First District, November 5, 1912.

2. H. C. NELSON (Republican-Progressive) was born in German, October 25, 1886; came to California in 1887; resides at Eureka; educated at Eureka High School and at Leland Stanford Junior University; attorney at law; was elected Member of Assembly from the Second District, November 5, 1912.

3. C. WILLIAM WHITE (Republican) was born in Weaverville, August 30, 1886, where he now resides, and is engaged in the practice of the law; received his education in the public schools of Oregon and California, Santa Clara College and San José Normal; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Third District, November 5, 1912.

4. ALBERT FRANKLIN SHARTEL (Republican-Progressive) was born in Modoc County, February 3, 1872; resides in Alturas; educated in public schools of California and at Ohio Wesleyan University and Valparaiso University, Indiana; attorney at law; newspaper man; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fourth District, November 5, 1912.

NEW MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FORTIETH SESSION

W.A. Johnstone, 68th Dist.

Egbert J. Gates, 69th Dist.

John H. Strine, 70th Dist.

Elijah A. Emmons, 71st Dist.

Arthur G. Kuck, 72nd. Dist.

Howard A. Peairs, 73rd Dist.

Frank H. Mouser, 74th Dist.

Hans V. Weisel, 76th. Dist.

William H. Ellis, 77th. Dist.

H.W. Moorhouse, 78th. Dist.

6. THOMAS JACKSON WELDON (Democrat) was born in Tennessee; came to California in 1887; resides at Ukiah; received a common school education; attorney at law; was elected Member of the Assembly November 5, 1912.

9. GEORGE B. FINNEGAN (Democrat) was born in Vermont, January 16, 1871; resides in Nevada City; graduate of Berkeley High School 1893, University of California 1897; post-graduate 1898-99; lawyer; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Ninth District, November 5, 1912.

8. JOSEPH ALFRED MURRAY (Republican) was born in Yolo County, June 25, 1860; resides in Woodland; received common school education; real estate; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Eighth District, November 5, 1912.

10. WILEY SMITH KILLINGSWORTH, SR. (Democrat) was born in Williston, South Carolina, August 29, 1861; resides at Vacaville; educated at Wofford College, South Carolina, and at University of Maryland; came to California in 1892; fruit grower and shipper; Member of Assembly thirty-fifth session from Solano County; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Tenth District, November 5, 1912.

11. JAMES MADISON PALMER (Democrat) was born in Napa County, May 8, 1866; resides at Napa; educated in public schools; attorney at law; justice of the peace of Napa City 1900-06; elected Member of the Assembly from Eleventh District, November 5, 1912.

12. GEORGE WILFRED LIBBY (Democrat) was born in Maine, January 27, 1869; resides at Sebastopol; received a common and high school education, and also attended business college; came to California in 1880; attorney at law; was formerly Deputy County Clerk of Sonoma County and Postmaster of Sebastopol, 1893-97; elected member of the Assembly from the Twelfth District, November 5, 1912.

14. J. M. INMAN (Republican-Progressive) was born in Bishop, December 31, 1875; resides in Sacramento; received a common school education; attorney at law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Fourteenth District, November 5, 1912.

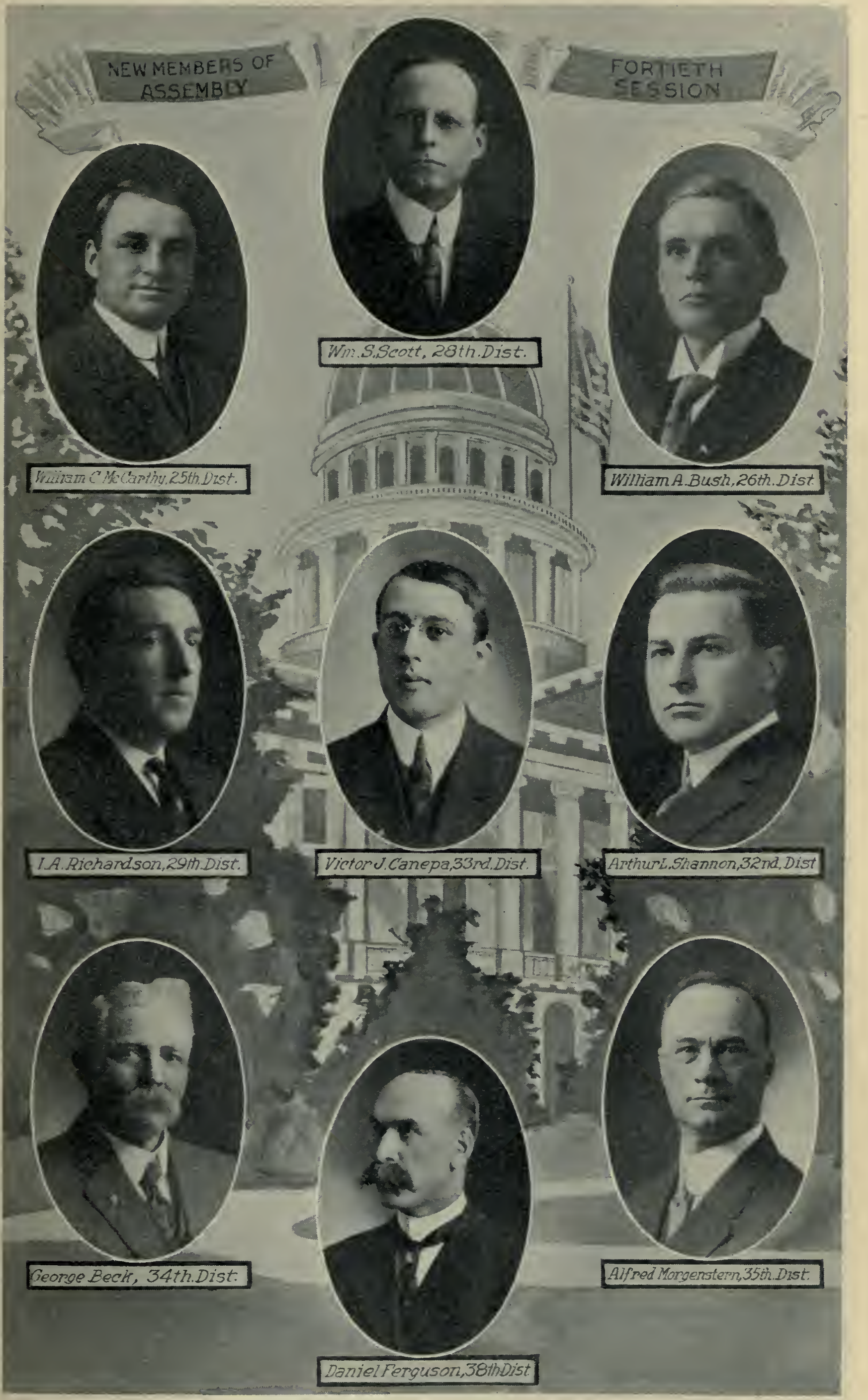
16. WILL A. DOWER (Democrat) was born in Calaveras County, February 3, 1873, and now resides in San Andreas; received a grammar school education, also commercial college; attorney at law; was elected a Member of the Assembly from the Sixteenth District on November 5, 1912.

17. CHARLES WILLIAM BYRNES (Republican) was born in San Francisco, November 4, 1885; resides at San Rafael; received his education at Santa Clara College, Georgetown University, A. B. Hastings College of the Law, Yale University, L. B.; attorney at law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventeeth District, November 5, 1912.

15. HUGH B. BRADFORD (Democrat) was born in Bruceville, Sacramento County, September 14, 1876; received his education in the schools of his native county, at the University of California, and Hastings College of the Law; is a practicing attorney; has served as Deputy District Attorney of Sacramento County, and as School Director of Sacramento; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifteenth District, November 5, 1912.

18. THOMAS DELBERT JOHNSTON (Republican) was born in Kirksville, Missouri, November 7, 1877; resides at Richmond; received a grammar school education; came to California in 1895; attorney at law; City Attorney of Fort Bragg; Police Judge of Richmond; Chief Deputy District Attorney of Contra Costa County; Member of Assembly, thirty-eighth session; elected Member of the Assembly from the Eighteenth District, November 5, 1912.

20. WILBER C. WALL (Democrat) was born in Antioch, California, January 4, 1873; resides at Stockton; received a public school education; engaged for years in steamboat and river transportation, and is now in newspaper advertising and pub-


NEW MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
FORTIETH SESSION
Wm. S. Scott, 28th. Dist.
William C McCarthy, 25th. Dist.
William A. Bush, 26th. Dist.
I. A. Richardson, 29th. Dist.
Victor J. Canepa, 33rd. Dist.
Arthur L. Shannon, 32nd. Dist.
George Beck, 34th. Dist.
Alfred Morgenstern, 35th. Dist.
Daniel Ferguson, 38th Dist.

lishing business; is Panama-Pacific Commissioner for San Joaquin County; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twentieth District, comprising the city of Stockton, November 5, 1912.

22. JOHN J. FORD, JR. (Democrat) was born in San Francisco, March 16, 1880, where he now resides; received his education in the public schools of his native city; clerk; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-second District, November 5, 1912.

24. WILLIAM M. COLLINS (Republican-Progressive) was born in San Francisco, June 10, 1884, where he now resides; educated at St. Peter's College; merchant; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-fourth District, November 5, 1912.

25. WILLIAM C. McCARTHY (Democrat) was born in San Francisco, April 12, 1884, where his residence now is; received his education at Columbia Grammar and Polytechnic High Schools; Deputy County Recorder of city and county of San Francisco; was elected a Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-fifth District, November 5, 1912.

26. WILLIAM B. BUSH (Republican) was born in San Francisco, January 11, 1872; received a grammar and commercial school education; is engaged in real estate and insurance business; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-sixth District, November 5, 1912.

28. WILLIAM STODDARD SCOTT (Republican-Progressive) was born in Woodland, September 22, 1870; resides in San Francisco; educated in public schools, and is taking a course in law; building contractor; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-eighth District, November 5, 1912.

29. IGNATIUS A. RICHARDSON (Democrat) was born in San Francisco, November 24, 1890, where he now resides; educated at St. Ignatius College and College of Notre Dame; is engaged in the plumbing business; elected Member of the Assembly from the Twenty-ninth District, November 5, 1912.

32. ARTHUR L. SHANNON (Democrat) was born in Sacramento, September 24, 1886; received his education in elementary schools of Sacramento, Sacramento High School, and at the University of California; is an attorney at law and practicing in San Francisco; was elected a Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-second District, November 5, 1912.

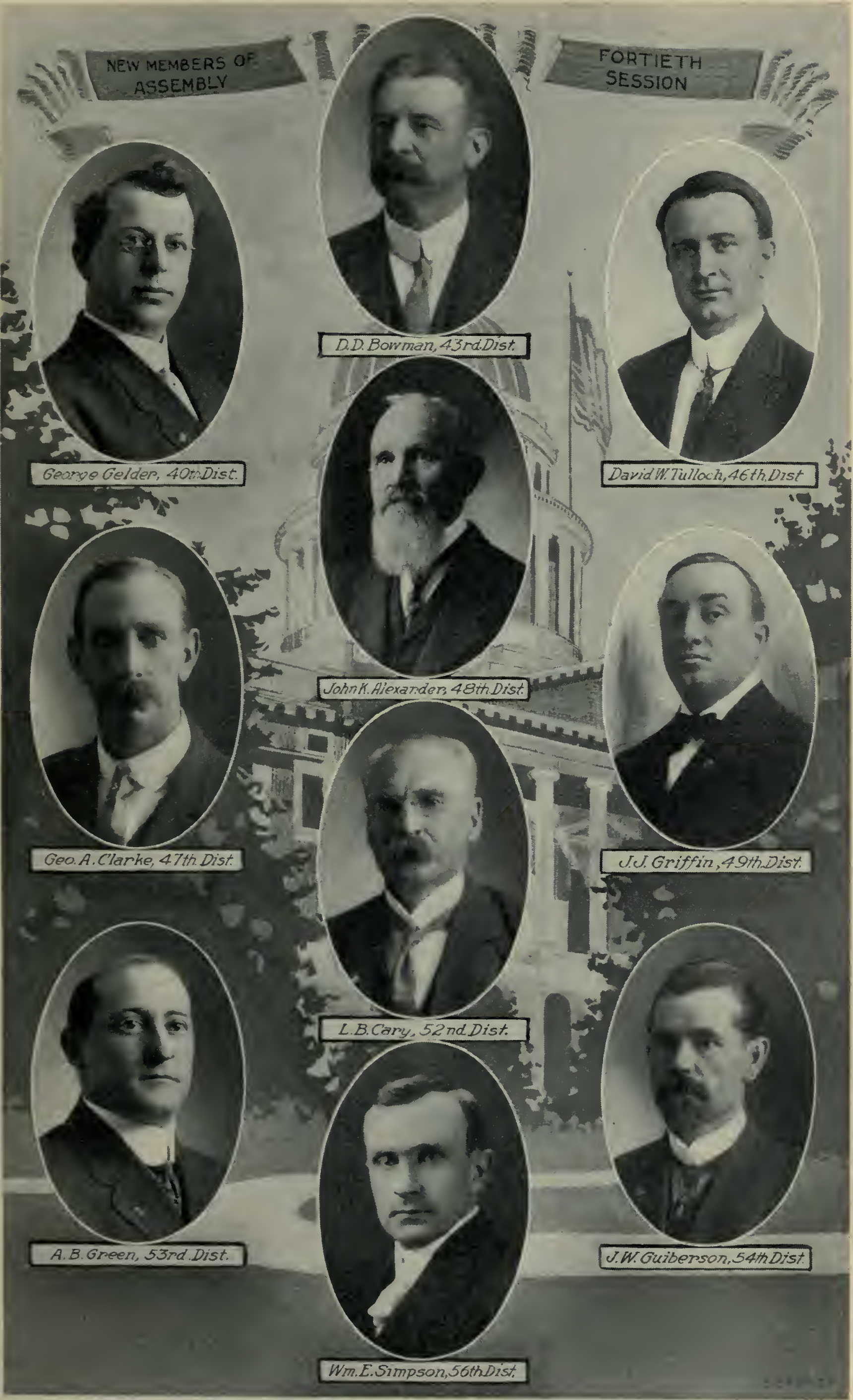
33. VICTOR J. CANEPA (Republican) was born in San Francisco, February 28, 1887, where he now resides; received his education in the public schools; is engaged in real estate and insurance business; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-third District, November 5, 1912.

34. GEORGE BECK (Democrat) was born in Indiana, July 20, 1853; received a common school education; came to California in 1865; engaged in general merchandise business; was Postmaster of Livermore, 1886-1890, and has served two terms as Mayor of that city; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-fourth District, November 5, 1912.

35. ALFRED MORGENSTERN (Republican) was born in San Francisco, January 23, 1873; resides in the city of Alameda; educated in the public schools; merchant; elected Councilman at large in city of Alameda on April 11, 1911, for term of four years; elected Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-fifth District, November 5, 1912.

38. DANIEL FERGUSON (Republican) was born in Ireland, October 2, 1861, and resides in Oakland; received a common school education; is Deputy Sheriff of Alameda County; was elected a Member of the Assembly from the Thirty-eighth District on November 5, 1912.

40. GEORGE GELDER (Republican) was born in Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1881; resides in Berkeley; received a grammar school education; came to California in


NEW MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
FORTIETH SESSION
D.D. Bowman, 43rd Dist.
George Gelder, 40th Dist.
David W. Tulloch, 46th Dist.
John K. Alexander, 48th Dist.
Geo. A. Clarke, 47th Dist.
J.J. Griffin, 49th Dist.
L.B. Cary, 52nd Dist.
A.B. Green, 53rd Dist.
J.W. Guiberson, 54th Dist.
Wm. E. Simpson, 56th Dist.

1885, and has been here engaged as a traveling salesman; is at present a law clerk; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fortieth District, November 5, 1912.

43. DAVID DEKALB BOWMAN (Republican) was born near Delphi, Indiana, February 27, 1857; resides at Ben Lomond; educated in common schools of Pyrmont, Indiana, Academy of Burnettsville, and at Battle Ground College, Indiana; came to California in 1880; attorney at law, journalist and fruit grower; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-third District, November 5, 1912.

46. DAVID W. TULLOCH (Democrat) was born in Clark's Valley, Fresno County, August 18, 1882; resides at Oakdale; received a grammar school education, also commercial night school in San Francisco; mining, electricity, newspaper; was elected Member of the Assembly, November 5, 1912.

47. GEORGE ALEXANDER CLARKE (Republican-Progressive) was born in Bishop, Inyo County, California; was educated in public schools of his native county and at Inyo Academy; is engaged in farming and stock raising; served as Town Trustee of Bishop for five years; last two years was president of board; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-seventh District, November 5, 1912.

48. JOHN KING ALEXANDER (Democrat) was born in Brandon, Mississippi; resides in Salinas; received his education in public schools of native state and at high school, Sacramento; came to California in 1884; attorney at law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-eighth District, November 5, 1912.

49. JOHN JOSEPH GRIFFIN (Democrat) was born in Merced, September 18, 1876, where he now resides; received his education in the public schools of his native city; is an attorney at law; served as Justice of the Peace of Merced for eight years; elected Member of the Assembly from the Forty-ninth District, November 5, 1912.

52. L. B. CARY (Republican) was born in Marseilles, Ohio, June 26, 1848; resides at Reedley; received a high school and college education; came to California in 1902; manufacturer of cement pipe and installation of modern irrigation systems; was formerly Clerk of the District Court of Cheyenne County, Nebraska; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-second District, November 5, 1912.

53. ABRAM B. GREEN (Republican-Progressive) was born in San Luis Obispo, May 25, 1882, where he now resides; educated in city and high schools of his native city; court reporter; elected Member of Assembly from the Fifty-third District, November 5, 1912.

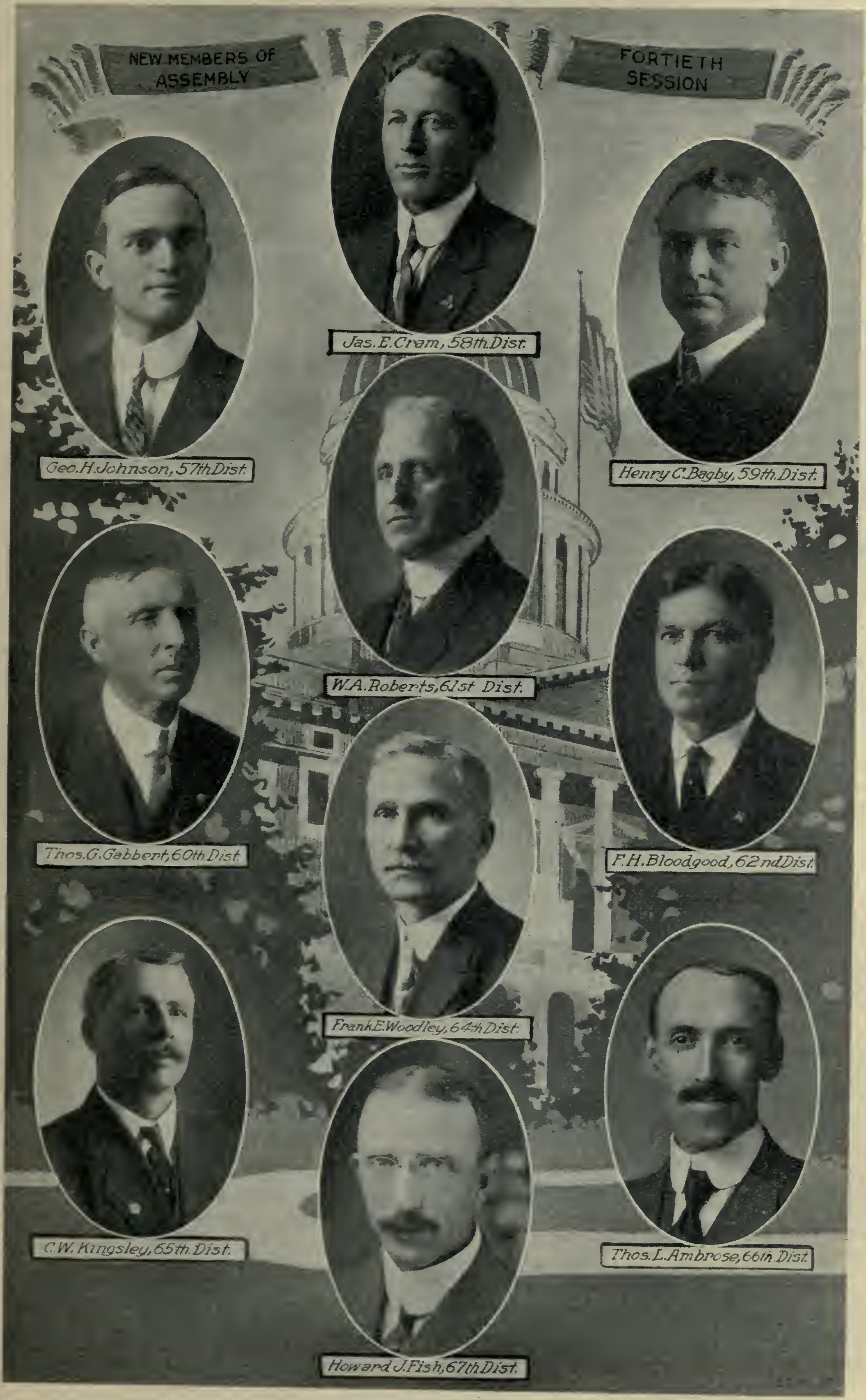
54. JOSEPH WARNER GUIBERSON (Democrat) was born in Lake County, November 26, 1865; resides in Corcoran; received his education in public schools, University of Southern California, and Woodward Business College; is a farmer and dairyman; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-fourth District, November 5, 1912.

56. WILLIAM EDWARD SIMPSON (Democrat) was born in Galesburg, Illinois, April 12, 1889; came to California in 1900; resides at Bakersfield; was educated in grammar and high schools of Kern County and at Leland Stanford Junior University law school; attorney at law; elected member of the Assembly from the Fifty-sixth District, November 5, 1912.

57. GEORGE HATCH JOHNSON (Republican) was born in Monrovia, California, October 25, 1887; resides in San Bernardino; received a grammar-high school education and graduated from business college; is an attorney at law; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-seventh District, November 5, 1912.

58. JAMES E. CRAM (Republican) was born in Highland, San Bernardino County, where he now resides, May 24, 1879; was educated in Redlands High School and at Heald's Business College, San Francisco; orange grower; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-eighth District, November 5, 1912.

59. HENRY CRAY BAGBY (Democrat) was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, April 12, 1860; resides in Santa Maria; received his education in Central College.



NEW MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FORTIETH SESSION

Jas. E. Cram, 58th Dist.
Geo. H. Johnson, 57th Dist.
Henry C. Bagby, 59th Dist.
W. A. Roberts, 61st Dist.
Thos. G. Gabbert, 60th Dist.
F. H. Bloodgood, 62nd Dist.
Frank E. Woodley, 64th Dist.
C. W. Kingsley, 65th Dist.
Thos. L. Ambrose, 66th Dist.
Howard J. Fish, 67th Dist.

Missouri Medical College, and University of Maryland; came to California in 1883; is a physician; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Fifty-ninth District, November 5, 1912.

60. THOMAS G. GABBERT (Republican-Progressive) was born in Winterset, Iowa, January 11, 1854; resides in Ventura; educated in common and high schools and at Baylies Business College, Keokuk, Iowa; came to California in 1883; oil lands, real estate and farming; member of Board of Supervisors of Ventura County for eight years; elected member of the Assembly from the Sixtieth District, November 5, 1912.

61. WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBERTS (Republican-Progressive) was born in Kentland, Indiana, January 25, 1862; came to California in 1904; resides in Los Angeles; educated in public schools and at State Normal School, Indiana; real estate; elected member of the Assembly from the Sixty-first District, November 5, 1912.

62. FREEMAN HENRY BLOODGOOD (Republican-Progressive) was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 17, 1867; resides at Inglewood; educated at Upper Iowa University, 1890, and Harvard University, 1892–93; came to California, 1907, and attended University of Southern California Law School; attorney at law; was superintendent of Schools, Fayette County, Iowa, for six years; elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-second District, November 5, 1912.

64. FRANK E. WOODLEY (Republican-Progressive) was born in Menominee, Wisconsin; came to California in 1888; resides at Los Angeles; educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and at Wisconsin University; mining and real estate; elected member of the Assembly from the Sixty-fourth District, November 5, 1912.

65. CHARLES W. KINGSLEY (Socialist) was born in Scotland, December 12, 1860; resides in Los Angeles; received a common school education; came to California in 1888; is engaged in business as machinist and blacksmith; was elected member of the Assembly from the Sixty-fifth District, November 5, 1912.

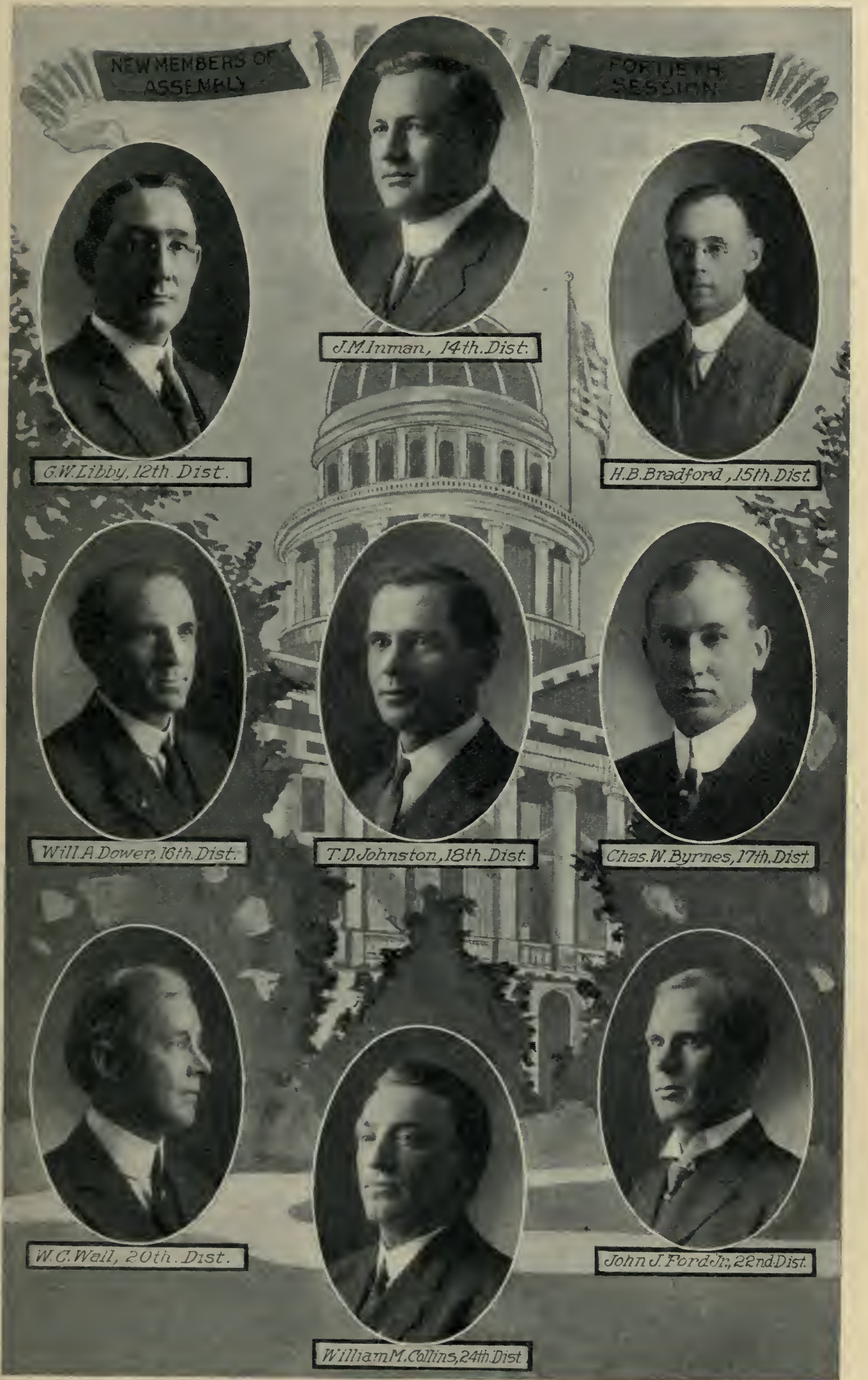
66. THOMAS LYFORD AMBROSE (Progressive) was born in Dexter, Maine, September 28, 1872; resides in Los Angeles; was educated in common and private schools; came to California in 1886; is engaged in retail merchandising; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-sixth District, November 5, 1912.

67. HOWARD J. FISH (Republican-Progressive) was born in Hamburg, New York, October 5, 1869; resides in Pasadena; was educated in public and private schools and at University of Southern California; graduated from Yale University, 1893, and from New York Law School, 1895; was admitted to practice in State of New York in 1895, and has since been engaged in the practice of law at Los Angeles; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-seventh District, November 5, 1912.

68. WILLIAM ARTHUR JOHNSTONE (Republican-Progressive) was born in Canada, December 15, 1869; resides at San Dimas; received a high school education; came to California in 1890; engaged in banking business, fruit growing and farming; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-eighth District, November 5, 1912.

69. EGBERT JAMES GATES (Republican-Progressive) was born July 24, 1869, at San José, California; resides in South Pasadena; educated in public schools and at University of California, graduating with class of 1893, degree B.S.; investments; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Sixty-ninth District, November 5, 1912.

70. JOHN HARVEY STRINE (Progressive-Republican) was born in Newburg, Pennsylvania; resides at Downey, California; received his education in the public schools and at the University of Missouri; came to California, July 30, 1887; was principal of Downey Grammar School, 1887 to 1893; of Monrovia High and



NEW MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FORTIETH SESSION

J. M. Inman, 14th. Dist.

G. W. Libby, 12th. Dist.

H. B. Bradford, 15th. Dist.

Will A. Dower, 16th. Dist.

T. D. Johnston, 18th. Dist.

Chas. W. Byrnes, 17th. Dist.

W. C. Wall, 20th. Dist.

John J. Ford Jr., 22nd. Dist.

William M. Collins, 24th. Dist.

Grammar School, 1893 to 1899; Superintendent of Schools of Los Angeles County, 1899 to 1903; Secretary California State Textbook Committee, 1903 to 1905; real estate investments; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventieth District, November 5, 1912.

71. ELIJAH ALEXANDER EMMONS (Republican) was born in Freehold, New Jersey, and resides in Los Angeles; received a common school education; came to California in 1896, and is engaged in the real estate business; was elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-first District on November 5, 1912.

72. ARTHUR G. KUCK (Republican-Progressive) was born in New York, March 13, 1862; resides in Los Angeles; public school education; came to California in 1903; real estate and building; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-second District, November 5, 1912.

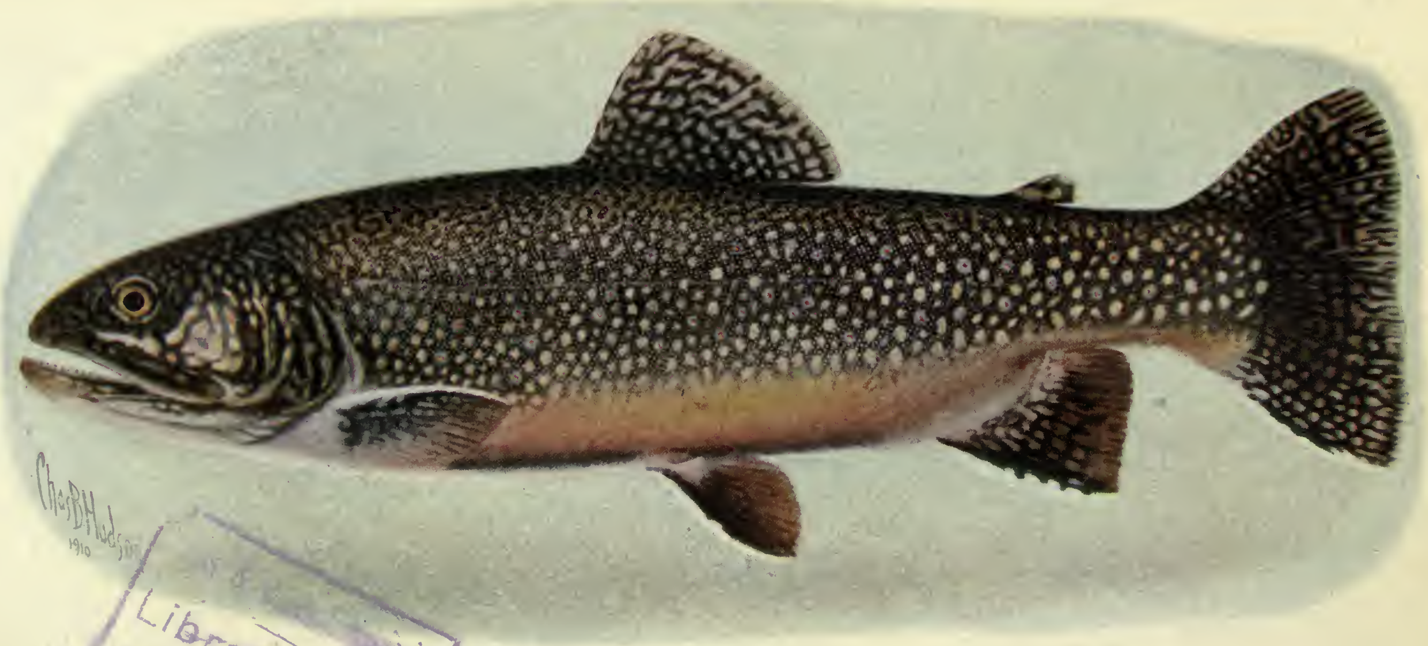
73. HOWARD A. PEAIRS (Republican) was born near Zanesville, Ohio, September 25, 1861, and resides in Los Angeles; was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and at University of Kansas; attorney at law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-third District, November 5, 1912.

74. FRANK HOMER MOUSER (Republican-Progressive) was born at Sullivan, Moultrie County, Illinois, October 11, 1876; moved to San Diego, California, November 3, 1886; educated in public schools of San Diego, and commercial course; was clerk of Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of Assembly, thirty-fifth session; stenographer for Assembly, thirty-sixth session; resides in Los Angeles; engaged in real estate business; was candidate for Republican nomination Secretary of State, August 16, 1910; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-fourth District, November 5, 1912.

76. HANS VICTOR WEISEL (Republican) was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; resides in Anaheim, California; educated in public and private schools; graduate of University of Southern California College of Law; attorney at Law; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-sixth District, November 5, 1912.

77. WILLIAM H. ELLIS (Republican-Progressive) was born in Jefferson County, New York, July 22, 1862; came to California in 1909; resides at Riverside; attorney at law; was State Attorney of Dickey County, North Dakota, for four years, and President Board of Education of Plattsville, Wisconsin, for five years; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-seventh District, November 5, 1912.

78. HAROLD WILLIAM MOORHOUSE (Republican-Progressive) was born in Breckenridge, Missouri, January 19, 1884; resides in Heber, Imperial County; educated at Beloit College, Wisconsin; came to California in 1906; farming; elected Member of the Assembly from the Seventy-eighth District, November 5, 1912.



EASTERN BROOK TROUT (Salmo Fontinalis)
Drawn from male fish 13 inches long.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

(See also pp. 38-39.)

Fish & Game Commission
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San Francisco, Calif.

LIST OF REGULAR DEPUTIES.

San Francisco District.

Alameda County.

J. L. Bundock, Oakland	$120 per month and traveling expenses
Earle Downing, Pleasanton	$125 per month and traveling expenses (including use of team)
Amos O. Stinson, Alameda	$100 per month and traveling expenses

Del Norte County.

Paul Smith, Requa	$90 per month and traveling expenses

Humboldt County.

Earl P. Barnes, Eureka	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for horse and rig
Theo. Benson, Fortuna	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for horse and rig

Mendocino County.

Wm. Ray, Laytonville	$125 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses
B. H. Miller, Ukiah	$100 per month and traveling expenses
Chas. R. Perkins, Fort Bragg,	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for 1 horse or $25 for 2 horses and cost of feed while traveling.

Marin County.

Sheridan G. Smith, Bolinas	$75 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses
Vernon D. Thomas, San Rafael	$90 per month and traveling expenses
Herbert E. Foster, San Rafael	$110 per month and traveling expenses

Monterey County.

Phil H. Oyer, Pacific Grove,	$75 per month and traveling expenses; $15 allowance for horse; horse feed while traveling; 10 cents per mile for auto in use.
Frank Shook, Salinas	$100 per month and traveling expenses

Santa Cruz County.

J. H. Hill, Watsonville	$115 per month and traveling expenses

Santa Clara County.

I. L. Koppel, San José	$5 per day (including use of team) out of Santa Clara County

San Mateo County.

Frank H. Smith, Half Moon Bay	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $24 for 3 horses

San Francisco County.

Henry B. Nidever (in charged of launch "Quinnat"),	$125 per month and $1.50 per day expenses on launch
J. Christenson (on launch "Quinnat"), San Francisco,	$90 per month and $1 per day expenses on launch
M. L. Cross, San Francisco	$120 per month and traveling expenses
M. S. Clark, San Francisco	$120 per month and traveling expenses
Ray B. Heacock, San Francisco	$120 per month and traveling expenses
Chas. E. McPherson, San Francisco	$100 per month and traveling expenses

Sonoma County.

A. F. Lea, Cloverdale	$125 per month and traveling expenses (including use of team)
Henry Lencioni, Santa Rosa	$90 per month and traveling expenses

Sacramento District.

Amador County.

Fred Warner, Sutter Creek	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse

Calaveras County.

David E. Roberts, Murphys	$90 per month and traveling expenses

Colusa County.

S. J. Carpenter, Maxwell	$90 per month and traveling expenses

El Dorado County.

Euell Gray, Shingle	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for saddle horse

Lassen County.

Frank P. Cady, Susanville	$90 per month and traveling expenses; $12 for horse

Napa County.

Wm. J. Moore, Napa ---- $115 per month and traveling expenses

Modoc County.

John Todd Bonner, Alturas ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse
Frank S. Parke, Alturas ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse

Nevada County.

R. C. O'Connor, Grass Valley ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse and outfit

Placer County.

Wm. Bottcher, Truckee ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses
S. J. Mandeville, Truckee ---- $115 per month and traveling expenses
C. A. Scroggs, Loomis ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses

Plumas County.

George W. Chamberlin, Quincy ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse

Siskiyou County.

Harry L. Doney, Sisson ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses (temporary)
Thos. Branson, Fort Jones ---- $3.50 per day and traveling expenses (self and team)

Sacramento County.

Geo. F. Zentgraf, Folsom ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse
Wm. J. Green, Sacramento ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses
C. H. Blemer, Sacramento ---- $90 per month

Solano County.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Vallejo,
$90 per month and traveling expenses; $12 for horse and gasoline for launch

Sutter County.

E. D. Ricketts, Live Oak ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses

San Joaquin County.

Richard Squire, Lodi (temporary) ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses
Geo. J. Merritt, Stockton ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse and outfit

Shasta County.

J. S. White, Castella ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses

Trinity County.

A. J. Van Matre, Hayfork ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse
G. O. Laws, Weaverville ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses

Tehama County.

T. W. Birmingham, Red Bluff ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses

Yolo County.

R. L. Sinkey, Woodland ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse
E. E. Wilgus, Winters ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse

Fresno District.

Kern County.

Tipton Mathews, Wasco ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $35 allowance for upkeep of auto

Kings County.

T. W. Smalley, Lemoore ---- $3.00 per day and traveling expenses (temporary)

Fresno County.

S. L. N. Ellis, Fresno ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses
F. A. Bullard, Dunlap ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses

Stanislaus County.

J. E. Newsome, Newman ---- $75 per month and traveling expenses; $15 for horse and outfit
R. E. Shepherd, Merced ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for use of auto

Tulare County.

Clement T. Wells, Visalia ---- $3 per day and traveling expenses
E. W. Smalley, Hanford ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses
D. H. Hoen, Visalia,
$100 per month and traveling expenses; gasoline and oil for auto and $25 for team when in use.

Tuolumne County.

W. G. Scott, Soulsbyville ---- $90 per month and traveling expenses; $25 for 2 horses

Los Angeles District.

Inyo County.

Edwin H. Ober, Bishop ---- $100 per month and traveling expenses

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Orange County.

W. K. Robinson, El Toro--$100 per month and traveling expenses
F. A. Forster, Capistrano--$4 per day (Saturday and Sunday)

Riverside County.

Jas. H. Gyger, Perris--$75 per month

Los Angeles County.

I. A. Bordner, Long Beach--$100 per month and traveling expenses

Santa Barbara County.

H. J. Abels, Santa Maria--$100 per month and traveling expenses

San Bernardino County.

Jas. A. Vale, San Bernardino--$50 per month
Pat Wood (temporary), Afton, $25 per month and $25 for each conviction for killing mountain sheep

San Diego County.

Webb Toms, San Diego--$100 per month and $10 allowance for keep of auto

San Luis Obispo County.

W. H. Westendorf, Cambria--$80 per month and traveling expenses; expenses of auto when in use

Ventura County.

Jas. A. Rasmussen, Ventura--$75 per month and traveling expenses

SPECIAL INVESTIGATORS, GAME FARM, AND HATCHERY EMPLOYEES.

Special Investigators.

Name.	Address.	Investigation.	Salary.
Harold Heath	Stanford University	Mollusks	*$50 00
N. B. Scofield	Sunnyvale	Salmon and striped bass	†5 00
F. W. Weymouth	Stanford University	Crabs	*25 00
Willard E. Kay	Stanford University	Crabs	*25 00
H. C. Bryant	University of California	Birds	*100 00
Bennet M. Allen	Pacific Beach	Crawfish	*75 00
Chas. L. Edwards	Los Angeles	Abalone	*50 00
Gretchen L. Libby	Riverside	Educational Assistant (Birds)	*90 00
Frank C. Clark	University of California	Deer	*110 00
A. E. Doney	Sisson	Assistant in Fishway and Screen Work	*115 00
Chas. L. Gilmore	Sacramento	In charge of Stream Survey	*125 00

*Per month and traveling expenses.
†Per day and traveling expenses.

Hayward Game Farm.

W. N. Dirks, Superintendent--$125 per month and traveling expenses; use of cottage
David Fontes, Assistant--$90 per month; use of room

Fish Hatchery Employees.

Sisson Hatchery.

W. H. Shebley, Superintendent--$225 per month and traveling expenses
R. W. Requa, Assistant Superintendent--$125 per month and traveling expenses
J. H. Hoerl, Clerk, Department of Hatcheries--$80 per month
C. Nixon, Inside Foreman--$80 per month
F. Clessens, Assistant--$75 per month
J. McManus, Assistant--$70 per month
Geo. McCloud, Jr., Assistant--$70 per month
E Clessens, Assistant--$70 per month
F. Sullaway, Outside Foreman--$70 per month
J. E. Winchcomb, Assistant--$70 per month
J. B. Sollner, Assistant--$65 per month
Wm. Heffernan, Assistant--$65 per month

Tahoe Hatchery and Tallac Hatchery.

E. W. Hunt, Superintendent--$200 per month and traveling expenses
E. V. Cassell, Assistant--$90 per month (during hatching season)
Geo. W. West, Assistant--$85 per month (during hatching season)

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Brookdale Hatchery.

F. A. Shebley, Superintendent	$200 per month and traveling expenses
H. L. Nelf, Assistant	$75 per month

Swanton Egg Collecting Station, Scott Creek.

W. H. Rich, Deputy in Charge	$85 per month

Grizzly Bluff Hatchery, Eel River.

W. O. Fassett, Superintendent	$120 per month (during hatching season)
J. F. Weymouth, Assistant	$2.50 per day (during hatching season)

Wawona Hatchery.

F. C. Boyce, Assistant in Charge	$85 per month and traveling expenses (during hatching season)

Eel River Spawning Station and Ukiah Fish Hatchery.

A. V. La Motte, Superintendent	$150 per month and traveling expenses (during hatching season)
W. R. Crockett, Assistant	$75 per month (during hatching season)

The hatchery force varies with the season. Only the names of those regularly employed are given.

Fish Distribution Car.

Frank McCrea, Superintendent	$100 per month; daily mess allowance, $1.50
R. I. Bassler, Assistant	$70 per month; daily mess allowance, $1.50
L. Phillips, Assistant	$70 per month; daily mess allowance, $1.50
S. Campbell, Assistant	$70 per month; daily mess allowance, $1.50

Game Distribution—Hayward Game Farm. 1912.

County.	Pheasants.	Wild turkeys.	Quail.	Miscellaneous.
Alameda	76 eggs 124 ring-necks	57	2	
Del Norte	100			
Fresno	203			
Humboldt	100	50		
Lassen	100		50	
Mendocino	53			
Monterey	100	2		
Napa	100			
Nevada	2	30		
Placer		25		
Sacramento	50	20		
San Benito	100	75		
San Mateo	13			
Santa Clara	3	1	4	
San Francisco	27			
Santa Cruz	50			
Shasta		32		
Solano	100			
Sonoma	3	25		
Stanislaus			1	
Sutter	1			
Tehama	4			
Tulare	165			
Tuolumne		50		
Yolo				12 guinea fowl
Totals	76 eggs 1,398 pheasants	367	57	12 guinea fowl

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Fish Distribution. 1911

Fish Distribution. 1911—Continued.

County.	Black bass.	Rainbow.	Eastern brook.	Loch Leven.	Cut-throat.	Steelhead.
Alameda		10,000				345,000
Alpine						
Amador		16,000		6,000		
Butte		74,000	18,000	9,000		
Calaveras		72,000				
Contra Costa						8,000
Colusa		40,000	8,000			8,000
Del Norte						
El Dorado		117,000	60.500	35,500	163,305	
Fresno		12,000		36,000		6,000
Glenn						
Humboldt						
Imperial						
Inyo		60,000	37,000	43,000		
Kern	700	30,000		6,000		
Kings						
Lake		24,000				68,000
Lassen		44,000	16,000	4,000		
Los Angeles	50	79,500				
Madera						
Marin						65,000
Mariposa		54,000	20,000	50,000		
Mendocino						283,000
Merced						
Modoc		48,000	20,000	14,000		
Mono		42,000	36,000	38,000		
Monterey		46,000				
Napa		52,000				44,000
Nevada		108,000	61,000	95,000		215,000
Orange	775	15,000				
Placer		174,100	113,000	50,500	758,446	
Plumas		75,000	40,500	126,000		
Riverside	*1,130					
Sacramento						250,000
San Benito		36,000				4,000
San Bernardino	*630	540,000				
San Diego		18,000				
San Joaquin						
San Luis Obispo						
San Mateo		32,000				434,000
Santa Barbara		36,000				
Santa Clara		64,000	2,000			110,000
San Francisco						
Santa Cruz						
Shasta		331,000		8,000		
Sierra		16,000	6,000		335,000	
Siskiyou		174,000	17,500	35,500		
Solano		10,000		10,000		12,000
Sonoma		20,000				
Stanislaus						
Sutter						
Tehama		96,000	4,000	4,000		
Trinity		22,000		12,800		
Tulare		100,000	20,000	250		6,100
Tuolumne		78,000	18,000	24,000		
Ventura		33,000				
Yolo						
Yuba		12,000				
Totals	3,285	2,810,600	497,500	607,550	2,729,751	1,858,100

*Adult.

TIDEWATER LIMITS.

Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, at Suisun Bay.

Eel River, east line of Township 3 N., R. 2 W., Humboldt meridian.

Klamath River, a point on the river north of the residence of James McGarvey.

Smith River, in Del Norte County, from its mouth to Higgins Ferry.

IT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL

To hunt birds or animals without having secured a hunting license.

To fail to show license on demand of any deputy or peace officer.

To shoot between one half hour after sunset and one half hour before sunrise.

To buy, sell, offer for sale, barter or trade any deer meat, tree squirrel, quail, partridge, dove, grouse, sage hen, snipe, ibis, plover, rail, or any pheasant, except pheasants raised in captivity, by permission of the Fish and Game Commission.

To take or kill does, fawns, elk, antelope, or mountain sheep.

To buy, sell, offer for sale, barter or trade any deer skin, or to have in possession any deer skin from which the evidence of sex has been removed, except the deer was taken in a foreign country.

To use more than one dog to the person for hunting deer.

To kill or have in possession any beaver.

To shoot at any duck from a power boat in motion.

To use any animal as a blind, other than a dog, to approach any wild duck or waterfowl, except geese.

To take or kill any wild pheasant, swan, bob-white quail, or any imported quail, partridge, or wild turkey.

To take or kill non-game birds, except blue jay, butcher bird, English sparrow, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great horned owl, or California linnet.

To kill robins, larks, or other non-game birds, except by owner or tenant of premises, where found destroying crops.

To trap or hold any protected game or birds of any kind, without having procured written authority from the Fish and Game Commission.

To take, possess, or destroy nests or eggs of any wild birds.

To trap or kill birds in a cemetery.

To net, trap or poison any wild game, or to have in possession any game so taken.

To take game or fish from one district into another when the season is not open in both districts.

To commit wilful trespass upon enclosed ground.

To sell fish or game by wholesale without having secured a license.

To ship game or trout in concealed packages, or without a tag bearing your name and address, and exact contents of package.

To ship or carry striped bass or game out of the State.

To fish for any trout between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To take trout or black bass, except with hook and line.

To buy, sell, or offer for sale, wild trout, or to import into the State domestically reared trout, under one pound in weight. (Does not apply to trout domestically reared in California, by permission of the Fish and Game Commission.)

To buy, sell, offer for sale or expose for sale, any wild steelhead trout, between February 1st and October 23d.

To take, buy, sell or have in possession at any time striped bass less than three pounds in weight.

To buy, sell, ship or receive for shipment, any striped bass or salmon between September 17th and October 23d.

To kill or have in possession for sale any sturgeon under 25 pounds in weight.

To sell or have in possession for sale any dressed catfish less than 7 inches, exclusive of the head.

To take salmon or steelhead with a net less than 6½-inch mesh, or to take shad or striped bass with a net less than 5½-inch mesh.

To fish for salmon, shad, or striped bass with nets Saturday and Sunday.

To take salmon, shad, or striped bass with any net, the cork line of which is below the surface of the water.

To use nets in Cache Slough, Napa and Mokelumne rivers.

To take yellow-fin or spotted-fin croaker, or any California whiting, also known as surffish, except with hook and line.

To use any set-net, Chinese sturgeon lines, set-lines, or any fixed contrivance (except fyke nets, without wings, used solely for taking catfish), for catching any fish or shell-fish.

To catch the young of any species of fish without at once returning them alive to the water.

To use explosives in taking fish, or to cause pollution of any stream.

To fish through the ice for any fish.

To take fish in any way within 50 feet of a fishway, or by any means except hook and line, within 300 feet.

To catch fish, except with hook and line, in any river or stream upon which a fish hatchery is maintained.

To catch, kill, or carry away any fish from any pond or reservoir belonging to any person or corporation, without consent of the owner.

To use any two-mesh, three-mesh or trammel nets after July 1, 1912.

To fish for profit without first having secured a fishing license.

To take or have in possession any female crabs, or crabs less than seven inches across the back.

To bring to shore any lobster, crab, or crawfish in such condition that the size can not be taken, or to sell any lobster, crab, or crawfish meat not in the shell.

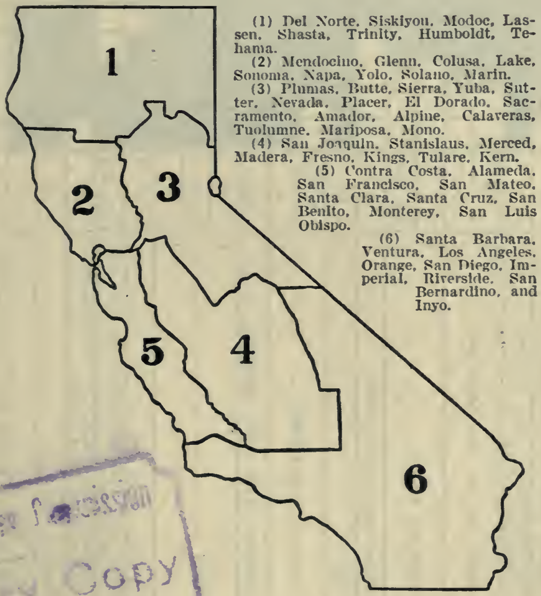
To pickle, can, or preserve in any way lobster, crab, or crawfish taken in the waters of California.

To take, or have in possession at any time, red abalones less than 17 inches, green abalones less than 16 inches, pink abalones less than 14 inches, or black abalones less than 12 inches in circumference.

To take abalones for other than food purposes, or to bring any abalones ashore unless they are alive and in the shell.

To have pismo clams less than 13 inches by longest circumference, or to take more than 200 in one day.

FISH AND GAME DISTRICTS.



(1) Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity, Humboldt, Tehama.

(2) Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano, Marin.

(3) Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Mono.

(4) San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern.

(5) Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo.

(6) Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Inyo.

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CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME LAWS, 1911-1913.

OPEN SPACES INDICATE OPEN SEASON	DISTRICT	JAN	FEB	MCH	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	BAG LIMIT
Deer	1-3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌			■	■	2 Bucks in a season
	2-4-5	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	
	6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌	▐	■	■	■	
Rabbits, Cottontail and Bush	All		■	■	■	■	■	■						15 per day
Tree Squirrels (No limit nor closed season in Mendocino County)	All	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					12 per season
Ducks, Ibis, and other Shore Birds	1-6			■	■	■	■	■	■	■				Ducks, 25 per day, 50 per week
	2-3-4-5			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌			Ibis and other Shore Birds, 20 per day
Black Sea Brant	1				■	■	■	■	■	■				25 per day, 50 per week
	2-3-4-5-6			▐	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Wilson Snipe, Plover, Curlew	All					■	■	■	■	■	■	▌		20 per day
Rail	All	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	20 per day
Valley and Desert Quail	1-2-3-4-5		▐	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌			20 per day
	6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌	▐	■	
Mountain Quail, Grouse, Sage Hen	All	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	10 Mountain Quail, 4 Grouse, 4 Sage Hen, per day.
Doves	1-3	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌			■	■	■	20 per day
	4-6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	
	2-5	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			▐	■	■	
Trout	3	■	■	■	■							■	■	10 pounds and 1 fish or 50 fish per day
Trout and Steelhead (Hook and line only, above tidewater)	1-2-4-5-6	■	■	■								■	■	Trout, 10 pounds and 1 fish; Steelhead, 50 fish
Steelhead (Nets in tidewater. Hook and line in tidewater no closed season)	All		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌ 23			No limit in tidewater
Trout, (Golden)	All	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	20 per day; none less than 5 inches
Black Bass	All	■	■	■	■	■								50 per day
Salmon, Shad, Striped Bass (Nets, above tidewater)	All									17 ▐	■	▌ 15		Shad closed only from Oct. 23 to Nov. 15
Salmon (Nets in tidewater; hook and line in and above tidewater)	All									17 ▐	▌ 23			One fish only per day above tidewater, with hook and line. Oct. 23 to Nov. 15.
Striped Bass (Nets in tidewater. Hook and line in and above tidewater no closed season)	All									17 ▐	▌ 23			None less than 3 pounds
Catfish (Closed for fyke nets June 15 to July 15)	All													None less than 7 inches dressed
Crabs (No female)	All	■	■									■	■	None less than 7 inches across back
Crawfish and Lobsters	All		▐	■	■	■	■	■	■	▌				None less than 9½ inches
Abalones	All			■	■	■	■							See back of card

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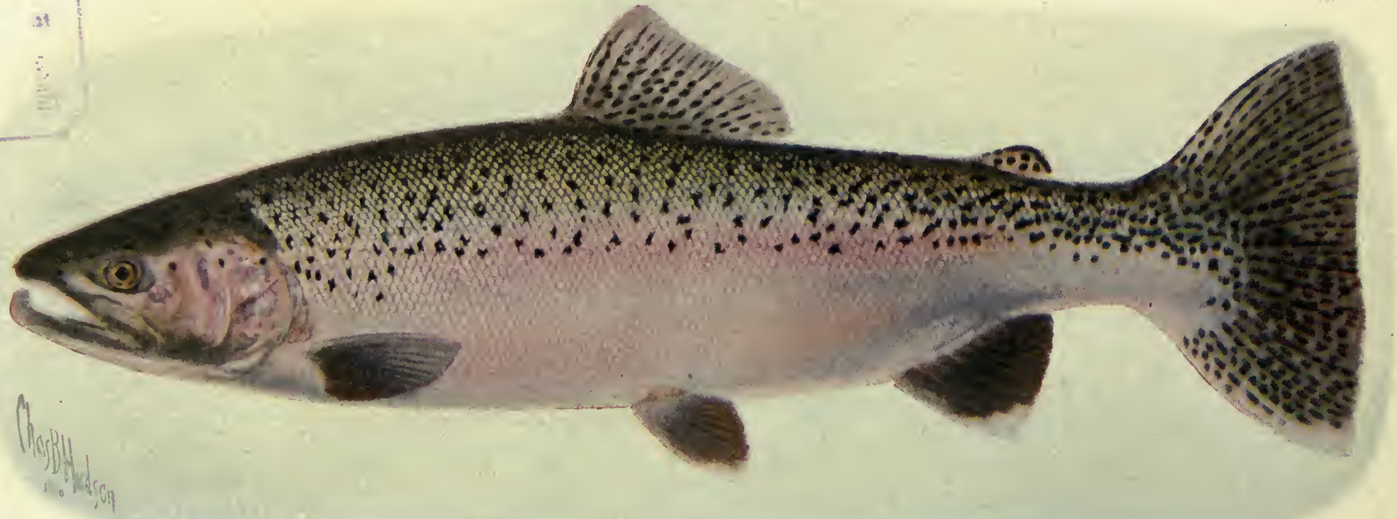

STEELHEAD TROUT (Salmo Gairdneri)
Drawn from male fish 23 inches long, taken at Swanton, Calif., February 1910.

HISTORY OF THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

By W. H. SHEBLEY, Superintendent of Hatcheries, California Fish and Game Commission.

INTRODUCTORY.

The California Fish Commission was created by an act of the legislature, entitled an "Act to provide for the restoration and preservation of fish in the waters of the State," approved April 2, 1870.

The first Board of Fish Commissioners (appointed) consisted of Messrs. S. R. Throckmorton, B. B. Redding, and J. D. Farwell, the latter of whom served the State for more than ten years. For twelve years, Mr. Redding devoted his best efforts to the Commission, advancing the work by his study and research.

The United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries was established by joint resolutions of Congress, and approved February 9, 1871. California had an organized Fish Commission nearly a year before the Federal Government took up the work of multiplying the food fishes and thereby increasing the food resources of the United States.

The object of the first endeavors of the California Fish Commission was the introduction and acclimatization of new species of food and game fishes. The first hatchery owned and operated by the State was situated on the grounds of the State University, in Berkeley. The California Acclimatization Society under the supervision of Mr. J. G. Woodbury had been experimenting, and had made several successful hatches of eggs introduced from the eastern states. Mr. Woodbury afterward became an assistant to Dr. Livingston Stone, at the Baird hatchery, on the McCloud River, in 1872, when the first attempt was made to propagate the Quinnat salmon in California.

The California Fish Commission during the first decade of its existence introduced into the waters of this State a number of varieties of food and game fishes and the attending results are regarded as being among the greatest achievements in fish-culture and acclimatization. The only work of the kind that will bear favorable comparison is the introduction of food and game fishes into New Zealand. The success of the work was due largely to the untiring efforts of Dr. Livingston Stone, a fish-culturist of that day, in the employ of the New York Fish Commission; and to the study and the practical work of Mr. J. G. Woodbury, who later became Superintendent of Hatcheries for the California Fish Commission.

The most important work in the introduction of new fisheries into the State was accomplished during the period from 1870 to 1883; following this came the preservation of the fishes, and the artificial propagation of the native species on a large scale, to multiply their numbers to meet the demands of commerce and of an increasing population.

Since its initial organization in 1870, the Fish and Game Commission has introduced into the waters of California about thirty new varieties of fish, with varying degrees of success. Following is an account of the species introduced, the dates of introduction, and the results obtained:

LIST OF FISHES INTRODUCED INTO CALIFORNIA WATERS.

1. In 1871, the State Fish Commission secured the services of Mr. Seth Green, the noted fish culturist, to superintend the transportation of a consignment of shad fry across the continent from New York to California. Mr. Green and an assistant left Albany, New York, on June 19, 1871, with 12,000 young shad fry (*Clupea sapidissima*) and arrived at Sacramento on June 26th. The same day the fish were planted in the Sacramento River, at Tehama. About 10,000 of the fry were in good condition at the time the plant was made. Early in June, 1873, a second shipment of shad was made by Dr. Livingston Stone. The trip across the continent was a joint affair planned by the Federal and the California Commissions, and for the first time a car was used especially equipped for the work of transporting the fish. This aquarium car was the property of the United States Fish Commission; it was

fitted with tanks for sea and fresh water, ice chests, apparatus for aerating the water, supplies for the attendants, sleeping accommodations. etc. The car carried nearly 300,000 valuable food and game fishes, consisting of ten species. Unfortunately, owing to the collapse of a railroad bridge over the Elkhorn River, in Nebraska, the car was destroyed and the whole consignment was lost. However, this accident did not deter the California Commission from carrying out its purpose of getting a second lot of shad into California. Dr. Stone was instructed to return east and secure another shipment. Accordingly, on the 25th of June, he left Castleton hatchery, in New York, with a third shipment of shad fry and July 2, 1873, 35,000 were planted in the Sacramento River, near Tehama. The expense of this shipment was paid by the United States Commission. Several other shipments were made by the United States Commission between 1876 and 1880. All the shad fry, totaling 619,000, were planted in the Sacramento River, near Tehama. In 1873, two years after the first shad were deposited in the Sacramento River, several mature specimens were taken in San Francisco Bay. The species has continued to increase, until it is now one of the most common fish in our waters.

2. The German carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) was first imported into California in 1872, by Mr. J. A. Poppe of Sonoma County. He brought five fish from Holstein, Germany, and put them into his private ponds, where he held them and did a thriving business for a number of years, selling their progeny for purposes of propagation. In 1877, the California Commission exchanged trout eggs with the Japanese Government for 88 young carp, and in 1879, the Federal Commission shipped 298 carp to California; 60 of these were planted in Sutterville Lake, near Sacramento, the remainder in a private pond in Alameda County, where they were at the disposal of the State Commission. During the same year, J. V. Shebley, a fish-culturist and private pond owner in Nevada County, began the propagation of carp; and in 1883, he sold to the California Commission 600 German carp, which were deposited in the Sacramento River, near the city of Sacramento. In 1882, the United States Commission began to deliver carp to private applicants; and in a short time carp were to be found in nearly all public and private waters of the State, in which they would thrive. At the time these plants were made the carp was one of the most popular of fishes; they were recommended as being valuable food fish that would thrive in all of the warmer lakes, ponds, and streams of California. Much has been said for and a great deal more against the introduction of carp into California; but while they probably have been the principal cause of destruction of the California perch, by eating the eggs and digging up the nests, at the same time, they furnish the chief food of the black and the striped bass, two varieties of fish whose value more than offsets the damage done by the carp. In time, as other species become more scarce, the carp will probably become one of the State's most valuable food fishes, as it already is in older states and countries.

3. The eastern brook or speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) was first introduced into California in 1872. The State purchased 6,000 fish and distributed them equally in the North Fork of the American River, the headwaters of Alameda Creek, and in the San Andreas Reservoir, near San Francisco. The first shipment of eggs (60,000) that produced results was purchased by the California Commission in New Hampshire, in 1875, and hatched at Berkeley. The fry from this lot were distributed principally in lakes and streams in Mendocino, Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Alameda, and Santa Clara counties, and in Prosser Creek, Nevada County, and the North Fork of the American River, in Placer County. In 1877, 1878, and 1879, eggs were obtained from New Hampshire and Wisconsin, and the resulting fry were distributed over a large area of the State's waters, the North Fork of the American River and the Truckee River receiving the largest plants. The fish planted in the coast streams did not reproduce, but those planted in Siskiyou, Placer, and Nevada counties, and in the high Sierra lakes and streams multiplied remarkably well. In 1890, the work of propagating the eastern brook trout was taken up in earnest and each year the Commission distributes thousands of trout in nearly every county having suitable waters; they are now one of our most sought after fish.

4. Between 1872 and 1883 the National Commission furnished the State Commission with six consignments of whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*), aggregating nearly 1,500,000 eggs. The eggs were hatched at Berkeley, at San Leandro, and in a temporary structure erected on Clear Lake, in Lake County, and the fry were distributed in some of the larger lakes and streams of the State that seemed best adapted to the habits of the fish; but they did not thrive. The western or Rocky Mountain whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*) found in the Tahoe basin has been often mistaken for the imported species.

5. In 1874, at the request of the California Commission, a second attempt was successfully carried out to bring the common eel (*Aguilla chryspa*) to California, the first attempt having ended with the disaster to the aquarium car. Of the original shipment, consisting of several thousand small individuals, the loss in transit of the fresh water eel taken from the Hudson River, New York, was almost complete; but 12 survived, and these were placed in a slough of the Sacramento River, near Sacramento; but the salt water eels from New York Harbor stood the journey better, and about 1,500 were deposited in San Francisco Bay, near Oakland. In 1879, Dr. Stone brought out a second shipment of about 500 small eels; these were planted in the Sacramento River. In 1882, Mr. J. G. Woodbury of the California Commission transported 10 adult eels from the Shrewsbury River, New Jersey, and deposited them in Suisun Bay. There have been no apparent results from any of these plants.

6. The American or eastern lobster (*Homarus americanus*) was first introduced into California waters in 1874, a consignment made the previous year having been lost when the aquarium car was destroyed. Under the auspices of the California Commission, Dr. Stone started with 150 full grown, egg-bearing females from Massachusetts Bay; but four of them reached the coast alive, and these were planted in San Francisco Bay, near Oakland. Subsequently four other small shipments were made, the last in 1888. Plants were made in San Francisco Bay, off Bonito lighthouse, off Point Lobos, to the south of Carmel Bay, and in Monterey Bay; but although several of those planted in Monterey Bay have been taken by fishermen, no resulting increase in numbers has attended any of the plants made. Thus far the reason for the failure of the lobster to multiply in these waters is not definitely known, as the physical and biological character of the waters of the Pacific Ocean is apparently suitable for its acclimatization.

7. In 1874, several species of catfish were introduced—the common bullhead or horned pout (*Ameiurus nebulosus*), the channel or spotted cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*), the white or Schuylkill cat (*Ameiusus catus*), and one or more species from the Mississippi Valley. On June 12th, 54 large Schuylkill catfish from the Raritan River, New Jersey, and the Mississippi catfish, were planted in the San Joaquin River, near Stockton; while 70 bullheads from Lake Champlain, Vermont, were deposited in ponds or sloughs near Sacramento. The Schuylkill cat of the Sacramento River increased very rapidly and soon were as commonly seen in the markets as our native fish.

8. An attempt was made to acclimatize the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) in 1874, when 305 of the 450 fish brought by Dr. Stone from the Penoboscot River, Maine, were planted in the Sacramento River, near Redding. No results were obtained from this plant as the number of fish planted was not great enough to determine whether they would or would not become acclimated to the waters of the Sacramento. The United States Commission hatched out 200,000 eggs at Fort Gaston, California, in 1890, and in May, 1891, 194,000 fish were liberated in Trinity River; but no run was established.

9. The black basses, both species (*Micropterus salmoides*). the large-mouth and (*Micropterus dolomieu*) the small-mouth, have been introduced into California, and have thrived remarkably well. The first shipment, brought out by Dr. Stone in 1874, consisted of 75 full grown spawning bass from Lake Champlain, Vermont, and 24 small fish from Saint Joseph River, Michigan, both shipments being of the small-mouth variety; the former were planted in Napa Creek, the latter (12 survivors), in Alameda Creek. A second shipment of 22 mature fish was brought

out by Dr. Stone in 1879, and planted in Crystal Springs Reservoir, in San Mateo County, where they increased rapidly; hundreds of the progeny were consigned to various waters in the State. The United States Commission, in 1891, deposited nearly 2,000 yearling large-mouth bass in Lake Cuyamaca, in San Diego County, and 620 in the Feather River, near Gridley. In June, 1895, at the request of the California Fish Commission, the United States Commission delivered 2,500 large-mouth bass fry to the agents of the State Commission. These fry were placed in the ponds at the Sisson hatchery, where they thrived, and whence the species was distributed throughout the State, wherever suitable waters were to be found. In the same month, 50 fish were put in each of the following California waters: Buena Vista Lake, near Bakersfield; reservoir near San Diego; and Elsinore Lake, near Elsinore. Agents of the Fish Commission distribute a large number of bass each season from the overflowed districts, where they are seined and deposited in public waters. Both species of the bass are highly esteemed as food and game fishes, and are a great acquisition to the fish life of California.

10. A shipment of 18 full grown wall-eyed or glass-eyed pike, or pike perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*) was brought to California in 1874 from the Missisquoi River, Vermont, and 16 were planted in the Sacramento River, near Sacramento City; but they did not multiply.

11. The tautog (*Tautoga onitis*) was first brought to California by Dr. Livingston Stone in 1874, and a second lot in 1897. Both shipments were deposited in San Francisco Bay; but they consisted of only a few hundred fish each and no results were obtained.

12. Four full grown rock bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*) of the six obtained from the Missisquoi River, Vermont, were brought to California by Dr. Livingston Stone, in 1874, and deposited in Napa Creek, a tributary of San Pablo Bay, on June 12th. No known results have attended the planting of this fish.

13. In 1877, the California Commission exchanged salmon and trout eggs with the Hawaiian Government for a shipment of 100 fish, known as the awa (*Chanos cyprinella*); they were planted in a small stream at Bridgeport, in Solano County. There is no record of any of this species having survived.

14. The eggs of the landlocked salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*) were first brought to California in 1878; between that date and 1895 at least five shipments were received from the Federal Commission, totaling about 135,000 eggs; these were hatched at the San Leandro and the Shebley hatcheries, and the fry distributed in the cold lakes of the high Sierra, and in the lakes and streams of the Truckee basin. A few fish have been taken that had reached maturity, but the species does not increase in numbers. The fish have been held in the hatchery ponds at Sisson for a time and have thrived, but no particular effort has been made to propagate them. A shipment of the eggs was hatched at Sisson hatchery and another lot at Bear Valley hatchery, in the early nineties.

15. One of the most important and successful importations of fish into California waters was made when the striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*) was introduced in 1879. The introduction of this valuable food fish was first suggested by S. R. Throckmorton, President of the California Fish Commission, in a letter to Professor Spencer F. Baird, then United States Commissioner of Fisheries. As a result of this suggestion, Dr. Livingston Stone was instructed to transport a shipment of striped bass to California. Accordingly, he collected from the Navesink River, in New Jersey, 132 fish, ranging from 1½ inches to 5 inches in length, and 30 medium sized fish. Twenty-five of these died en route, but the remainder, about 135, were deposited in the Straits of Carquinez, at Martinez. Individuals from the first lot were caught in the lower waters of the bay within a year from the time that they were planted, and a number were caught occasionally for several years afterward; but the Commission decided to have a second shipment made from the east, as it was not certain that the fish were increasing; accordingly in June, 1882, Mr. J. G. Woodbury was sent east by the California Fish Commission to procure another shipment. He collected 450 fish 5 to 9 inches long from the Shrewsbury River, New Jersey, and in the latter part of July arrived with a little over 300 of the

fish in good condition; they were planted in Suisun Bay, at Army Point, near Suisun. Considering the small number of fish introduced and their remarkable increase in a few years, the result obtained from the introduction of the striped bass into California is one of the greatest feats of acclimatization of new species of fish in the history of fish culture. In 1889, hundreds of them, weighing from one half to a pound each, were being caught and sold in the San Francisco markets. From 1889 to 1892, the number caught had increased 250 per cent; such quantities were being taken in 1889, it was feared the fish would be exterminated before they had come to maturity and had a chance to reproduce; so the Supervisors of San Francisco County, at the request of the Board of Fish Commissioners, passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of striped bass under eight pounds in weight. A state law was afterward passed making it unlawful to take bass under one pound; and later this was changed to the present limit of three pounds. It is now also unlawful to ship striped bass from the State. The striped bass is one of the finest food and game fishes in the United States; and if the California Fish Commission had not succeeded in acclimatizing any other variety of fish the value of the striped bass alone would more than repay the people for all the money expended in introducing other species. Over two million pounds of striped bass have been marketed in one season in San Francisco. This does not include the amounts sold in other places.

16. In 1891, 3,000 yearling yellow or ringed perch (*Perca flavescens*) were deposited by the United States Commission in the Feather River, and 3,980 in Lake Cuyamaca, in San Diego County, where they increased rapidly. A few were taken to Sisson hatchery and placed in the rearing ponds, in 1895. They remained healthy and made a good growth, but owing to lack of pond room no efforts were made to propagate them to any extent. Occasionally a few have been taken from the Feather River and from some of the sloughs in that region, but as the species has not been generally distributed, the results of the planting have not been fully determined.

17. Four hundred yearling warmouth bass (*Chœnobryttus gulosus*) from Quincy, Illinois, were planted by the United States Commission in Lake Cuyamaca, near San Diego, in 1891. In the same year, 100 yearlings were deposited in Feather River, near Gridley, Butte County; and in 1895, twelve fish were delivered at Sisson hatchery, but they were not in good condition; six of them died shortly after they were placed in the ponds; the remaining six survived until the following spring, but food conditions not being suitable, they did not thrive and died before spawning.

18. The crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*) and the strawberry or calico bass (*Pomoxis sparoides*) were introduced in the early nineties, but were not widely distributed. In 1891, 285 yearlings were deposited in Lake Cuyamaca, near San Diego, and in 1895, 50,000 fry were sent to the Sisson hatchery; but none of them lived.

19. In 1891, a shipment of 400 yearling pike (*Lucius lucius*) was made to Lake Cuyamaca, near San Diego, and another 100 were placed in the Feather River, in Butte County. The fish planted in Lake Cuyamaca increased for a time, but those in the Feather River have not multipiled. In 1895, six pike were delivered at Sisson hatchery; they thrived in the ponds for a year, when they were placed in an aquarium at the Mechanics Fair, in San Francisco, and died before the fair was over. It is well that they died and that those planted in the Feather River did not survive; for the species is too predatory to plant among our valuable fishes.

20. In May, 1893, the New York Commission gave 100,000 muskellunge fry (*Lucius masquinongy*) from Chautauqua Lake to the California Fish Commission. The United States Bureau of Fisheries transported the fish free of charge as far as Ogden, from which place the consignment was under the auspices of the California Commission, the Spring Valley Water Company paying half the cost of transportation from Ogden to San Francisco. The fish were received in good condition, and 93,000 were placed in Lake Merced, near San Francisco, to destroy the carp in the lake, as they were keeping it roily and made the water almost unfit for use; but they did not survive; and as in the case of the pike, it is probably as well that they

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did not, for while they are a game fish, they are too predacious to get among our more valuable fishes. These fish were put in private waters with the understanding that the Commission might take such fish for distribution or breeding purposes as might be desirable.

21. The lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), known also as the Salmon or Mackinaw trout, was first brought to California in 1894. The shipment of 100,000 eggs was hatched at the Sisson hatchery, with a loss of only 7 per cent. Sixty-five thousand of the fry were planted in Lake Tahoe in May, 1865, the remainder being held in the ponds at the Sisson station and shipped the following season. Several other lots were hatched at Sisson, and the fry deposited in the lakes of the Truckee Basin. A number of these fish are taken each season from the waters that have been stocked, where they have thrived to a considerable extent but not as well as was expected. This trout is abundant in the waters of lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan and should attain a large size in Lake Tahoe, as the species is adapted to cold, clear, deep lakes.

22. In February, 1894, 20,000 eggs of the Loch Leven or Scotch lake trout (*Salmo trutta levenensis*) were sent to the California Commission from the stock ponds of the United States Government at Northville, Michigan. They were hatched at Sisson hatchery, and the fry deposited in the hatchery ponds, where they thrived. The stock has been retained in the Sisson hatchery ponds ever since, where they have been propagated successfully, and thousands of the fry shipped each year for distribution in the public waters of the State.

The Loch Leven and the German brown trout are closely allied and appear to be but different varieties of the same species. They are somewhat different in their habits, but do equally well in the clear, cold lakes and streams of the Sierras, as well as in the region around Mt. Shasta. The two varieties have been crossed at the Sisson hatchery, and have produced a strong, gamey fish.

23. In 1895, 135,000 Von Behr or German brown trout eggs (*Salmo fario*) were hatched at the Sisson hatchery. Several thousand fry were placed in the ponds to be raised for breeders, and the remainder were distributed in a number of the lakes and streams of the high Sierra. Previous to this the Federal Government had made several plants in the State.

24. Twelve yearling white bass (*Roccus chrysops*) were received at Sisson hatchery from Quincy, Illinois, in June, 1895. They were not in good condition and seven of them died shortly after their arrival; the others died the following fall. This introductory shipment of white bass is the only one of which there is any record.

25. Small plants of the green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*) and the blue-gill or blue bream have been made in California. In 1895, 12 yearlings were delivered to the Sisson hatchery; 18 were put in Elsinore Lake, and 18 in the Bolsa Chico River. A few were accidentally introduced with other fish into Lake Cuyamaca, near San Diego, in 1891. Wherever conditions are favorable, these fish have thrived.

26. The California Fish Commission has endeavored to introduce the Montana grayling (*Thymallus montanus*) into the waters of California, but so far without any known results. The eggs are very delicate and the fry hard to raise. In 1904. 100,000 eggs, from Bozeman, Montana, were received at the Sisson hatchery in good condition. Seven thousand of the fry were placed in a pond that was thought suitable for them; they thrived for eighteen months, then became diseased and died off, until only 600 were left; these were placed in a pond where they were in an entirely wild state and could subsist on natural food. These fish and a few that were saved from a lot received the following year grew up together and promised to furnish some eggs for propagation, but owing to the accidental bursting of the pond wall, the fish escaped into one of the tributaries of the Sacramento River, just as they were reaching maturity. Several thousand of the fry were distributed from the second lot of eggs that were received, into waters that, from descriptions given of the fishes' habits, appeared to be ideal, but no results have been noted thus far. The grayling is considered by some anglers to be the most beautiful and graceful of American fresh-water fishes. They rise to the artificial fly more quietly than do the trout, but make a good fight and are an excellent table fish.

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The last lot of fresh-water fishes received in California from the United States Bureau of Fisheries was in November, 1908. The fish were shipped from Meredosia, Illinois, and consisted of crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*), blue-gilled sunfish or bream (*Lepomis pallidus*), and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). They were distributed as follows:

Four cans of crappie and sunfish in Honey Lake, Lassen County; a number of yellow perch and crappies in Vera Lake, Nevada County; sunfish and yellow perch in lakes in Placer County, and in sloughs of the Feather and Sacramento rivers; some of all three varieties near Stockton, and in Clear Lake, Lake County; perch and sunfish in Kings River and San Joaquin River, and sunfish and yellow perch in Kern River and Buena Vista Lake; some of the fish were planted in Russell's Lake, Ventura County, and in suitable waters in Los Angeles, Riverside, and Orange counties. Reports from several of these places have been received and indicate that the fish are thriving and increasing.

No effort has ever been made by the Commission to introduce eastern oysters, but it is stated that they were first brought into California in or about 1870, by Mr. A. Booth of Chicago, and it is recorded that the first shipment, consisting of three carloads of large oysters, so overstocked the market that in order to avoid loss the consignee had to plant in San Francisco Bay all the stock not promptly disposed of. The enforced planting resulted favorably, and it became the custom to annually ship one-year and two-year seeds to be planted on the grounds in the southern part of San Francisco Bay, where they remained for two and three years, or until they attained a suitable size for marketing. There have been various reports of wild eastern oysters taken at different points in the bay, and Mr. Chas. H. Townsend, in the Report of the United States Fish Commission for 1889–91, says: "It is possible that during the long time eastern oysters have been kept in the bay they have become in a measure acclimated, and that there is a constantly increasing tendency to propagate—that is, the progeny of oysters grown here become hardier with each generation and better adapted to the colder but more equable waters." Full accounts of the early eastern oyster industry in San Francisco Bay are given in Mr. Townsend's article and in an article by Capt. J. W. Collins, in the Report of the United States Fish Commission for 1888.

From 1899 to 1908 the oyster industry decreased gradually, all of the oysters taken in the latter year being taken from private beds, and used for market purposes only. All seed oysters planted that year were shipped from eastern beds.

The appearance of the soft-shell clam in San Francisco Bay was first noted in 1874. The spawn is supposed to have been accidentally introduced with the carloads of eastern oysters planted in the vicinity of San Francisco. They soon covered the mud flats surrounding San Francisco Bay, and were taken in great numbers.

HISTORY OF THE HATCHERIES: THEIR ESTABLISHMENT AND THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The work of the state hatcheries during the first twenty years was limited, owing both to lack of funds and of appreciation by the public of the importance of the work; still, considering that fish culture was in its infancy on the Pacific coast during the period mentioned, considerable good was accomplished. The first hatcheries were located at Berkeley and at San Leandro, and a great deal of experimental work was done in hatching eggs of fish imported from the east. In the early seventies a temporary station was operated on Kelsey Creek, tributary to Clear Lake, for the purpose of hatching a shipment of whitefish sent to the California Commission by the Federal Commission. Eastern brook trout, landlocked salmon, and whitefish, as well as the native varieties, were propagated with some success; but the locations were not suitable for carrying on the work on a large scale.

In 1872, the United States Commission instructed Dr. Livingston Stone to proceed to the Pacific coast and obtain a supply of salmon eggs from the Pacific salmon. Dr. Stone was at that time one of the recognized authorities on fish-culture in the United States; he had been engaged in the work of fish culture for a number of years, in New Hampshire and other eastern states; he was a man of education, and a close observer of all things in nature. Dr. Stone arrived in San Francisco in August, 1872. He could gain no reliable information regarding the habits of the Quinnat salmon or where they spawned. A general impression prevailed that the spawning grounds were near the confluence of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers, but after an investigation of this region, Dr. Stone concluded that the fish spawned elsewhere. Mr. Montague, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to whom Dr. Stone was introduced by Mr. B. B. Redding, informed Dr. Stone that he had seen salmon spawning at the junction of the McCloud and the Pitt rivers. At that time the terminus of the railroad was at Red Bluff, fifty miles from the spawning grounds on the McCloud River. Dr. Stone was accompanied on his trip to this section by Mr. John G. Woodbury, who had been in the employ of both the California Acclimatization Society and the California Fish Commission.

After many hardships and struggles to obtain material and supplies, they succeeded in establishing the first salmon-breeding station on the Pacific coast. The summer run of salmon was nearly over, and judging from Dr. Stone's report, the salmon run in the Sacramento River was very much depleted. From the advent of the whites up to this time there had been a great demand on the salmon of the Sacramento River; and with no hatcheries to increase their numbers, nor adequate laws to protect the breeding fish (and with the great spawning grounds of the Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American rivers destroyed by the mining operations on their headwaters) in a few years none was left of the great run of fish that had previously entered these waters. The salmon had abandoned them altogether, as the eggs deposited on the spawning grounds in these streams did not hatch; being destroyed by the detritus from the mines. The only natural spawning grounds left to the salmon were in the tributary rivers that formed the headwaters of the Sacramento River, the principal streams being Mill Creek, Battle Creek, Pitt River and its tributaries, Hat Creek and the McCloud River, and the main Sacramento River, above the mouth of the Pitt. These are all good salmon streams, but the great drain on the salmon, and the destruction of nearly one half of the spawning beds soon greatly diminished their numbers.

The first season's operation on the McCloud River, by Dr. Livingston Stone and his assistants, was experimental to a great extent. Only 50,000 eggs were taken, and of this number but 30,000 were fit to ship when they had developed to the proper stage. The eggs were shipped to a hatchery in New Jersey, and 7,000 hatched; and on the advice of several State Commissioners and fish-culturists the fry were planted in the Susquehanna River. The following season the hatchery establishment at the McCloud River was enlarged and the work of collecting and hatching the salmon eggs was begun in earnest. From 2,000,000 to 14,000,000 eggs were taken annually at this station, from 1872 to 1883. The California Fish Commission assisted in the work by paying a portion of the operating expenses.

Following is a summary of the work at the McCloud River salmon hatchery, during this period, and the distribution of the eggs therefrom:

1872	50,000 eggs
1873	2,000,000 eggs
1874	5,750,000 eggs
1875	8,610,000 eggs
1876	7,500,000 eggs
1877	7,000,000 eggs
1878	14,000,000 eggs
1879	7,000,000 eggs
1880	7,500,000 eggs
1881	7,500,000 eggs
1882	4,000,000 eggs
1883	1,000,000 eggs
Total	71,910,000 eggs

About 25 per cent of the total number of eggs taken during this time were hatched at this station and the fry each season were liberated in the McCloud River, under the supervision of Dr. Stone, superintendent of the hatchery. The cost of hatching and planting was borne by the California Fish Commission. The remainder of the eggs was shipped to the eastern states and to foreign countries. Shipments of the Quinnat salmon were made to the principal countries of Europe, and also to Japan and New Zealand.

In 1883, the United States Commission quit operations on the McCloud River. But 1,000,000 eggs had been taken during the season, this being the smallest take in the history of the work on the McCloud River, since the preliminary work of 1872. This great falling off in numbers was due largely to the heavy blasting and other operations on the line of the railroad, which was then being constructed from Redding northward. The salmon undoubtedly were frightened so that they did not ascend the Sacramento River; besides a great many were taken by the grading gangs and used in the camps for food. Thousands of trout and salmon were destroyed by powder used by the Chinese and white laborers, of whom there were 9,000 camped along the Sacramento River; and while a great many of the fish were used as food, there was wanton destruction in the way they were killed. The same condition existed in 1884 and Superintendent Stone recommended that the station be not operated that season. It remained closed from that date until 1888, the year that the Sisson hatchery was established by the State.

In 1883, the California Fish Commission abandoned the San Leandro hatchery, located near Lake Chabot, in Alameda County, owing to the fact that the water was too warm for successful hatching and rearing to be accomplished during the warmer months of the year; also, the water was not suitable for the propagation of healthy fry.

The Commission selected a site in Nevada County, on the ranch of Mr. J. V. Shebley, who donated to the State the use of the site and the water for hatchery purposes. The first superintendent was Mr. J. A. Richardson, a fish-culturist formerly employed by the United States Commission, at Baird, and by the California Fish Commission, as an assistant to Mr. J. G. Woodbury, at the San Leandro hatchery. The work accomplished at the Shebley hatchery was limited, owing to the small amount of money appropriated and the great cost of transporting the fry to the waters to be stocked. The Commission had to pay expressage on all shipments of eggs and fry distributed. The principal work was the hatching of rainbow trout, the black spotted trout of the Tahoe basin, and also a number of shipments of eastern brook trout and landlocked salmon. Mr. Richardson resigned in the fall of 1883, and Mr. I. C. Frazier was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Frazier was a successful and competent fish-culturist, who had been a student of fish life for a great many years. In the early seventies he associated himself with some of the acclimatizing societies and later established a hatchery, with rearing ponds, on the Truckee River. In 1884, owing to ill health, he resigned as superintendent of the Shebley hatchery and Mr. J. V. Shebley was appointed superintendent. In 1885, Mr. J. V. Shebley was appointed Superintendent of Hatcheries, and Mr. W. H. Shebley was appointed to succeed him at the Shebley hatchery. This hatchery was operated until 1888, when the Board decided to establish larger hatcheries that would be located nearer the egg-collecting stations and where an unlimited supply of water could be had. Accordingly, in 1888, after the distribution of fry was over for the season, the Shebley hatchery was abandoned; and in the following spring the tools and apparatus that were the property of the State were shipped to the new hatchery on Lake Tahoe, at Tahoe City.

In 1885, the California Fish Commission decided to establish a hatchery for the propagation of salmon, as the Federal Government had not again resumed operations at Baird, on the McCloud River. After examining a number of sites, it was decided to establish a hatchery on Hat Creek. with the exception of Fall River, the largest tributary of the Pitt. Hat Creek is a large stream carrying about 26,000 miner's inches of water, and is not subject to sudden floods. The Commission had the plans of the hatchery made after the design of the old Baird hatchery and let the work out by contract. The hatchery was a large building for those days; it was constructed of good material, was 100 feet long, 46 feet wide, and contained 64 hatching troughs when completed. It had a capacity of 90 troughs but all were not put in as the run of salmon did not justify the expense. There was a complete filtering plant and the hatchery was fully equipped to care for from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 eggs. The year following its completion, Mr. J. V. Shebley took charge of the station. He began operations early in August, but although trapping and seining for the spawning salmon were continued until November, only 1,200,000 eggs were collected. The spawning beds that a few years before had been covered with thousands of spawning fish were now deserted. In 1887, Mr. W. H. Shebley was appointed superintendent of the Hat Creek station, to succeed J. V. Shebley, who resigned from the Commission to engage in private business. The take of eggs the second season was less than that of the first. Every effort was made to procure sufficient eggs to justify the Commission's operating the plant, but only 500,000 were taken.

In the spring of 1888, Superintendent W. H. Shebley recommended to the Board of Fish Commissioners and to Governor Waterman that the Hat Creek hatchery be either abandoned or closed down for a number of years, and that a station be established lower down the river at a place where the salmon eggs could be collected and shipped to a hatchery along the line of the railroad. It was demonstrated beyond any doubt during the two seasons that Hat Creek station was operated, that the spawning salmon did not reach Hat Creek, nor the Pitt River near its confluence with Hat Creek, in numbers sufficient to justify the expense of operating the station any longer. In former years a large run of salmon ascended Pitt River as far as the falls below the town of Fall River Mills, and also into Hat Creek; but owing to the diminishing number of salmon in the Sacramento River and its tributaries, the fish that ascended the river found ample spawning beds lower down, near the confluence of the Pitt, the Sacramento, and the McCloud rivers. The Board, acting on the recommendation of Superintendent Shebley, ordered the hatchery closed and began to look for another site.

In August, 1888, Mr. J. G. Woodbury was appointed Superintendent of Hatcheries of the California Fish Commission. He immediately began to look for a suitable location for a large hatchery, along the line of the railroad at the headwaters of the Sacramento River. After making a thorough examination and a study of the conditions of the different streams, it was decided to locate the hatchery on Spring Creek, near the town of Sisson, on the property of Mr. J. H. Sisson. Spring Creek has its source in a large spring about a mile from the hatchery; the water is pure and cold and its temperature does not vary to great extremes. The good judgment shown by Mr. Woodbury and Dr. Stone in selecting this location has been proven by the successful work done at Sisson during the ensuing years.

The first hatchery on this site was built in the fall of 1888. It was a plain wooden structure 40 by 60 feet, containing 44 troughs, and was hurriedly constructed to accommodate the eggs that were being collected by the United States Commission at Baird, from the fall run of salmon in the McCloud River; for the Federal Commission had resumed operations on the McCloud River, after having closed the station down for five years. An agreement had been entered into whereby the United States Commission and the California Commission were to divide the work of propagating salmon in California; the former was to collect and prepare the eggs for shipment, the latter to hatch and distribute them. Three million salmon eggs were shipped to Sisson hatchery the first season that it was operated. The first superintendent in charge was Mr. J. A. Richardson, who managed the station until 1893, when Mr. W. H. Shebley succeeded him. After this date began the work of improving the system of hatching, the construction of ponds for the rearing of brood-fish, and the increasing of the output from the hatchery.

The work of collecting salmon eggs has been systematically carried on by the joint operations of the Federal and the State Commissions, with the object of increasing the number of salmon in the Sacramento River. It was greatly augmented by the establishment of two new egg-collecting stations on tributaries of the Sacramento River; one at Battle Creek, in 1895, by the State Commission; the other at Mill Creek, in 1897, by the Federal Commission.

The Battle Creek hatchery has proven to be one of the greatest salmon spawning

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stations in the world, as many as 60,000,000 eggs having been taken in one year. It was largely due to the efforts of Mr. John P. Babcock that this fine station was located. He had taken a keen interest in the propagation of salmon and recommended this site to the California Fish Commission. Battle Creek is one of the large tributaries of the upper Sacramento River; it rises in the watershed of Mount Lassen and flows into the Sacramento River about twenty miles north of Red Bluff. There is a lagoon at its mouth two and a half miles long, in which the fall run of salmon gathers in thousands. The California Fish Commission operated this station for two years, but owing to a lack of funds, and desiring to see the station operated to its fullest capacity, a proposition was made by the State Commission to Honorable J. J. Brice, then United States Commissioner of Fisheries, to purchase the plant; the money thus obtained was to be applied to increasing the capacity of the Sisson hatchery. Commissioner Brice accepted the proposition and laid the matter before Congress, and the necessary appropriation for purchasing the station was made. The eggs collected at this station as well as at the other Federal stations in the State have been largely turned over to the California Commission for hatching and distributing. During the two years that the Battle Creek station was operated by the California Commission, Messrs. E. W. Hunt, superintendent of the Tahoe hatchery, and W. H. Shebley, superintendent of the Sisson hatchery, coöperated in the immediate supervision of the work.

The salmon have gradually increased, as the result of artificial propagation and the protection of the spawning salmon on their way to the breeding grounds at the headwaters of the Sacramento River and its tributaries. As an illustration of the wonderful results obtained, the United States Commission collected and shipped to Sisson from the summer run of 1888 but 800,000 eggs, and 2,000,000 from the late fall run. With this small beginning the great work of restocking the Sacramento River gradually increased, until during the season of 1905–1906, the Federal Bureau of Fisheries collected 100,000,000 salmon eggs at the three stations,—Baird, Mill Creek, and Battle Creek. During the season of 1903–1904, there were hatched at the Sisson hatcheries 58,000,000, and in the season of 1905–1906, 96,000,000 salmon eggs. This great work was made possible by the construction of batteries of troughs outside of the buildings, in which to hatch the surplus eggs, the nurseries being used to rear the fry, as they could not be held in the troughs until large enough to be liberated.

In the spring of 1889, Superintendent Woodbury, acting under instructions from the Board of Fish Commissioners, decided to locate a permanent hatchery on Lake Tahoe. The State had been carrying on hatchery operations under the direction of Mr. I. C. Frazier, in a rented building that was not properly equipped to do good work. Each season a few hundred thousand eggs had been taken from the black spotted trout of Lake Tahoe and shipped to the Shebley hatchery in Nevada County, and when the fry were hatched they would be shipped back to the Truckee and Tahoe region, and distributed; but the supply of trout in Lake Tahoe as well as in all the other lakes and streams of the Truckee basin was greatly diminished and the work of stocking lakes Weber, Donner, Tahoe and Independence, and the Truckee River and its tributaries, besides the numerous streams and smaller lakes, could not be done successfully under such a system. After a study of conditions, Mr. Woodbury located the Tahoe hatchery on its present site at Tahoe City. Mr. I. C. Frazier was the first superintendent, being assisted in the field work by Messrs. E. W. Hunt and J. A. Richardson. About 1,000,000 eggs were taken the first year, after a long period of hard work trapping and seining. The following year, Messrs. E. W. Hunt and W. H. Shebley coöperated in the work at Lake Tahoe. Seining was begun early in April, and trapping and seining were continued until July 26th, but owing to the extremely high water and the scarcity of fish, only 873,000 eggs were procured.

During the season of 1891, the Tahoe hatchery, as well as the other hatcheries, was not operated, owing to dissension among the members of the Board. In 1892, the Sisson hatchery was reopened, but the Tahoe hatchery was not reopened until 1894, when Mr. E. W. Hunt was appointed superintendent. He had worked for

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the Commission in the capacity of fish-culturist at Hat Creek and Sisson hatcheries, and as superintendent of the Bear Valley hatchery. The work of propagating the black spotted trout of Lake Tahoe was systematically taken up by Mr. Hunt, and the increased number of fish in the Tahoe region is evidence of his energetic and intelligent work. The increase of trout in Lake Tahoe, like the increase of salmon in the Sacramento River, is well demonstrated by the work of the egg-collecting stations. In 1890, the Commission seined on all the available places in the lake where it was thought spawning fish could be taken, besides operating traps in three of the best creeks flowing into the lake, and only 873,000 eggs were procured. In 1910, 6,000,000 were taken at the Taylor Creek egg-collecting station alone.

In 1896, the Commission erected another hatchery at Tallac, about two miles from the mouth of Taylor Creek. For a number of years a good proportion of the eggs taken in the vicinity were hatched at this station, and distributed in the public waters of that region. However, owing to the distance from the spawning grounds, and the small supply of water, it was decided in the fall of 1909 to abandon this hatchery and erect a substantial modern building on Taylor Creek, near Tallac, where a large supply of water could be obtained, and where the work of hauling the eggs to the hatchery in the early spring, when the country is covered deep with snow, would not be so difficult. After securing a lease for a term of years, the new building, 40 by 70 feet, was erected. It has a capacity of 3,000,000 eggs and so far as equipment is concerned, is one of the best hatcheries in the State.

A small privately owned hatchery at Glen Alpine has been in operation for a number of years past, as an auxiliary to the other two Tahoe stations. All three stations are under the supervision of Mr. E. W. Hunt.

In 1891, desiring to engage in private business, Mr. J. G. Woodbury resigned as Superintendent of Hatcheries and the Board appointed Mr. John P. Babcock to fill the newly created position of Chief Deputy of the California Fish Commission, in which capacity Mr. Babcock acted from 1892 until 1901, when he resigned to accept a position with the Government of British Columbia. Mr. Woodbury had devoted nearly twenty years of his time to the interests of fish culture in California. He was first connected with the California Acclimatization Society and later with the California and the United States fish commissions. His principal work was done at Berkeley and San Leandro, and in the propagation of fish for the Clear Lake station. Mr. Woodbury was first assistant to Dr. Livingston Stone at the establishing of the Government salmon-breeding station on the McCloud River, in 1872. He was made State Superintendent of Hatcheries in 1888, and the same year, with the assistance and advice of Dr. Livingston Stone and United States Commissioner Marshal McDonald, he located the Sisson hatchery; the following year he located the present hatchery at Tahoe City.

Bear Valley hatchery, in Marin County, was built in the fall of 1891. It was operated as a trout station during the seasons of 1892 and 1893, but was closed for trout work in 1894. Owing to the limited supply of water, and the great distance from the railroad, it was considered neither economical nor expedient to operate this station any longer. The effort of the Board was to concentrate the principal trout work at Sisson, aside from the work done at the Tahoe hatchery for the propagation of the black spotted trout of that region.

In 1895, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Shebley, a small hatchery was erected at Wawona, to provide fish for the lakes and streams in the Yosemite Park and adjacent country. It has been managed for a number of years past by Mr. M. L. Cross, who has been remarkably successful in the work, principally that of hatching rainbow trout eggs and eggs of the black spotted trout of the Tahoe basin. The eggs are shipped to this station, and the fry distributed throughout the lakes and streams of Yosemite Park and the surrounding country. The German brown trout also has been distributed in a number of these lakes and streams, and has done remarkably well. Before the Commission began the work of propagating and planting fish in this region, numerous lakes and streams were barren of fish life that are now teeming with fine specimens of eastern brook, German brown, black spotted and rainbow trout—a fine example of what can be accomplished by artificial propagation.

The Commission, in its endeavor to increase the salmon supply in California, investigated conditions on Eel River, and in 1897, erected a hatchery on Price Creek, one of the tributaries of Eel River, about twelve miles from its mouth. The first eggs were shipped from Battle Creek to the new station in December of that year. This station has proved to be a great success. Eel River, like the headwaters of the Sacramento, has no predatory fish except the trout to devour the salmon fry. The water of the river from the mouth of Price Creek to the ocean flows through deep pools, with very little current. The salmon fry find perfect conditions in this stretch of water and enter the ocean with very little loss, and in fine condition. This station has also been used for collecting and hatching steelhead eggs for distribution in the streams in Humboldt County. The increase of salmon in Eel River, following the establishment of this station, is another example of the benefit derived from artificial propagation. At the time the first salmon fry from the hatchery were liberated in Eel River, during the spring of 1898, the average annual shipment of salmon from Eureka was about 500,000 pounds. After the establishment of the hatchery there was a steady increase; and in 1904, the shipment was over 1,500,000 pounds.

The first superintendent of the Eel River hatchery was Mr. F. A. Shebley, an efficient and skillful fish-culturist, who previously had been employed at Tahoe, Sisson, and other stations of the California Fish Commission. In 1900, Mr. W. O. Fassett was appointed Superintendent of Eel River hatchery and under his management the station has been a continued success.

In 1905, Mr. F. A. Shebley located a hatchery at Brookdale for the county of Santa Cruz, on a tributary of the San Lorenzo River, twelve miles from the city of Santa Cruz. It has proven to be one of the best steelhead hatcheries on the coast, and the increased number of steelhead trout in the streams of Santa Cruz County is sufficient evidence of the success of this station, and of the competence and ability of Mr. Shebley as a fish-culturist. An auxiliary of the Brookdale hatchery was established on Scott Creek, and it has been jointly operated by the California Fish Commission and Santa Cruz County. The fry hatched from the eggs collected at this station are distributed in the waters of San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Monterey counties; and some of the eggs are shipped to Sisson and Eel River hatcheries, for distribution in other localities. Beginning with July 1, 1912, both Brookdale hatchery and Scott Creek spawning station have been operated exclusively by the State and a general distribution made of the product.

In October, 1901, Mr. Charles A. Vogelsang was appointed Chief Deputy of the California Fish Commission, following the resignation of Mr. J. P. Babcock. During the administration of Mr. Vogelsang as executive officer of the Commission a number of practical improvements were put into effect; the Sisson and the Tahoe stations were enlarged and improved; the hunting license law was passed, which placed at the command of the Commission an increased amount of funds that could be devoted to the propagation and protection of the fish and game; the fish distributing car was built; the game farm was established, and other improvements were made. In the carrying out of all of this work Mr. Vogelsang took an active part.

The Sisson station of the California Fish Commission, the most important and the largest hatchery in California, and in some respects the largest in the United States, has been under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Shebley since 1893, when the work of improving and enlarging it was begun. The development of this station from a small salmon hatchery to its present extent has been gradual. Each year permanent improvements have been made. From the small building 40 by 60 feet, erected in 1893, the Sisson station has been enlarged, until at the present time it includes 17 acres of land owned by the State, with a water right of 700 miner's inches; forty-six ponds and nurseries for the rearing of thousands of fish; four hatchery buildings, a superintendent's residence, three cottages for the foreman and assistants, a barn, two wagon sheds, and other buildings, and an electric lighting plant. The value of the lands and improvements, together with the apparatus and equipment necessary to maintain a station of this size, estimated at the cost of the purchase price and of construction, is forty-one thousand dollars. As many as flavored game. This result has been attained in Europe and it is to be hoped that this State may have the same success. There seems to be no obstacle to the successful rearing of these birds in confinement. It is still doubtful, however, whether the species will thrive in the wild and without protection and artificial feed, owing to the dryness of our climate. Game breeders are almost universally of the opinion that the ring-necked pheasant, at least, needs a humid climate, with the resultant lush vegetation and abundant insect life.

In the four years of its existence the Hayward Game Farm has produced in round numbers 3,000 pheasants, of which 400 have been kept for breeding stock and 2,600 have been given and sold to private breeders or liberated. For the first three years, practically the entire surplus at the farm was given away and sold with the idea of establishing what might be called "auxiliary" game farms. As a result, there are now dozens of people in the State, men and women, building up pheasantries that should in time provide birds for the fields and for the markets.

The birds given to breeders have been given with the understanding that a proper portion of any resultant increase must be returned to the State; those sold under the agreement, that part of the increase, if desired, shall be purchased by the Commission. The liberated birds have usually been placed upon the private holdings of public-spirited people who could assist in their feeding and protection.

The reader may notice the emphasis placed upon the necessity of providing a game bird for the markets. The careless reader may even doubt the correctness of the theory. Nevertheless, one of the most effective conservation measures available is the provision of a desirable variety of "domesticated" game, to replace the real wild varieties which must be taken off the market to prevent their early and certain extinction. The demand for game as food is insistent and must be met. If it were impossible to meet it with pheasants or some other variety, the loss of all native species would probably be inevitable. Therefore, while pheasants at game farms may not mean pheasants in the fields, they should mean game in the markets—and more quail and ducks for the hunter.

While records are not available it can be safely said that game birds have been introduced into California upon numerous occasions and for a great many years. With but one exception, so far as the writer is aware, these experiments have all failed, usually because of the unsuitability of our climatic conditions. It is of course unfortunately true that many of the introduced birds have been killed by ignorant or vicious hunters; but no doubt most of them disappeared because they failed to find in their new home the kinds of food they needed, particularly during breeding seasons, and the freedom from excessive heat or dryness that their systems demanded.

It is possible that the wild turkey, which has been brought into this State from the west coast of Mexico, may thrive and become a bird for the sportsman. The bird certainly does well in confinement and seems to be holding his own wherever liberated in northern California.

The eastern "bob-white" which has been introduced into California in large numbers, invariably disappears, while the same report must be made of the Hungarian partridge, of which several thousand have been liberated within the past five years.

Of all the many liberations that have been made of directly introduced pheasants, only those made in the Shasta Valley in Siskiyou County, in the Eel River Valley in Humboldt County, in the Owens Valley in Inyo County, and in the Santa Clara Valley in Santa Clara County have given good results. It is to be hoped that birds reared in the State, which become to a degree acclimatized, may withstand unfavorable conditions better than have their foreign relations.

Only a very few efforts seem to have been made to rear our native game birds, which neglect is to be regretted—and so far as is possible redeemed by the Commissioners. During the past season, methods of incubation and brooding were developed at the Hayward game farm and now it is felt that a beginning, at least, may be made with quail culture. This particular work has taxed the ability of the most skillful game breeders in the world; but every effort will be put forth to overcome the difficulties that have discouraged other breeders.

The statement that the Fish and Game Commission has done a great work in protecting the wild birds and animals of the State through its police work will probably not be denied. The fact that game is less plentiful than it was sixty years ago is not admissible testimony. Ages and thousands of ages before the white man came, the wild things had probably reached the limit in population fixed by range, food supply and other factors. Man, with his increasing destructiveness, has so disturbed this balance that nothing could restore the wild life in anything like its former proportions. Were it not for the fact that reduced species multiply more rapidly than do populous species, thus repairing the ravages due to disease and other killing, the wild life of the State would have been exterminated before this.

The Fish and Game Commission maintains a patrol force of about seventy-five deputies or "gamewardens," whose work it is to see that the State's fish and game are not taken during breeding seasons nor taken in excessive numbers during the "open" seasons for fishing and hunting. The efforts of these seventy-five men are augmented greatly by the services of a force of about 700 special officers who serve without salary. Of these 700 men about 300 are regular officers of the United States Forest Service, chosen from a civil service list and directed in their work as gamewardens by "Chief Forest Deputies" appointed by the Supervisors of the nineteen national forests in the State. Too great credit can not be given the forest service officials for the aid they are lending the State in this work.

While every peace officer in the State takes an oath to enforce all the laws of the State, and there are probably several thousand such officers (with the deputies), the cause of fish and game conservation has gained little from them. The peace officer who will arrest a violator of the game laws is an exception, rather than the rule. This unfortunate condition will probably not be remedied until the public awakes to the necessity—and value—of saving the fish and game supply and compels every public officer to do his duty. The blame for the present state of affairs must rest upon an indifferent public, whose wishes in the way of law enforcement naturally govern those officers whose official life depends upon public favor.

Between January of 1901 and December, 1910, the Fish and Game Commission prosecuted 4,728 violators of the fish and game laws, upon whom $79,188.40 in fines and 5,420 days of imprisonment have been imposed. It is only reasonable to assume that these prosecutions have not only prevented further violation by those punished, but have deterred a great many others from committing offenses of the same nature. While the Commission appreciates fully the necessity of maintaining a police force for the apprehension of lawbreakers, it appreciates equally the value of preventive measures. For that reason every deputy is being trained as rapidly and thoroughly as possible to work as a public educator and to secure the coöperation of the public in conserving the remnants of the State's wild life that remain with us. Without such coöperation—from those who owe it—the game and fish and other forms left would be but a memory in less than fifty years.

For the purposes of efficient and economical administration, the Commission has divided the State into four districts known as the San Francisco, the Sacramento, the Los Angeles, and the Fresno districts. An office is maintained in each district, in charge of a Commissioner, except in the Fresno district, which is managed by Deputy A. D. Ferguson under the direction of the Commission. Through this division of management the Commission is brought closer to the public and into a position that allows more effective control of the wardens. The same system is used by other progressive states and by practically every large government department.

In conclusion, it can be said that the work of fish and game conservation as now organized and planned, is proceeding along the same lines as have been proven successful and right by older states. With proper support from the public, and such support seems assured, the work in California should result in the same game and fish saving as has been effected in Maine, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and other banner states.

Fish & Game Commission
Library Copy

STATE LIBRARY.

By J. L. Gillis.

Since the destruction by fire of the fine New York State Library at Albany in March, 1911, the California State Library takes first place as the largest of the state libraries. It now has an exceedingly valuable collection numbering about 160,000 volumes; its influence is being felt in every line of library activity in the State and those persons in charge of it are continually seeking means by which it may be made to render a greater service to the citizens of California.

On January 24, 1850, the Legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of a state library, of which the Secretary of State was made ex officio librarian. On April 9th of the same session another act prescribed rules for the management of the library and defined the duties of the librarian. State officials alone were eligible to borrow books. During the first few years the library was, no doubt, composed mainly of the one hundred volumes given by John C. Fremont, for no funds had been voted for the purchase of books. The third session of the Legislature attempted to mend this defect by requiring each officer commissioned by the Governor to pay $5.00 to the Secretary of State for library purposes. From 1853 to 1901 all fees collected by the Secretary of State were paid into the state library fund. In the latter year a definite sum of $2,500 per month was fixed upon; but since that time the amount was increased, by steps, to $5,000. During the 1911 session of the Legislature an unfortunate error resulted in a decrease of the state library fund to $3,500 per month.

When it was first established the library was simply under the care of the Secretary of State, as ex officio librarian. The first library board was provided for in 1852, and consisted of five members, all of whom were ex officio. The decision of the Legislature, made in 1861, that three members of the board should be elected on its joint ballot, threw the library periodically into the political arena. Since 1899 the board has been appointed by the Governor, and from this change may be said to date the library's period of greatest growth and importance. Plans consistent with the most approved principles of library economy and administration were adopted and have been carried out with the aim of giving the best possible service to all the people.

At present the work of the State Library is carried on through its several departments: Up to 1899 there had been but two, the law and the general. The special nature of the different lines of activity to be promoted made the necessity for new divisions evident. For many years the Law Department was of first importance, and the general and miscellaneous literature purely incidental. This was quite natural, considering that the library was established for the convenience of legislators and state officials. In 1855 the library acquired the William B. Olds collection of American, English, French and Spanish legal literature, numbering about 3,500 volumes, at a cost of $17,250. Such an acquisition at once put the Law Department of the library in a commanding position among similar institutions in the west, a position which it holds to-day. The most valuable single set of books in the collection is the file of bound supreme court and court of appeals records in more than 4,000 large volumes. In order that these records may be more readily used by the legal fraternity, the library is preparing a comprehensive index, which will be printed and distributed. At the present time volumes of records are daily shipped out as loans to lawyers and judges in all parts of the State; as also are other books, reports, text-books, etc.

The books in the general collection of the library are sent out freely through the Reference Department to educational institutions, libraries, study clubs, and to individuals. The library is ready to give all possible assistance to the student of present day topics of general interest, to furnish reading lists and to make selections of books for clubs, debaters and others. Not only are the books themselves sent out, on which in all cases except to county libraries (about which see following) the borrower pays transportation charges, but by means of the cameragraph the library is able to make photographic copies of matter not exceeding six or eight pages, and for which no charge is made.

The library possesses in the California Department collection a vast amount of most valuable information concerning the history, resources, development and industrial, social and intellectual life of the State. Its files of newspapers, some of which in complete form are unique, number more than 5,000 volumes. A newspaper index beginning with 1846 is being made, so that the matter contained in these files will be readily accessible. The years covered so far are 1846–1889 and 1894 to 1905. Much very interesting information has been gathered on the subject of California pioneers and early settlers, and California authors, artists, and musicians. Whenever possible, photographs, autograph copies, manuscripts, and printed works are secured. The collection of ephemera, that mass of material which is so intimate a part of its day and which once gone is so difficult to recover, is constantly being added to from unexpected quarters. Such things as early ballots, broadsides, programs, etc., give the student a definite idea of the every-day life of the past.

The Documents Department of the library, with which recently the Legislative Reference Department was merged, has a twofold purpose. First, it gathers the reports, documents, etc., of our own State and of other states; distributes such publications as by law are put into the hands of the State Librarian for distribution. Second, through its legislative and municipal reference division it gathers information on current subjects of interest to legislator and city councilman, puts it into usable form, and assists all persons in its use.

The Catalog Department and the Order Department do not come into close contact with the library's public, but the result of their work efficiently done insures the user that he is getting advantage of all material which the library may possess. This work in the State Library is being done according to approved methods by persons especially trained for it.

The Books for the Blind Department, as the name indicates, has charge of the work with blind readers, of whom about 425 are now being served. This work was begun in 1905, and the accessions number about 2,000 volumes in five different types.

Since 1905 library organizers have been kept in the field to assist in the establishment of libraries and in the finding of the plans and methods best suited to the needs of existing libraries. During the past two years special emphasis has been laid on what is known as the county library plan. This system is designed to give library service to the people of the county as a unit; and its success, so far, has in every way justified its existence. Thirteen counties have adopted the plan and have voted in its support sums varying up to $12,000 per year. There is every reason to believe that the plan in California at least will ultimately prove to be the most successful system yet tried. It has the great advantage of serving alike all the people of the county, irrespective of whether they live in the city or country. The first traveling libraries were sent out in 1903; but, owing to the decrease in the library fund, were discontinued in June, 1911. At the time the libraries were discontinued, 510 communities were privileged to borrow the books, which were made up in collections of fifty volumes. Those counties adopting the new county system will of course receive better service than they had under the traveling libraries system.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

By G. Morris Homans.

Organization.—The California State Board of Forestry was created by the laws of 1905, and consists of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and the State Forester. Only fragments of the original bill were passed. Provisions for a paid fire patrol and an appropriation for its maintenance were defeated through the efforts of an institution whose political powers have since been assumed by the people of California. Those then in control of the Legislature represented immense timber holdings and blocked all important forestry measures so that no effective framework might be laid for eventually establishing a wise and foresighted conservation policy. The proposed measures were not antagonistic to the timber industry.

Forest Laws.—The present forest laws, with minor amendments, would be productive of much good to the State as a whole if an appropriation can be secured to put them into operation. They contemplate that the State Forester, with the approval of the board, shall take such measures as may be necessary to prevent and suppress forest fires; prosecute for any violation of such laws; and make such studies and forest investigations as will be of public benefit and interest.

General Conditions.—The industrial development of our country depends chiefly upon the continuance of our forests. They are the most important of all our natural resources and have been the more lavishly and destructively used. The timber supply of the world has been pretty accurately determined, and it is a startling fact that there is barely more than enough in the United States to supply, under proper forest management, a sufficient quantity to meet our present needs. There are no new forests to discover and much of the logged-off land will be utilized for agricultural purposes. Nearly two thirds of the timber cut in this country is wasted in the woods, milling, and in seasoning and fitting. Over-production and the practice of cutting lumber in lengths of even feet only is not conducive to close utilization. High stumps, long unused tops, and unnecessary damage to small trees caused by the felling of merchantable ones are all forms of waste that should be discontinued. It behooves us to adopt such reasonable measures as may be practicable to guard against the wanton exploitation of our timber and of its destruction by fire.

Voluntary Firewardens.—Since funds are not available for properly carrying out the provisions of existing laws, a voluntary force of nearly one thousand public-spirited citizens has been enlisted as firewardens. They have the powers of peace officers, and through their efforts in reporting fires, posting warning notices, distributing copies of forest laws to those going into the mountains, and by prosecuting for violations, much has been done toward creating more favorable conditions. These wardens, at their own expense, have been active in suppressing small fires and in directing well organized crews in their fight against larger ones. The maximum efficiency has been reached under this plan. It fails to give adequate protection to timber, cut-over and brush-covered areas alike.

A PAID PATROL IS ESSENTIAL.—A paid state fire patrol is essential. The State should be divided into about fifty districts, each in charge of a district firewarden. His duties should consist, not so much in arranging for fighting large fires under full headway, but in preventing and suppressing small ones. This can be done by having men on the ground who can get to such fires as do start before they become large, dangerous and expensive to control. It is the case of an ounce of prevention. Such a system will cost approximately $75,000 per annum at the start. As timber owners are brought to see the wisdom of such a measure, and the general public is taught to exercise more care in the use of fire, the amount can, in time, be reduced.

Some argue that such an expenditure is far too great in proportion to the actual annual fire loss. Granting this to be true, is not $75,000 per annum a mighty small sum to pay for insurance on over $700,000,000 worth of property? Money spent for forest protection is, after all, nothing more nor less than insurance. No one objects to contributing toward the maintenance of a city fire department. The two are similar.

NUMBER AND CAUSE OF FIRES.—There were 1,064 forest fires during 1911. The danger season commenced no earlier than for average years, but continued later than usual. Seven hundred and ninety-seven fires were fought by Federal rangers in the employ of the Forest Service, at an expense of $63,691.88. The others were handled by private owners or else continued to burn until extinguished by rains, or died out through lack of inflammable material. Their origin was similar to those of preceding years.

FOREST EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—The practice of forestry on private lands can be encouraged by the establishment of one or more forest experiment stations. Various species could be tried out to determine their adaptability for forest planting. Permanent sample plots of the successful species would afford an opportunity to secure rate of growth and yield data. Without such information it is impossible to determine the probable returns from a forest investment. By conducting a state nursery, where seedlings could be obtained for reforestation at reasonable costs, much could be acomplished in reforesting cut-over lands privately owned.

EDUCATION.—The introduction of forestry into the United States has been accomplished after a very hard struggle. Every effort looking toward a wise, conservative use of our national timber resources, has been persistently fought by special interests that they might continue their practice of plundering the people's natural wealth. So much of that wealth as still remains in public ownership must be protected and administered for the best interest of all the people. It will not be long before the public will insist upon a similar use of privately owned natural resources, for it seems hardly reasonable to believe that those controlling the greater part of our national necessities may exploit them in such a way as to impoverish a whole state. The solution of these problems will rest largely with the boys and girls now in school. That they may be equipped to handle them, the subject of conservation should become a part of our modern education. Elementary courses should be introduced into our high schools. The State Board of Forestry can do much toward stimulating an interest by issuing educational circulars dealing with conditions in California.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD PARK.—The care and improvement of the California Redwood Park was transferred from the State Board of Forestry to a Board of Commissioners by an act approved February 6, 1911, chapter 12. Four Commissioners, appointed by the Governor, and himself, constitute the board. They hold office for a term of four years and serve without compensation.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA.

The National Forests of California are under the administration of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The area of these forests in this State is 27,567,075 acres greater than in any other state.

The object of the administration of the National Forests is to use them in such a way that they will yield all their resources to the fullest extent without exhausting them, for the benefit primarily of the homebuilder. The controlling policy is serving the public while conserving the forests. The California forests, with those of western Nevada, constitute an administrative district, the headquarters of which are located in the First National Bank Building, San Francisco. This arrangement not only guarantees dispatch in business, but secures more complete harmony between the administrative forces of the forests and the many who use them. The personnel of this office and the list of the National Forests and local administrative officers follow:

Coert DuBois — District Forester
Office, First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
H. P. Dechant — Assistant to the Solicitor
W. L. Huber — District Engineer
F. C. Thompson — District Fiscal Agent
Roy Headley — Assistant District Forester
T. D. Woodbury — Assistant District Forester
J. H. Hatton — Assistant District Forester
L. A. Barrett — Assistant District Forester
C. Stowell Smith — Assistant District Forester
E. P. Meinecke — Consulting Pathologist

National forest.	Date of proclamation.	Area.	Supervisor.	Address.
Angeles	Nov. 25, 1910	1,265,300	R. H. Carlton	Los Angeles.
California	Oct. 12, 1910	1,061,000	D. P. Godwin	Willows.
Cleveland	Dec. 16, 1910	2,220,800	H. N. Wheeler	San Diego.
Crater	July 1, 1911	61,100	M. L. Erickson	Medford, Ore.
Eldorado	July 28, 1910	835,800	E. W. Kelley	Placerville.
Inyo	Feb. 23, 1911	1,337,780	A. H. Hogue	Bishop.
Kern	Jan. 30, 1911	1,934,275	W. J. Rushing	Bakersfield.
Klamath	June 21, 1912	1,688,720	W. B. Rider	Yreka.
Lassen	Dec. 30, 1910	1,397,000	L. A. H. Kling	Red Bluff.
Modoc	Dec. 23, 1910	1,578,200	C. E. Rachford	Alturas.
Mono	June 30, 1911	883,150	W. M. Maule	Gardnerville, Nev.
Monterey	Dec. 12, 1910	501,150	N. H. Sloane (Act'g)	Arbolado.
Plumas	July 28, 1910	1,433,600	D. N. Rogers	Quincy.
Santa Barbara	July 1, 1910	2,348,200	W. M. Slosson	Santa Barbara.
Sequoia	Feb. 17, 1912	1,191,840	A. B. Patterson	Hot Springs, Tulare Co.
Shasta	June 19, 1912	1,586,880	R. F. Hammatt	Sisson.
Sierra	July 1, 1910	1,743,000	P. G. Redington	Northfork.
Siskiyou	July 1, 1911	406,260	R. L. Fromme	Grants Pass, Ore.
Stanislaus	Oct. 12, 1910	1,136,500	R. W. Ayres	Sonora.
Tahoe	July 28, 1910	1,210,500	R. L. P. Bieglow	Nevada City.
Trinity	June 7, 1912	1,746,020	W. A. Huestis	Weaverville.
		27,567,075		

How to Use the National Forests.

Each National Forest is administered directly by a Supervisor, who maintains headquarters in or near his forest. His assistants are called Rangers or Guards, depending on whether they are permanent or temporary employees.

To secure the use of land within a National Forest for stores, hotels, residences, and other similar purposes, or for the construction of wagon roads, trails, tramroads, canals, reservoirs, telephone and power lines, etc., consult the Supervisor or nearest Ranger. Do not use any National Forest land without first securing a permit from the Supervisor.

Timber and wood are given free to settlers, farmers, prospectors, and others for domestic use, and to school and road districts. It must be purchased for any commercial use.

In purchasing, if not more than $50 worth of material is wanted, apply to the nearest Ranger; if more than $50 worth is required, apply to the Supervisor.

To secure a permit to graze live stock in a National Forest apply to the Supervisor. Every year before the grazing season opens, notice is given of the date on which all applications must be in. The Supervisor will furnish all information regarding fees and other details.

No stock may be grazed within a National Forest without a permit, except the few head in actual use by campers, prospectors and travelers.

Prospecting and mining may be followed within a National Forest exactly as elsewhere. Timber and wood on a patented claim may be cut and disposed of in any way desired. On a valid unpatented claim, timber and wood may be cut and used for purposes connected with the actual development of the claim, free of charge and without a permit. It may not be cut, however, for purposes of sale nor for purposes not connected nor consistent with the actual development of the claim.

Homesteading in the national forests is governed by the act of July 11, 1906. After selecting a homestead consonant with the terms of this act, describe it accurately by section, township, and range, or if not surveyed, by natural objects, such as streams, etc., and consult the Supervisor regarding further methods of procedure. Do not squat on land before it is listed for entry, nor ask to have valuable timber lands listed. The law refers only to lands chiefly valuable for cultivation.

In all cases where users of the national forests have differences with the local forest officers which they can not settle satisfactorily, they should appeal to the District Forester, Forest Service, San Francisco.

AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

According to the reports of Commissioner of the General Land Office Fred Dennett, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, California has an area of 158,297 square miles or 101,310,080 acres, of which 156,092 square miles or 99,898,880 acres are land surface and 2,205 square miles or 1,411,200 acres are water surface. The coast line on the Pacific Ocean is 1,200 miles in length. California ranks second in size among the States. In addition to these water areas, claim is made to jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within three English miles of the coast.

The following description of California is by Prof. E. W. Hilgard of the University of California:

> The State of California lies between the parallels of 32° 30′ and 42° north latitude, thus stretching through nine and a half degrees of latitude, corresponding to the distance on the Atlantic coast between Edisto Inlet, South Carolina, and Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Its northern third lies between 120° and 124° 26′ west longitude, thus stretching through nine and a half degrees of latitude, corresponding to southeastward, with a westerly convexity, toward San Diego Bay. Between the extreme northwest and southeast corners the direct distance is 775 miles. The maximum width (between Point Concepcion and the north end of the Amargosa range in Nevada) is 235 miles, and the minimum width (between the Golden Gate and the southern end of Lake Tahoe) is 148 miles.

Forest Scene on Eel River.

THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

By F. J. O'Brien.

ORIGIN OF EXPOSITION IDEA.

The first public move toward holding a universal exposition in San Francisco in commemoration of the completion of the Panama Canal was made by Reuben B. Hale, of San Francisco, who, on January 12, 1904, wrote a letter to the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Merchants' Association suggesting such an event. On April 26th of the same year, he addressed a joint meeting of the presidents of the commercial organizations of San Francisco, urging that they be constituted a board of governors, and that the chairman of the board be empowered to appoint such committees on exposition as the board might deem advisable.

ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY.

As a consequence of the calamity of April 18, 1906, efforts in promotion of an exposition in San Francisco languished for a number of months. With the rebuilding of the city the project was revived. In December, 1906, the Pacific Ocean Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000,000. The purpose of this corporation was to promote the holding in San Francisco in 1915, of an universal exposition in celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal. A number of meetings of the company were held during 1907 and 1908. Interest was kept alive and valuable data from former expositions were collected. On November 26, 1909, the Pacific Ocean Company held an important meeting and appointed a committee of five to nominate one hundred representative citizens who should constitute a ways and means committee to form plans for the development of the exposition project. Later it was decided to increase the membership of this committee to two hundred. On December 26, 1909, the names of two hundred San Francisco business and professional men, selected by the committee of five, were announced to the public as the Committee on Ways and Means. On the same day this committee met and elected a committee of three to nominate a committee of thirty to assume direction of the proposed exposition. The committee of three consisted of F. W. Dohrmann, Leon Sloss, and W. J. Dutton. This committee of three presented, on January 6, 1910, the following names to constitute the Committee of Thirty:

John Barneson, president Barneson & Hibberd Company; W. B. Bourn, Spring Valley Water Company; M. J. Brandenstein, M. J. Brandenstein Company; Frank L. Brown, president Brown, Walker-Simmons Company; John A. Britton, president California Gas and Electric Company; P. T. Clay, vice-president Sherman, Clay & Co.; William H. Crocker, president Crocker National Bank; J. H. Crothers, San Francisco *Bulletin;* Andrew M. Davis, secretary, the Emporium; Charles de Young, San Francisco *Chronicle;* M. H. de Young, San Francisco *Chronicle;* Alfred I. Esberg, vice-president M. A. Gunst Company; Charles S. Fee, passenger traffic manager, Southern Pacific Company; Henry F. Fortman, president Alaska Packers' Association; A. W. Foster, president Marin County Water Company; R. B. Hale, Hale Bros.; I. W. Hellman, Jr., vice-president and manager Union Trust Company;

S. Fred Hogue, *Evening Post;* Homer S. King, former president Bank of California; James McNab, McNab & Smith; P. H. McCarthy, mayor of San Francisco; Charles C. Moore, C. C. Moore Engineering Company; Thornwell Mullally, assistant to president, United Railroads; Dent H. Robert, San Francisco *Examiner;* James Rolph, Jr., Hind, Rolph & Co.; A. W. Scott, Jr., secretary and treasurer, Scott-Magner & Miller Company; Henry T. Scott, president Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; Louis Sloss, vice-president Northern Commercial Company; and R. J. Taussig, Louis Taussig & Co.

The Committee of Thirty thus chosen, incorporated on March 22, 1910, under the laws of the State of California, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, to take the place of the Pacific Ocean Company. The purpose of the new company, as expressed in its articles of incorporation, was to promote and carry on an international exposition and world's fair in the city and county of San Francisco in celebration of the completion and opening of the Panama Canal. The articles of incorporation of the new company named as its directors or trustees the same gentlemen who had constituted the original Committee of Thirty. The present directorate of the exposition company is the same with the following exceptions: J. H. Crothers has been succeeded by R. A. Crothers, proprietor of the San Francisco *Bulletin;* Dent H. Robert has been succeeded by Charles S. Stanton, managing editor of the San Francisco *Examiner;* W. B. Bourn has been succeeded by Curtis H. Lindley, former president of the San Francisco Bar Association; Louis Sloss has been succeeded by Leon Sloss, vice-president of the Alaska Commercial Company; Andrew M. Davis, who died on April 5, 1912, has been succeeded by Joseph S. Tobin, director of the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, and C. W. Hornick has been succeeded by W. W. Chapin, manager of the San Francisco *Call.*

OFFICERS OF COMPANY.

On April 4, 1911, Charles C. Moore, of San Francisco, was elected president of the new company. At the same time the following officers were elected:

Vice-Presidents—W. H. Crocker, R. B. Hale, I. W. Hellman, Jr., M. H. de Young, Leon Sloss, and James Rolph, Jr.

Treasurer—A. W. Foster.

Secretary—Rudolph J. Taussig.

Executive Committee—Charles C. Moore, chairman; Rudolph J. Taussig, A. W. Foster, R. B. Hale, M. H. de Young, W. H. Crocker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Leon Sloss, H. F. Fortman, F. L. Brown, A. I. Esberg, and James McNab.

Director Curtis H. Lindley was, on July 27, 1911, elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Henry F. Fortman.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.

On April 28, 1910, a mass meeting was held in the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco. The gathering was addressed by Charles C. Moore, then chairman of the Finance Committee. He reviewed the exposition movement and presented a plan for its further advancement. Subscription books were opened and forty subscriptions of $25,000 each were immediately secured. Within two hours residents of San Francisco subscribed a total sum of $4,089,000. Subsequent subscriptions by the people swelled the amount to $7,500,000.

FEDERAL RECOGNITION.

For the purpose of presenting the claims of San Francisco as the place for holding the international exposition in commemoration of the completion of the canal, Governor James N. Gillett, accompanied by a delegation of citizens of the State, left for Washington on May 1, 1910. On November 27, 1910, a delegation consisting of a committee of directors of the exposition company, and two alternates, accompanied by a number of prominent Californians, left San Francisco to urge before Congress the claims of that city for the exposition. There followed several weeks of strenuous contest between the advocates of San Francisco and the supporters of New Orleans, which was also a candidate for Federal recognition. A vote was taken on the question by the House of Representatives on January 31, 1911. The number favoring San Francisco was 188 and the number in favor of New Orleans was 159.

In the United States Senate, in February, 1911, the resolution selecting San Francisco was unanimously adopted, and on February 15, 1911, it was signed by President Taft.

The resolution authorized the President of the United States to invite and request foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in 1915, at San Francisco, California. Accordingly, on February 2, 1912, the President issued a proclamation announcing that satisfactory proofs had been presented to him that a suitable site had been selected and that the sum of not less than $15,000,000 would be available to enable the exposition company to inaugurate, carry forward and hold an exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and inviting all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event of great importance to the world by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits as would fitly illustrate their resources, industries, and progress in civilization.

On December 19, 1912, President Taft, in his message to Congress, urged that the United States provide a suitable exhibit and a building to house the Government exhibit at the exposition and to appropriate such a sum as would enable the United States to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in a manner commensurate with the dignity of a nation whose guests are to be the people of the world. On the same day, in the United States Senate, Senator Perkins of California introduced a bill to carry out the recommendation of the President, the measure providing for a board to have charge of the Government exhibit and appropriating $2,000,000 for the building or buildings and other expenses. On January 9, 1913, a similar bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Rodenberg of Illinois.

STATE LEGISLATION.

On the 9th day of September, 1910, the Legislature of the State of California, in extraordinary session convened by Governor James M. Gillett, passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution providing that a fund of $5,000,000, to be known as the "Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund," be raised by the State of California in installments of $1,250,000 annually for four years, commencing on July 1, 1911, to be used in establishing, maintaining, operating and supporting, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The resolution also created a commission, to be known as the "Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission of the State of California," to consist of the Governor and four other members to be appointed by him, by and with the consent of the Senate, said Commissioners to be selected from different sections of the State and to serve without pay, and to have exclusive charge and control of all moneys paid into the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Fund.

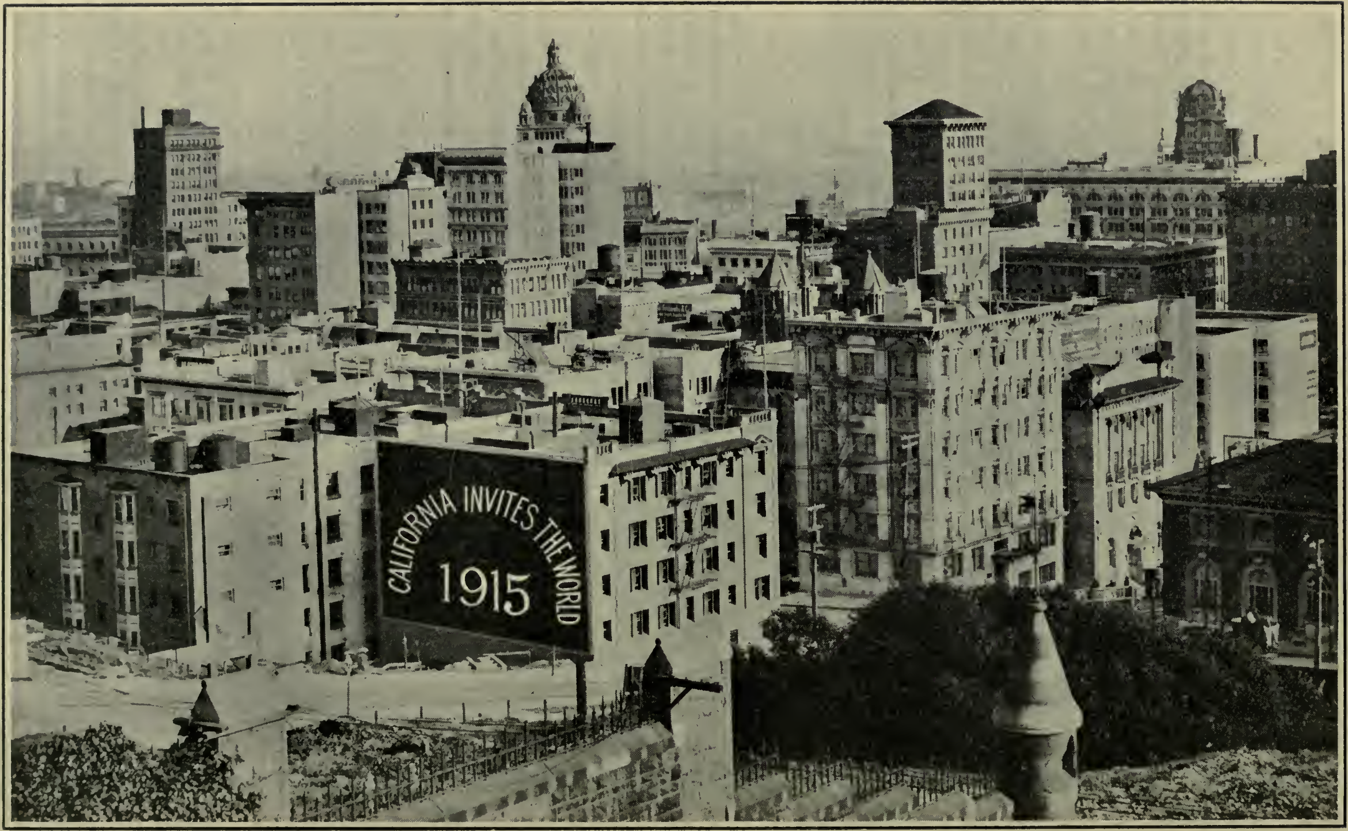
At the same extraordinary session of the Legislature a resolution was adopted proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, authorizing the city and county of San Francisco to amend its charter so as to enable it to incur a bonded indebtedness in an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, and to issue municipal bonds therefor, and to grant and turn over to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company the proceeds of said bonds, to be used and disbursed by said exposition company for the purposes of the exposition.

At the election held on November 8, 1910, both of said proposed constitutional amendments were adopted. The vote on the amendment providing for the raising of $5,000,000 by the people of the State was as follows: For, 174,513; against, 50,857. Majority, 123,656.

The vote on the amendment authorizing the city and county of San Francisco to amend its charter was as follows: For, 180,043; against, 34,723. Majority, 145,320.

At its regular session in 1911, the State Legislature passed an act defining the powers and duties of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Commission created by the constitutional amendment. This act was approved by the Governor on the 4th day of March, 1911.

Following the adoption of the constitutional amendment authorizing the city and county of San Francisco to amend its charter to enable it to raise $5,000,000 by the



A Glimpse of San Francisco's Business Section.

issuance of bonds for the purpose of the exposition, the city and county of San Francisco, at an election held for the purpose on the 15th day of November, 1910, amended its charter and authorized the issuance of the bonds accordingly, by a vote of 42,924 for to 2,122 against the amendment. Pursuant to the authority conferred by the charter as amended, the people of the city and county of San Francisco have authorized the issuance of bonds in the sum of $5,000,000, the first installment of which, amounting to $533,599, has been turned over to the exposition company for the purposes of the exposition.

STATE COMMISSION.

On March 1, 1911, the Governor sent to the State Senate the following names as his appointees as State Exposition Commissioners: Matt. I. Sullivan, of San Francisco, president; Chester H. Rowell, of Fresno; R. Cameron Rogers, of Santa Barbara; Marshall Stimson, of Los Angeles. These appointments were on the same date unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

In announcing the appointees the Governor gave the promise that the expenditure of the State's money would be for the exact purpose for which it was voted and would be regarded as a trust of all the people of the State, and that the trust would be fulfilled with the utmost fidelity—even punctiliousness—just as the people of the whole State, according to the belief of the Commission, would wish that trust handled.

In March, 1912, the Commission elected F. J. O'Brien, of Chico, secretary; Leo S. Robinson, of Alameda, controller, and Mrs. Daisy Nepp, of San Francisco, stenographer.

On April 20, 1912, R. Cameron Rogers, one of the State Commissioners, died at Santa Barbara, and on August 21, 1912, Governor Johnson filled the vacancy thus caused by the appointment of Arthur Arlett of Berkeley.

A contract has been entered into between the State Commission and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company by which the manner of payment of moneys from the State Commission fund into the treasury of the exposition company's fund, the right of the Commission to make investigations and to secure full knowledge of the operations, receipts and disbursements of the exposition company and other provisions for the union or joint action of the State Commission and the exposition company have been agreed upon. Included in the provisions is one for the establishment of a joint council to consist of the president of the exposition company and two directors of said company, two members of the State Commission and the mayor of San Francisco, and one other person to be designated by the mayor. It has been agreed that this council shall act in an advisory capacity in matters connected with the distribution or apportionment of the funds contributed by the State and in the management and control of the exposition.

At a meeting of the State Commission held on October 10, 1912, it was voted that an initial contribution of $201,873.87 from the state fund be made to the exposition company, and on October 22, 1912, a check for that amount was delivered to the company. On November 27, 1912, the Commission voted to contribute from the state fund the sum of $86,800.88, being one third of that portion of the preliminary expenses of the company to which the Commission decided it ought to contribute.

SELECTION OF SITE.

A series of public hearings on the exposition site were held in the Merchants' Exchange beginning April 10, 1911, when proponents of Bay View, Sutro and Islais Creek were heard. On April 14th, proponents of Golden Gate Park and Lake Merced were heard, and on April 17 proponents of Harbor View and water front property were given a hearing.

City Engineer Marsden Manson, on May 3, 1911, filed a report on the various sites for the exposition.

President Moore of the exposition company, on June 1, 1911, reviewed the work of the exposition committee on site, and on June 7th the executive committee of the exposition company referred the question of a site for the exposition to the board of directors. On July 25th the directors agreed on a site comprising land in Fort Mason, and between the fort and the Presidio; thence by Ocean Boulevard around the Presidio to and including Lincoln Park, adjoining Fort Miley; thence to Golden Gate Park, and giving four miles of frontage on the Golden Gate, as the most suitable location for the holding of the exposition.

President Taft was, on August 6, 1911, invited by President Moore of the exposition company to come to San Francisco and break ground for the exposition. On August 10, 1911, the President accepted the invitation and on August 14th groundbreaking exercises were held at the Stadium at Golden Gate Park and in the presence of 100,000 spectators, and the first spadeful of earth was turned by President Taft.

On December 15, 1911, it was decided by the directors that on account of the limited amount of money available, and the necessity for concentrating the principal buildings of the exposition within reasonable proximity to each other, they be erected upon and confined to the Harbor View site.

A conditional permit for the use of a portion of the Presidio and Fort Mason Military Reservations for exposition purposes was, on August 20, 1911, granted by the War Department.

On August 21, 1911, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Congressman Kahn introduced a resolution authorizing the use of the Fort Mason and Presidio lands in connection with the exposition. On the same day a similar resolution was introduced in the United States Senate.

The final permit for the use of the Presidio and Fort Mason lands was, on August 26, 1912, granted by an order issued by Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army and acting Secretary of War.

With these Government lands, the use of which has been granted, the site of the entire exposition will comprise a tract of 625 acres.

WOMEN'S BOARD.

Three hundred women of San Francisco met in San Francisco on May 12, 1911, and formed an organization with the title "Panama-Pacific International Exposition Association of Women." The "Women's Board" was incorporated on November 12, 1911, with the following officers: Honorary president, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst; honorary first vice-president, Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell; first honorary member, Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson; president, Mrs. Fred G. Sanborn; first vice-president, Mrs. John Johns; second vice-president, Mrs. I. Lowenberg; third vice-president, Mrs. William H. Taylor; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Frank B. Anderson; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Robert Oxnard; sixth vice-president, Mrs. Frank L. Brown; secretary, Mrs. Marcel E. Cerf; treasurer, Mrs. Philip E. Bowles; auditor, Mrs. Charles W. Slack; chairman of board of directors, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker; general counsel, Mrs. J. A. Lewandowski.

Directors—Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Jesse W. Lilienthal, Mrs. J. A. Lewandowski, Mrs. Frank B. Anderson, Mrs. I. Lowenberg, Mrs. Frank L. Brown, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. P. E. Bowles, Mrs. Robert Oxnard, Mrs. Aylett R. Cotton, Mrs. Fred G. Sanborn, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. Irving M. Scott, Mrs. Marcel E. Cerf, Mrs. Henry T. Scott, Mrs. Edwin R. Dimond, Mrs. M. C. Sloss, Mrs. J. A. Folger, Mrs. Gaillord Stoney, Mrs. W. S. Tevis, Mrs. William Hinckley Taylor, Mrs. Joseph D. Grant, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, Mrs. Reuben B. Hale, Mrs. Lovell White, Mrs. P. C. Hale, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. C. Edward Holmes, Mrs. John Johns, Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, Mrs. Mabel J. Cluness, Mrs. Laura L. McKinstry, Mrs. Helen V. Wheeler.

To the above list of directors the names of Mrs. William T. Sesnon, Mrs. Laurence Scott, and Mrs. E. S. Simpson have since been added.

COUNTY PARTICIPATION.

By an act of the Legislature approved April 18, 1911, the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State, or any of them, were authorized to levy a special tax on the taxable property within their respective counties for the purpose of creating a fund for collecting, preparing and maintaining an exhibit of the products and industries of the counties of the State at any domestic or foreign exposition for the purpose of encouraging immigration and increasing trade in the products of the State. It was further provided by the act that the total tax levies for such purpose in any one year shall not exceed six cents on each $100 and that no such levy shall be made except by a two thirds vote of the members of the board.

In September, 1911, thirty-seven counties took advantage of this law and raised an aggregate amount of $361,000. In September, 1912, forty-four counties took advantage of the law and produced $555,000. The total amount that could have been produced in 1912, had all the counties levied the maximum amount possible under the law, is $1,400,000.

Early in 1912 it appeared that the supervisors of a number of counties were desirous that a state building for the exposition be erected out of the state fund of $5,000,000. The State Commission decided at a meeting in May, 1912, that it was the sense of that body that a counties building be constructed and maintained by funds raised by the counties of the State.

In June, 1912, a meeting of the boards of supervisors and exposition commissioners of the various counties of the State was held in San Francisco. At this meeting it was the opinion of the majority of the supervisors present that the Legislature should be called upon to appropriate practically $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing a building for the exhibits of the various counties. For the purpose of bringing about this result a special committee, with H. A. Jastro, of Kern County, as chairman, assisted by twenty-five county representatives, was selected.

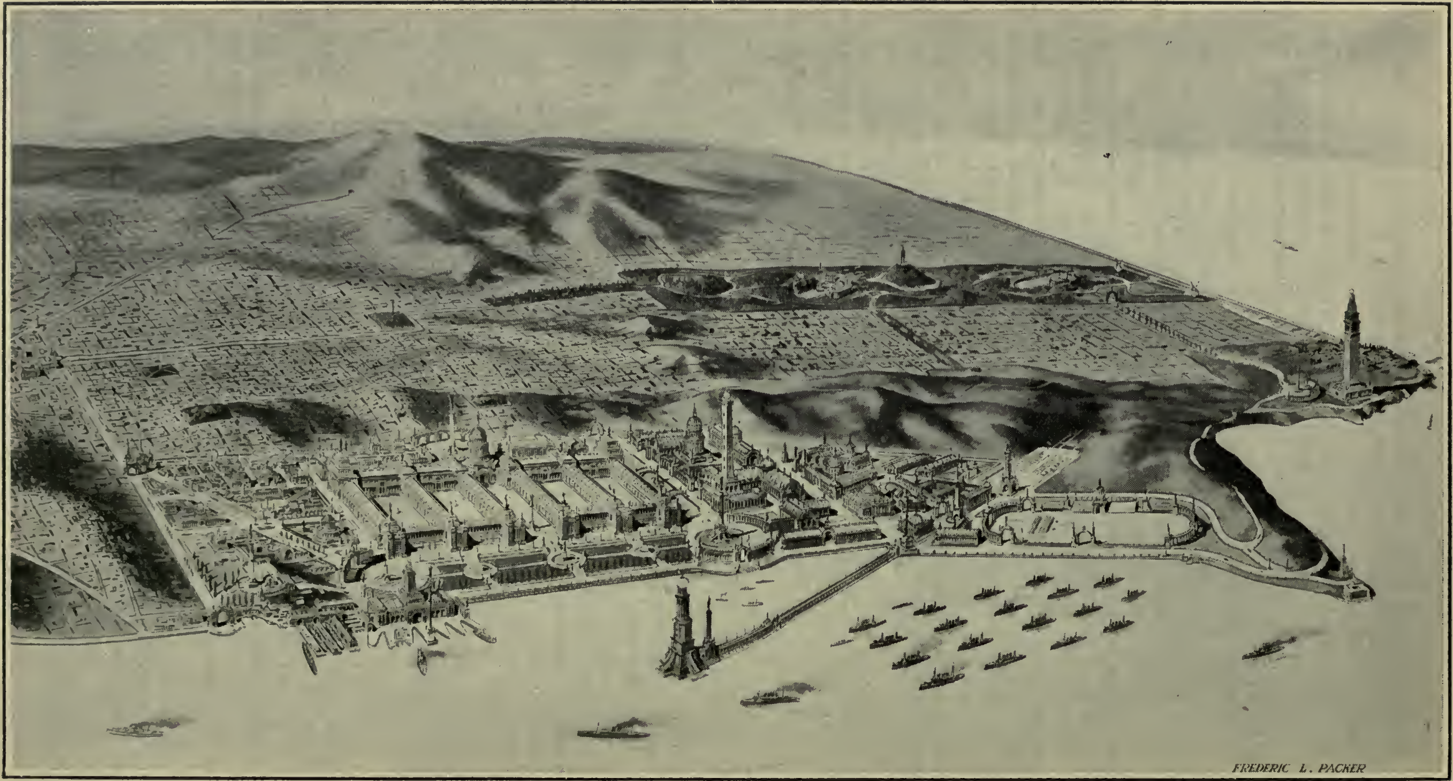
In December, 1912, members of the boards of supervisors of the counties of the Sacramento Valley, and a number of adjoining counties, met in San Francisco at the invitation of the exposition company and were shown what had been accomplished in building the fair. Vice-President Hale outlined to them the project of the erection of a California Host Building, to cost approximately $1,000,000, and to be situated in a most favorable part of the exposition grounds, namely, on the site that has been for many years used as the Harbor View baths. It was explained that this building could be used for the reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors of all states and nations, with California in the attitude of dispenser of hospitality. Space would be also provided for exhibits of the products of each county. It was made clear that the exhibits of agricultural, mineral, manufactured and other products of the counties which might be exhibited for comparison and which might be entered for awards, must be shown with similar products of the entire world in the Agricultural, Mineral, Manufacturers' and other exhibit palaces, but that supplementary displays might be made and headquarters of the various counties established in space provided in the proposed California Host Building.

The exposition company proposed to finance the erection of this building and to collect from the counties exhibiting therein sufficient sums for the space occupied to reimburse the exposition company for its outlay in erecting the building. Objections to this plan were made by some of the supervisors in attendance, chiefly on the ground that the county tax levy would permit the public service corporations to escape contribution to the cost of this building. It was finally decided that an effort should be made to persuade the Legislature of 1913 to appropriate a sum sufficient to defray the cost of the counties building.

EXPLOITATION.

An association that has been of inestimable value in assisting in the exploitation of the exposition is that originally known as the Flying Legion and subsequently named the "Exposition Legion." It was organized on November 17, 1911, and has since then given many expressions of the spirit of community service by which it is actuated. It comprises a membership of about one hundred, Frederick J. Koster being chairman. Included in its activities have been a number of receptions to guests of the exposition at the Commercial Club of San Francisco, under the auspices of which its work has been conducted. It has also undertaken a series of excursions to cities and states, including Los Angeles, Arizona, Portland and Victoria, for the purpose of arousing interest in the exposition and in the effort to cement the interest in it of the entire West. These excursions have been made without a dollar of cost to the exposition management, the entire expense having been met, in each instance, out of the fund contributed by the individuals making up the party.

In April, 1912, a commission extraordinary, consisting of John Hays Hammond,



The Panama-Pacific International Exposition Site, San Francisco.

president; Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Brigadier General Clarence A. Edwards, Reuben B. Hale, and William T. Sesnon, appointed by President Taft, left the United States, and during a stay of three months abroad visited the following European capitals in the order named: Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Budapest, Rome, Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, Madrid, Berne, Stockholm, Christiana, Copenhagen, and The Hague. The commission carried with it credentials signed by the President, referring to his proclamation inviting on behalf of the United States all foreign countries and nations to participate in the exposition, and appointing the gentlemen named as a commission to visit the several countries of Europe for the purpose of supporting such invitation.

The commission was hospitably received in each of the cities named, and was entertained by the heads of governments as well as by ambassadors, ministers and representatives of the Government of the United States.

The commission, after giving wide publicity throughout Europe to the proposed exposition, separated in June and shortly thereafter returned to the United States.

Before leaving San Francisco the commission was provided with a letter of credit for $75,000. Of this, the total amount spent was $39,467.42. The letter of credit, with the balance unexpended, was returned to the treasurer of the exposition.

In response to the request of President Moore, Postmaster General Hitchcock announced in January, 1912, that a special issue of Government postage stamps in honor of the exposition had been decided upon. This request was made and granted in order that the exposition might enjoy widespread publicity. The stamps were place on sale January 1, 1913.

Another great advantage has been enjoyed by the exposition management in the hearty coöperation that has been given by the officers of the United States Army stationed at the Presidio. Brigadier General Arthur Murray and Colonel Cornelius Gardner have contributed to the success of many of the functions and site-selecting exercises by their presence and appropriate remarks. The success of the site-selecting exercises have been greatly enhanced by the splendid parades of the forces of the army quartered at the Presidio.

EXHIBITS AND CONCESSIONS.

The Department of Exhibits has compiled a modern classification which is the result of thorough study of the most successful exposition methods. It has been decided that there shall be eleven departments, as follows: Fine Arts, Education, Social Economy, Liberal Arts, Manufactured and Varied Industries, Transportation, Agriculture, Live Stock, Horticulture, and Mines and Metallurgy.

The sum of $175,000 has been set aside for premiums in live stock. Correspondence has been opened with breeders in all parts of the world with a view to persuading them to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, pet stock, dogs, cats, and other animals.

In the Concessions and Admissions Department a number of important concessions have already been let. The cost of installation of the first eleven large concessions that have been granted will amount, approximately, to $1,750,000.

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS, AND ARCHITECTURE.

The total expenditure by the exposition company to November 1, 1912, amounted to $1,972,087.06. Of this sum, $1,193,039.90 was expended by the Buildings and Grounds Department in the acquisition of lands and leasehold interests, the improvement, filling, and grading, of land, the laying of sewers and pipes and other preparatory work. More than 1,600,000 cubic yards of earth have been filled in upon the grounds.

A preliminary Architectural Committee was, on August 4, 1911, named by the board of directors, consisting of William Curlett, John Galen Howard, Albert Pissis, Willis Polk, and Clarence R. Ward, and on September 15th an Architectural Council, composed of Willis Polk, W. B. Faville, Albert Pissis, and Clarence R. Ward, was named by the board.

Other architects and architectural firms who have participated in the planning of the exposition are E. H. Bennett; Thomas Hastings; George W. Kelham; Robert

Farquhar, Los Angeles; Arthur Brown, Jr.; Henry Bacon, New York City; McKim, Mead & White, New York City; L. C. Mullgardt; Carrere & Hastings, New York City, and G. Albert Lansburgh.

Among the structures for which plans have been completed by the architects are the following:

Court of Abundance, which will be of Spanish-Moorish architecture and will be dedicated to music, dancing, acting, and pageantry.

The Palace of Fine Arts, the length of which will be 1000 feet, and in which will be assembled many of the notable paintings of the world.

The Festival Hall, in which will be held many of the conventions and congresses. It will seat about 4,000 people and will be equipped with a huge pipe organ.

The Court of Four Seasons, or Great West Court, which will divide the group of exposition palaces upon the west. Hadrian's Villa, designed after the historic Roman palaces.

The Palace of Horticulture, which will be constructed almost entirely of glass and will cover over five acres.

The tower of the Administration Building, which will rise at the southern entrance of the Court of Honor and will be over 400 feet in height.

The Court of Honor, which will be 700 by 600 feet in dimensions, and which will enclose in its center a splendid sunken garden and in its northern axis a great pool of water embellished with statuary and fountains and bordered by tropical growths.

STATE AND INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION.

The number of States of the Union that have, up to the 15th of December, 1912, already taken action toward participation is thirty-one. The States which have selected sites through commissioners and representatives, sent to San Francisco for the purpose, are Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kentucky, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, New York, West Virginia, and Minnesota.

Of foreign nations, twenty-four have taken action toward participation. The nations that have formally selected sites are: Japan, China, Sweden, Portugal, The Netherlands, and the Argentine Republic.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAIRMEN AND OFFICERS.

Following are the names of committees of the exposition company and chairmen of the same as they stand at present:

Buildings and Grounds: William H. Crocker, chairman; James McNab, vice-chairman.

Concessions and Admissions: M. H. de Young, chairman.

Exploitation: R. J. Taussig, chairman.

Transportation: I. W. Hellman, Jr., chairman.

Executive Council of Finance: Leon Sloss, chairman.

Auditing and Budget: A. I. Esberg, chairman.

Exhibits: R. B. Hale, chairman.

Other officers in charge of the various departments of the exposition are as follows:

Asher Carter Baker, Director of Exhibits and Chief of Department of Transportation.

Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U. S. N., retired, Assistant Chief of Department of Machinery.

Charles H. Green, Chief of Department of Manufacturers and Varied Industries (temporarily in New York City).

Daniel O. Lively, Chief of Department of Live Stock.

George C. Roeding, Chief of Department of Horticulture (temporarily in Fresno).

Theodore Hardee, Chief of Department of Liberal Arts.

Frank A. Wolff, Chief of Department of Social Economy (temporarily at Washington, D. C.)

Charles F. Mills, chairman of the Live Stock Advisory Committee.

Harris D. Connick, Director of Works.

Karl T. F. Bitter, Adviser in Sculpture (temporarily in New York City).

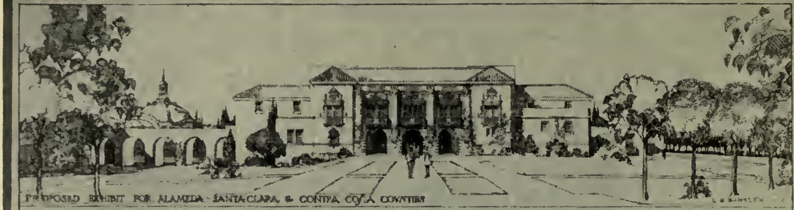
Jules Guerin, Chief of Color and Decoration.

John McLaren, Landscape Engineer.
A. H. Markwart, Chief of Construction.
E. E. Carpenter, Chief Civil Engineer.
G. L. Bayley, Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.
H. D. Dewell, Chief Structural Engineer.
W. M. Johnson, Chief Engineer of Water Supply and Fire Protection.
W. H. H. Weatherwax, Chief Draughtsman.
R. C. Maclachlan, Chief of Land Department.
A. Stirling Calder, Chief of Sculpture (temporarily in New York City).
L. F. Champion, Engineer of Grounds and Railways.
Howard C. Holmes, Consulting Engineer of Decks and Water Front.
John A. Hooper, Lumber Inspector.
Colvin B. Brown, Chief of Department of Domestic Exploitation.
Louis Levy, Chief of Department of Local Publicity.
Thomas M. Moore, General Commissioner, New York office.
T. Sambola Jones, Commissioner (temporarily at Baton Rouge, La.).
W. L. Hathaway, Commissioner to San Francisco, State and Foreign Organizations.
James A. Barr, Manager of Bureau of Conventions and Societies.
Frederick Vining Fisher, Manager of Bureau of Lectures.
C. C. Henion, Secretary Exposition League.
Ira E. Bennett, Washington representative (Washington, D. C., headquarters.).
Rodney S. Durke, Comptroller.
J. W. McCarthy, Cashier.
E. H. Hooper, Chief Accountant.
A. H. Merrill, Manager of Bureau of Printing and Illustration.
Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director in Chief Foreign and Domestic Participation.
Joseph M. Cumming, Secretary to President.
Major Sidney A. Cloman, United States Army, assigned for military duty.
Lieutenant-Commander David Foote Sellers, United States Navy (aide to the President).
Frank S. Brittain, General Attorney.
Frank Burt, Director of Concessions and Admissions.

CONCLUSION.

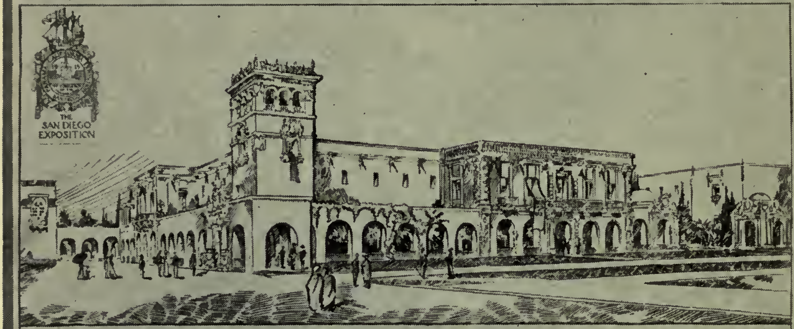
A survey of the work already accomplished by the exposition company and of its plans for the future, together with a study of the history of former international expositions, justifies the belief of the management that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be complete in all of its details, ready on the day of the opening, and in every respect successful.

The exposition will open on February 20, 1915, and will close on December 4, 1915.

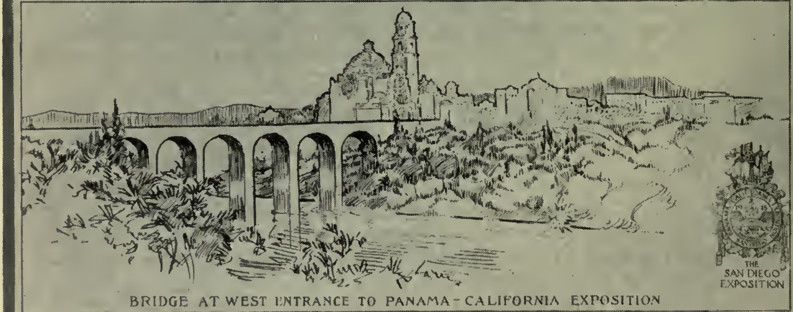

PROPOSED EXHIBIT FOR ALAMEDA - SANTA CLARA & CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION-SAN DIEGO

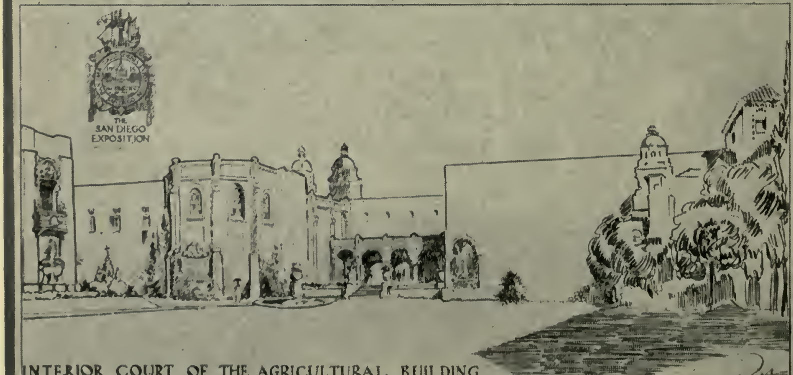
1915 1915



ELECTRICITY BUILDING



BRIDGE AT WEST ENTRANCE TO PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION



INTERIOR COURT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION.

The city of San Diego will celebrate in 1915 the completion of the Panama Canal by holding an exposition to commemorate the opening to the commerce of the world of the great waterway. By virtue of its location, it being the first port of call in the United States from the canal; on account of its harbor, which is one of the best and safest of any body of water in the world, due to its location, 500 miles closer to the cities of the south, and 300 miles nearer the cities and manufacturing centers of the middle west and east; owing to the fact that having the most equable climate in the world, cool in summer and warm in winter (the average temperature during the winter season being 61 degrees) it will be possible to keep the exposition open every day during the year; by reason that this is the natural supply point for the southern portion of the State, the entire southwest, Lower California and the port to which will be brought for distribution the products of South America and the Orient, and due to the further fact that its resources are many and varied, that its beach and mountain resorts are unexcelled, and that from a scenic standpoint, it stands without a peer in the habitable world.

The exposition, the plan for which embraces 400 acres, will open January 1, 1915, and will be kept open the entire year. The directors, however, have ordered that all buildings shall be finished by January 1, 1914, one year in advance, to give the landscape architects and gardeners a chance to grow the palms, ferns, vines and flowering plants over the buildings.

All architecture and all ensembles of architecture and landscape are in the beautiful Spanish colonial, or "mission" style. The exposition covers the southwestern United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and it is in those countries that the Latin-American architecture grew to its greatest beauty. The exposition is a mission city in white, cement construction throughout, set in a California landscape, the most beautiful that can be devised.

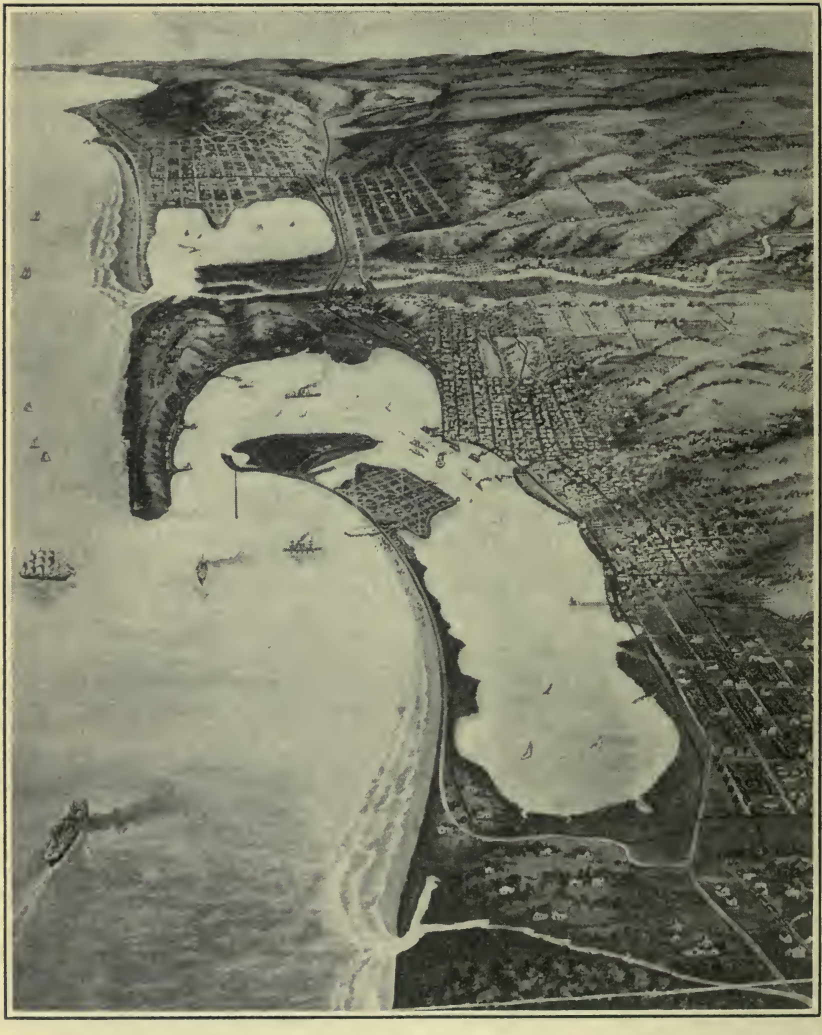
The plan shows the main entrance to the exposition grounds at Laurel and Park avenue on the west side of Cabrillo Canyon. A causeway and bridge lead to the east side of the canyon, where rise the main buildings of the exposition, surrounding a central rectangular court. From the gate at Laurel street to the eastern end of the bridge are ornamental plazas and esplanades, all within the exposition grounds. The entrance to the central court of honor is through this group of buildings.

Leading south from the court of honor is a street that debouches into a rectangular plaza, rounded on the ends, the Plaza de las Republicas America. At the south side of this plaza is the huge ethnological building, a structure that is being built in the old Spanish-American style, with a patio. To the west and down the mesa from this building are the State and foreign buildings.

The main buildings, being on the axis, or central, line of the bridge, are grouped around these formal courts, and include the California, Art, Agriculture, Horticulture, both Liberal Arts and Machinery, United States Government and Mining exhibit buildings.

North of this group are the huge botanical gardens with the finest and most extensive lath house ever built. This lath house contains a glass section in which are to be placed all the exotics and orchids possible to gather in the interim before the exposition opens. The lath house will be something like 600 feet square and 100 feet high, with a central court for band concerts, fountains and other features. Surrounding it are the plantations of the different great seed houses of the world, which will be asked to propagate their finest flowers in tracts allotted to each competitor for the purpose. Here are also the outdoor exhibits, such as those from the reclamation, conservation and forest services of the government and the great Indian congress, with the villages and fields of the aborigines, cliff dwellings and pueblos.

Across Spanish Canyon is a dam impounding a lagoon used as an auxiliary water supply for the city fire department, a reservoir of 50.000,000 gallons capacity, with a



Aviator's view of San Diego City and Harbor, Panama-California Exposition, 1915.

head of 210 feet and a pressure at D street of something like 65 pounds to the square inch. Around this lagoon are grouped ornamental trees, vines and flowers, and all connected with the general park system as a permanent feature.

The bridge and causeway, which are a system of parked esplanade from Laurel street straight into the center of the park, are permanent, as is the lagoon on the east side of the mesa in Spanish Canyon. All the grading, street and road work are so arranged that when the buildings are removed there will be a system of roads and streets, with ornamental centers, lined and surrounded with groves of trees and flowering bushes, the erstwhile foundation spaces being sodded with bluegrass, irrigated from a 14-inch pipe line that enters the park on the north and leads to the south end of the park, where it connects with the city water mains. The sewer system is laid to connect up with the city system.

All grading and street work under this plan are a part of the permanent improvement of the park, and are put in with that idea in view, the construction of the exposition itself at all times being a means of beautifying the park.

The buildings so far approved and under construction call for foundation space to the extent of about 145 acres. Added to this must be the space required for the formal gardens, outdoor exhibits, for streets and courts, the whole space requiring about 400 acres. Added to other advantages is that of building the exposition on comparatively level, high ground. The section of concessions and privileges, "El Rodeo," is on level ground, where the necessary grading is little more than that required for an ordinary country road over comparatively level ground.

Features of the Panama-California Exposition are a world congress of Indian tribes, gathered from the Straits of Magellan to the Yukon river; exhibits from the United States reclamation, forestration, conservation and immigration bureaus; archæological material, the most complete ever gathered in America, covering the entire American continent; ethnology, embracing all the peoples that ever lived on the continent, the ancient ruins and relics, the beautiful and unique and striking things from all these countries, reciting the history of the aborigines of America back to the remotest known and legendary times, discovery and conquest of America, and last, but not least, opportunity, the opportunity that has come to the Pacific coast of the Americas through the opening of the Panama Canal.

Nearly every Latin-American government has replied favorably to requests for participation.

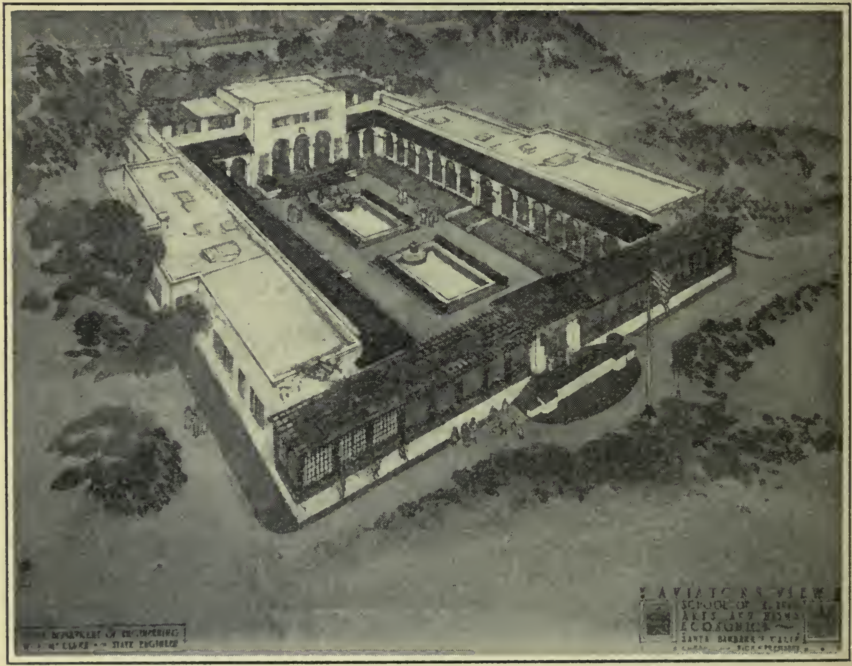
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF MANUAL ARTS AND HOME ECONOMICS.

Miss Ednah A. Rich, President.

The Santa Barbara State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics was established by special act in March, 1909.

Industrial training is one of the most interesting developments in modern education, and California is the first state to recognize the value of centralizing buildings and equipment under the direction of a faculty of specialists for the promulgation of the right standards in this type of training.

"The purpose of the school is to furnish to people of both sexes such professional training in manual arts and home economics as shall fit them to teach in the public schools of this State in the departments of manual arts and home economics."



That "this act shall be liberally construed to the end that the school established may at all times contribute to the high standard of professional training in the State" was the intent of those who conceived and organized the work, and the trustees and faculty have endeavored to establish and to maintain the highest standards and the most practical courses in each department.

An initial appropriation of $10,000 made possible the organization of the school in the special manual training buildings, the use of which, with the equipment, was generously permitted by the City Board of Education. The site was deeded to the State by the public-spirited owners, who also gave the additional acreage as their contribution when it was suggested that larger grounds were necessary, and the citizens, by public subscription, raised the amount with which to make the purchase of the larger area.

That the school might not duplicate existing work in the State, students were accepted who had general education and the necessary science or other prerequisites. With a good foundation on which to build, the courses were so arranged as to give a maximum of work in a minimum of time. Also because of the maturity of the students, the special work could be presented from an advanced, or graduate viewpoint, and the results justified the assumption. Students have practice teaching in the city manual training departments and also carry a social service problem in the Neighborhood House, school playground, etc. The graduates all secured positions and the second year found a long waiting list.

The second year graduates and the third year also have been as fortunate as their predecessors, who have all successfully met their obligations, and the school had justified itself from every aspect in the two courses offered—manual arts and home economics.

In June, 1910, the Legislature appropriated the following amounts: "$25,600 for salaries and maintenance; $100,000 for a large building; $10,000 for a smaller one; with $5,000 for grading," etc.

Immediately the school offered additional courses of study, including domestic art, applied art, special courses for men in industrial art—turning, forging, machine shop, etc. Again there was a waiting list, though the faculty membership had been increased as much as the funds admitted. That the waiting students might be accommodated, the summer quarter was inaugurated and then the four quarter year (forty-eight weeks) with all its advantages to the teaching profession, was successfully organized. Nearly half of the summer quarter students remained, thus establishing the custom which shall henceforth prevail—students entering any quarter and leaving when the prescribed requirements of their course have been successfully completed.

Standards have been maintained and the school has unqualified recognition by all the eastern schools and colleges, and a satisfactory accrediting arrangement with the other normal schools, and the universities and colleges in this State.

The building, the plans for which have been prepared in the State Engineering Department under the direct supervision of the president of the school, is well suited to its location and well adapted to the Santa Barbara conditions. Built around a court, the cloisters will be used as out-of-door study halls. Well arranged, well lighted, and practically on one level, the building will admirably serve its purpose.

The $10,000 building will form one side of a second quadrangle. It is designed to serve as the dining hall wherein will be served, by the students, well prepared meals under the direction of the Home Economics Department. Institutional management courses will be conducted in the most practical manner, that the state institutions may be supplied with trained dietitians as well as city school lunch rooms and university student clubs.

There is a provision also for laundry courses and all phases of vocational work for women and girls.

The school has carried the largest enrollment possible in the city buildings, when there was opportunity to use the equipment only when the children's classes were not using the rooms, and there will be much pleasure in being established in the new buildings in June, 1913.

The entrance requirements have been a matter of individual adjustment with the governing board of trustees, who having only special teachers in their faculty have required that the applicants have had the academic training offered by the other state institutions. Students have been teachers with successful experience and some professional preparation; normal graduates; college or university graduates, or with junior standing.

The courses now offered will be supplemented and adapted to anticipate and meet every demand that can be made by the many communities and by the special state institutions. Men students may register on special technical preparation and in the industrial art course will receive training in joinery, turning, pattern making, forging, machine shop, sheet metal, building trades—concrete, house framing, plumbing, wiring, etc. They will be capable of meeting the demands of trade, vocational, or technical schools, and may teach in any established institution or public school.

Women may elect domestic science with all the science which underlies the selection and preparation of food. They will be trained to the profession of teaching in schools, hospitals or institutions, but the base of all their work is that it trains them to inspire the highest ideals for the home. Domestic art courses deal with sewing, dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, house planning and interior decoration. Applied art courses supplement design and make possible the construction of articles of value in illustrating work in metal, tooled leather, bookbinding, wood carving and pottery, besides all the designing of costume, furniture, etc., which is a part of the other courses. Manual arts includes bench work and applied art besides the elementary hand work.

All students are required to take comprehensive courses in practical hygiene and in the application of the principles underlying education. The development of physical training and playground work in connection with the formal industrial occupations will make the influence of the school far-reaching in the lines of health and development. With highest ideals and twenty years of practical demonstration, Santa Barbara—the first city in the state to offer manual training, (established in 1891 by Miss Anna S. C. Blake)—has much to give to the citizens of the future.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE.

Derivation and Definitions of the Names of the Several Counties of California. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 329 to 337.

Origin and Meaning of the Names of the Counties of California. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 338 to 344.

Early History of California and its Development as a State. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 507 to 524.

First Constitutional Convention. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 525 to 527.

Franciscan Missions and Other California Landmarks. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 528 to 541.

Organization of the State Government and Admission of California into the Union. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 542 to 553.

Second Constitutional Convention. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 554 to 559.

History of the Seat of State Government. California Blue Book, 1909, pages 723 to 726.

OLD MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

Missions.	Founded.	Located in or near.
San Francisco Solano	July 4, 1823	Sonoma.
San Rafael Arcangel	Dec. 14, 1817	San Rafael.
San Francisco de Asis (Dolores)	Oct. 9, 1776	San Francisco, Sixteenth and Dolores sts.
San Jose de Guadalupe	June 11, 1797	Irvington, carriage 1 mile.
Santa Clara de Asis	Jan. 12, 1777	Santa Clara.
Santa Cruz	Sept. 25, 1791	Santa Cruz.
San Juan Bautista	June 24, 1797	Sargent, stage 6 miles.
San Carlos de Borromeo	June 3, 1770	Monterey.
San Carlos de Rio Carmelo	July 10, 1771	Carmel, carriage 5 miles from Monterey.
Nustra Senora de la Soledad	Oct. 9, 1791	Soledad, carriage 4 miles.
San Antonio de Padua	July 14, 1771	Kings City, stage 6 miles.
San Miguel Arcangel	July 25, 1797	San Miguel.
San Luis Obispo de Tolosa	Sept. 1, 1772	San Luis Obispo.
La Purisima Concepcion	Dec. 8, 1787	Lompoc, carriage 1 mile.
Santa Ynez	Sept. 17, 1804	Gaviota, stage 17 miles.
Santa Barbara	Dec. 4, 1786	Santa Barbara.
San Buenaventura	Mar. 31, 1782	Ventura.
San Fernando Rey de Espagna	Sept. 8, 1797	Fernando, carriage 1 mile.
Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles	Sept. 14, 1781	Los Angeles.
San Gabriel Arcangel	Sept. 8, 1771	San Gabriel.
San Antonio de Pala	——— 1815	Fallbrook, carriage 16 miles.
San Luis Rey de Francia	June 13, 1798	Oceanside, stage 5 miles.
San Juan Capistrano	Nov. 1, 1776	Capistrano.
San Diego de Alcala	July 16, 1769	San Diego, electric car 3 miles.

THE GREATNESS OF THE STATE.

Immensity of Area and Wonderful Increase in Population and Values.

California, second in gross area in the United States, has a land area of 155,652, a water area of 2,645, or 158,297 square miles in all, aggregating 99,617,280 acres. Its population in 1910 was 2,377,549.

SIZE COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Comparisons are interesting. The six New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, have a combined land area of but 61,976 square miles, yet the aggregate of population is 6,552,681. The land area of the great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey added together gives a total of 156,043 square miles, and but 391 square miles more than California alone; yet these four great states united, supported a population of 24,954,483 in 1910.

Prussia, with an area of 134,603 square miles, 21,049 less than California, supports a population of more than 40,000,000, or over 37,000,000 more than California.

The United Kingdom—England, Wales, Scotland—and Ireland combined have an area of 121,391 square miles, or 34,261 less than California; yet its population at the last census was 45,216,665.

NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.

The land in the 88,197 farms reported in the census, aggregated 27,931,444 acres, or nearly 43,643 square miles, an area greater than the total area of the seven states of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and New Jersey. These seven states, in 1910, had a total population of 8,549,799, or 6,172,250 more than the entire State of California in 1910.

MILLIONS OF ACRES AVAILABLE FOR THE NEWCOMER.

Yet after deducting the land contained in the 88,197 farms reported, California still has left 71,685,836 acres subject to subdivision, occupation or development, an area greater than Denmark, England and Wales, the Netherlands and Greece, with combined population of 46,993,154.

AREA OF IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.

The improved land in farms reported aggregated 11,389,894 acres, an area greater than that of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island combined.

PUBLIC LANDS SUBJECT TO SETTLEMENT.

In a statement made by the United States general land office, it was shown that the public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in California, being unapportioned and unreserved, were, on June 30, 1911, as follows: Surveyed, 18,012,903 acres; unsurveyed, 5,350,061; or a total of 23,362,964 acres, an area greater than New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island combined.

In 1850 there were only 872 farms in the State. In 1900, 72,542. The increase in the last ten years has been 15,655 farms. The average acres per farm is 316.7.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY AND GREAT INCREASE.

The value of farm property in 1900 was $796,527,955. In 1910 it was $1,614,694,584, an increase of $818,166,629, or 102.7 per cent in the ten years. This total was obtained by the values of the several classes of farm property, viz: Land and buildings, $1,450,601,488; implements and machinery, $36,493,158; domestic animals, poultry and bees, $127,599,938. In the last item the increase over that of 1900 was 89.6 per cent.

SIZE OF FARMS OF CALIFORNIA.

Of the 88,197 farms, reported containing 27,931,444 acres of the 99,617,280 acres in the State, 1,269 were under 3 acres, 9,324 farms of 3 to 9 acres, 11,932 farms of

10 to 19 acres, 20,614 farms of 20 to 49 acres, 10,680 farms of 50 to 99 acres, 12,015 farms of 100 to 174 acres, 4,689 farms of 175 to 259 acres, 7,862 farms of 260 to 499 acres, 5,119 farms of 500 to 999 acres, and 4,693 farms of 1,000 acres and over.

LANDS UNDER IRRIGATION.

Of these 88,197 farms in the State, 39,352, or 44.6 per cent, were irrigated in 1909. The acreage reported as irrigated in 1909 was 2,664,104 acres, or 23.4 per cent of the improved land in farms. The area to which enterprises existing in 1910 were capable of supplying water was 3,619,378 acres, and the total acreage included in irrigation projects completed or under way in 1910 was 5,490,361 acres.

STEADY INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The census of 1850 gave the population of California as 92,597; in 1860, 379,994, a gain of 287,397, or 310.4 per cent; of 1870, 560,247, a gain of 180,253, or 47.4 per cent; of 1880, 864,694, a gain of 304,447, or 54.3 per cent; of 1890, 1,213,398, a gain of 348,704, or 40.3 per cent; of 1900, 1,485,053, a gain of 271,655, or 22.4 per cent.

The increase of the last decade shows that the great resources and possibilities of California have at last been recognized and the tide of immigration turned to this western slope. The census of 1910 gives this State a population of 2,377,549, a gain of 892,496, or 60.1 per cent.

STATE INCREASE GREATER THAN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

A comparison of the rates of increase for the State with those for continental United States shows that during each decade since 1850 the population has increased more rapidly than continental United States. The population of the State in 1910 was more than twenty-five times as great as in 1850, while the population of continental United States was a little less than four times that in 1850.

The population per square mile in 1910 was 15.3. Massachusetts is 418.8, Rhode Island 508.5, Connecticut 231.3, New Jersey 331.7, New York 191.2, and Pennsylvania 171.0 to square mile.

GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA CITIES.

California has 125 cities. San Francisco is the largest, having a population of 416,912, and Los Angeles the second city, with 319,198. Oakland has 150,174 inhabitants.

There are five cities having from 25,000 to 50,000, 13 from 10,000 to 25,000, 10 from 5,000 to 10,000, 34 from 2,500 to 5,000 and 60 less than 2,500.

The aggregate population of the 125 cities is 1,539,144, or 64.7 per cent of the total population of the State. Pasadena increased 232.2 per cent, Los Angeles 211.5, Berkeley 206, Oakland 124.3 and San Diego 123.3.

GROWTH OF COUNTIES.

The counties which during the ten years increased over 100 per cent were Los Angeles 196 per cent, Stanislaus 135.8, Kern 128.9, San Mateo 119.8 and San Bernardino 103.

The counties showing an increase over 75 per cent and less than 100 per cent were Fresno 99.8, Tulare 92.9, Riverside 93.9, Alameda 89, San Diego 75.7 and Contra Costa 75.5.

The counties where the increase for the decade was from 50 to 75 per cent were Orange 74.8, Merced 64.4, Kings 64.4, Marin 59.9, Butte 59.5 and Inyo 59.3.

The counties showing an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent were Sacramento 47.7, Santa Barbara 46.5, San Joaquin 43.1, Alpine 39.3, Glenn 39.3, Santa Cruz 38.7, Madera 31.5, Ventura 27.7 and Sonoma 25.8.

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

The population and increase in ten years in urban and rural territory of the State in 1910 was: Urban, 1910, places of 2,500 or more, 1,469,739; same places in 1900, 810,193; an increase of 81.4 per cent. Rural, 1910, 907,810; same territory in 1900, 674,860; a gain of 34.5 per cent.

YOSEMITE VALLEY AND THE MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

Yosemite Valley, preëminently the wonder of this continent, was granted to the State of California by the United States by an act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, which grant also included the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove."

The surveys necessary to establish the "locus, extent, and limits" of the valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove were made in the autumn of 1864. These surveys were forwarded by the Surveyor General of California to Washington, and subsequently accepted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; but before such grant could become the property of the State of California, it was necessary that it should be accepted by the State Legislature, which was done by an act approved April 2, 1866. By this act the property was to be under the control and management of the Governor, and eight other persons appointed by him on the 28th day of September, 1864, constituting the "Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," whose terms of office should be four years.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 3, 1905, the premises were receded and regranted to the United States, and accepted by the United States by House Resolution No. 118, adopted June 6, 1906, since which time they have been under the control of the Interior Department of the United States.

The valley has been truthfully described as follows: The Sierra Nevada (Snowy Range) has been well renamed by John Muir the Range of Light; for these mountains of California are the illumined mountains. Their mural walls rise to over thirteen thousand feet, and the battlemented peaks and domes fifteen hundred feet higher in the clouds. On their flanks and lower sides are the dark covers of the world's greatest coniferous forests; above, the high Sierra glows, amber-like in the afternoon sun of summer, graced with chains of pearl-like mountain lakes and each high peak throated with a scarf of snow. These high granite walls are here and there riven by great chasms, ice-sculptured on a mighty plan. Of these deep Sierra rifts, the greatest in sheer walls and mighty waterfalls is the Yosemite.

The Yosemite National Park is in the heart of the Sierra in central-eastern California, and covers a domain thirty-six by forty-eight miles; the valley itself is a *cul de sac* about seven miles long by three quarters of a mile wide. Its center is a level park-like meadow through which a tuneful river runs; a peaceful place where, over the streams, bend alder, willow, flowering dogwood, balm of Gilead and other water-loving trees; where groves of tall pines and groups of black oaks are interspersed with carpets of emerald verdure made colorful by many varieties of wild flowers, such as lupines, daisies, goldenrods, mints, with green ferns in secluded dells; altogether a quaint, flowered landscape of trees and plain and stream with stretches of shrubs — the red-stemmed manzanita, the chinquapin, the beautiful California lilac (*ceanothus*), gold-cup oak and their kind.

Above this level, tranquil loveliness rise mile-high, cloud-supporting walls, grim and gray in place, here and there colored marvelously. Sculptured giant-fashion into domes and half domes, spires and pinnacles and frowning precipices, recessed for dropping rivers, these Sierra walls encompass the meadow and make of it the flowerful floor of a great chasm.

Yet brook and meadow, green and flowering color of wild blossom, own the sunshine and are not overborne by the carved mountains above; the daisy is as much at home in the Yosemite as is the cloud-like Half Dome at the head of the valley. In waterfalls and sheer cliffs the Yosemite is supreme. Nowhere else do rivers thunder over cliffs a half mile high, nor in any other place have the snow-waters of high mountains found such variety and beauty of courses down mountain walls to unify in a valley river. Out from beneath the great snow mantle of the High Sierra in spring pour the snow-waters into the cup of the Yosemite; and all

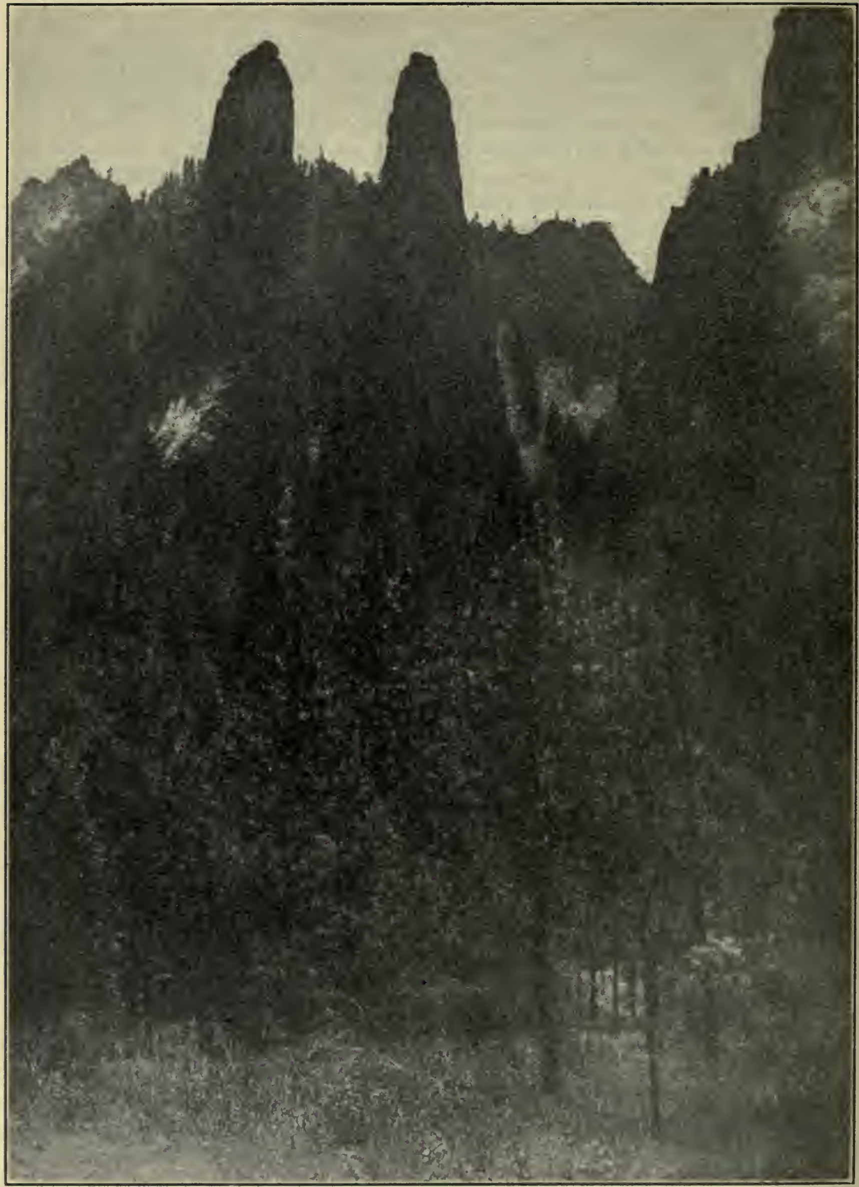


Photo by W. R. Stone.

Cathedral Spires, Yosemite Valley.

They reach an elevation of 1,943 and 2,154 feet above the floor of the valley.

summer, though in lessening volume from these forested, flowering, lake-dotted mountains, great reservoirs of crystal clear water continue to feed the streams of the valley.

Entering the valley, on the south wall are Bridal Veil Falls. Its water slips over the top of granite rock, white, ethereal, and seems to drop its tenuous film into the treetops, appearing small and feeble at first, so overpowering is the impression of the mightier wall. Nearer, and there comes a sense of great power. The highest European fall is said to be the Staubbach or Dust Brook, in Switzerland; but this one is higher, leaps out of a smoother channel, has greater volume of water and is seen in the midst of loftier precipices. The stream is full thirty feet wide, and falls first a distance of six hundred feet, then rushes over a sloping pile of débris and drops a perpendicular distance of three hundred feet more.

Around the shoulder, behind which Bridal Veil Creek makes its way to the brink, are Cathedral Rocks.

They get their name from their resemblance to the Duomo at Florence, and reach an elevation of 2,660 feet above the valley floor, one spire rising sheer and solitary for 700 feet.

Across the valley, and nearly opposite, is El Capitan. It rises 3,300 feet with an apparently vertical front, and has two faces nearly at right angles with each other. It projects into the valley like a buttress, and presents to the vision at a single glance a superficial area of more than four hundred acres.

The Three Brothers are a fraternal group a little beyond El Capitan, and their resemblance depends upon the point of view. They are sometimes called the Three Graces. The highest one of the three is 3,530 feet, and is known from other points as Eagle Peak.

Sentinel Rock faces Three Brothers from the south wall, and is a splintered granite tower or spire, very slender, and for about 1,500 feet below its apex is nearly perpendicular. The whole height above the river at its base is 3,059 feet.

Back of this natural and majestic monument stands Sentinel Dome, whose storm-worn top is 4,142 feet above the valley.

Seen from the valley center, Yosemite Falls seem insignificant. It is, in fact, about thirty-five feet wide, and when the stream is full the roar can be heard all over the valley. Halfway across the valley it is hard to realize that this volume of white water plunges 2,600 feet — half a mile. As one approaches it seems almost an unbroken fall from its granite lip to its final impact on the valley floor. And from this point the height, the volume of water, the gray and yellow granite wall, the green herbage that frames the picture and the gradations of color and movements of the descending torrent, combine to make it the most wonderful and beautiful waterfall in all the world. In reality it is not one, but three. Time was, doubtless, when it leaped from the topmost edge of the cliff 3,000 feet to the valley floor, but some convulsion has shaken down the original front to a point halfway down and the first fall is now 1,600 feet of sheer descent. Then comes a series of cascades, partly hidden through 600 feet downward, and a final leap, straight down, of 400 feet.

Across the valley the south wall thrusts out a massive shoulder named Glacier Point. At no other point is the wall bare and sheer, and one looks up 3,234 feet. On the north or left-hand side of the valley stands Yosemite Point, flanked on the east by Indian Cañon, so called because by means of it the Indians of early days used to enter or leave the valley.

The Royal Arches are near the head of the valley, in the vast vertical wall whose highest summit is North Dome. The arches are recessed curves in the granite front, very impressive because of the size, and made by the action of frost. Much of the rock here is formed in layers like the structure of an onion, and the arches are fractured edges of these layers. Washington's Column is the angle of the wall at this point — a tower completing the massive wall at the very head of the valley.

Over against it, but looking down the valley, stands the highest rock of all the region — the great South Dome, or Half Dome, as it is often called. It is 8,927

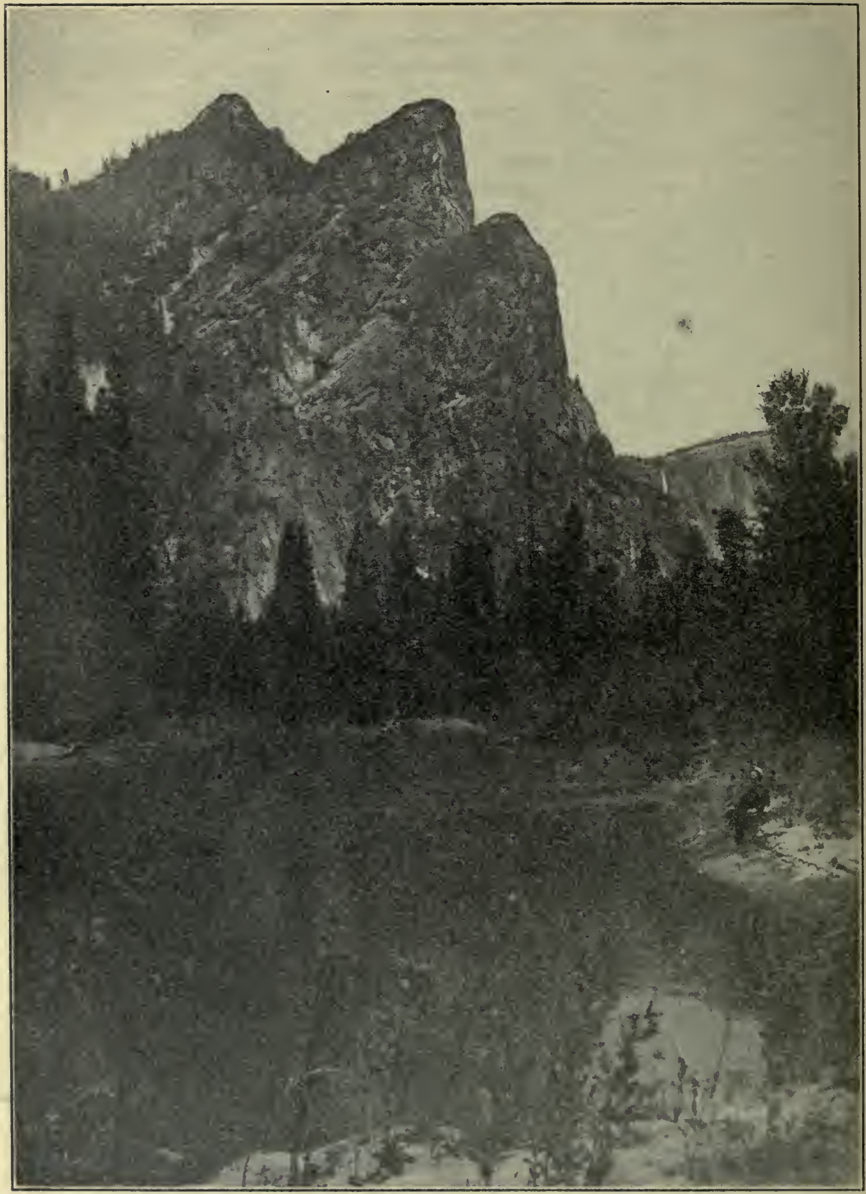


Photo by W. R. Stone.

The Three Brothers, Yosemite Valley.

The highest one is 3,813 feet above the floor of the valley. It is designated as "Eagle Peak."

feet above sea level, or nearly 5,000 feet above the valley. Its massive front is cleft straight down for about 2,000 feet, and the fractured face turned outward is polished by wind and storm.

The side of the Half Dome turned toward the southwest has the curve of a great helmet and is smooth and precipitous. Milton wrote of "A rock piled up to the clouds conspicuous afar," and this describes the Half Dome. It dominates the valley from almost every point.

Passing up Tenaya Cañon, one comes to Mirror Lake, only an expansion of Tenaya Creek. But when the slow sun creeps over the great flank of the South Dome, everything in this little mirror is wonderfully reproduced.

Next to be seen are Vernal and Nevada falls. The trail leads up the rushing Merced past the Happy Isles and along the bottom of a wild cañyon by titanic walls. Panorama Rock is 4,000 feet above the river, almost perpendicular, and at once the highest and most continuous wall of the Yosemite. It is written over by trickling water and painted by purple lichen, and perhaps nowhere else do you feel so deeply the geologic impressiveness of the region. From the bridge over the river half a mile away one catches a glimpse of Vernal Falls, a thing of glorious beauty in the dark cañyon. The river is nearly eighty feet wide and drops sheer down 350 feet. The spray is driven outward like smoke, and everything of plant and grass, moss and fern, is kept vividly green by the incessant baptism. The trail leads directly to the top of the fall.

A little beyond — less than a mile — is Nevada Falls, where the same stream plunges downward 700 feet. The descent is not sheer. The great snowy torrent glances from sloping rock about midway just enough to make a compound curve.

The setting of the fall is impressive — Great Liberty Cap, a granite pile rising more than 2,000 feet above the pool, at its base, with Mount Broderick just back of it and the Half Dome near at hand.

Much of the northern rim of the valley lies before you on the same level upon which you stand, with a background of higher mountains. There is Eagle Rock; here Yosemite Falls, shining in full light; opposite are the Royal Arches, the North Dome, and beyond, the Basket Dome; Mirror Lake is but a splash of light in the canyon; the great fractured face of the South Dome, with the outline of its splendid helmet unmarred, is above you, and beyond is the naked wind-swept granite of Clouds Rest between you and the sky; far to the right is seen the majestic Cap of Liberty with Mount Lyell, Mount Starr King, Mount Clark and the Obelisk, while, shifting your position but a little, Vernal and Nevada falls are seen shining in the dark canyon. No wonder a veteran geologist called the view from the Point "the grandest sight on earth."

Walk in the early morning to the top of Sentinel Dome, or down the fine trail to Illilouette Creek and its 500-foot plunge; or try a horseback ride along the rim of the south wall via Pohono trail, stopping at the "Fissures," those curious crevices in the rocks, one four feet across and several hundred feet deep.

When Yosemite was in the forest primeval and heard only the music of its own cataracts, it was a wild flower garden of many varieties, but the need of pasturage and the trampling of many feet have obliterated the delicate beauty which once was all the more striking by contrast with the towering rock walls which shut in the garden. But the park is still a-bloom, and an excursion beyond the rim of the valley, and away from the frequented paths, will reward the flower-lover with azaleas, wild roses, gilias, phloxes, lupines, potentillas, daisies, harebells, iris, the brodiæa and especially the calochortus, or Mariposa tulip, finer than any ever seen in Europe. There are five or six varieties, the *Calochortus albus* perhaps the loveliest of the family. Muir says, "It puts the wildest mountaineer on his good behavior. With this plant the whole world would seem rich, though none other existed."

The great valley is a tragedy of the days of wild unrest, when Nature's forces were destructive. To-day she is covering the scars of the old wounding with verdure. One will be struck with the persistence of life. Where glaciers plowed the rocky field the tenderest flowers spring; where awful forces shattered the granite walls,

Yosemite Falls.

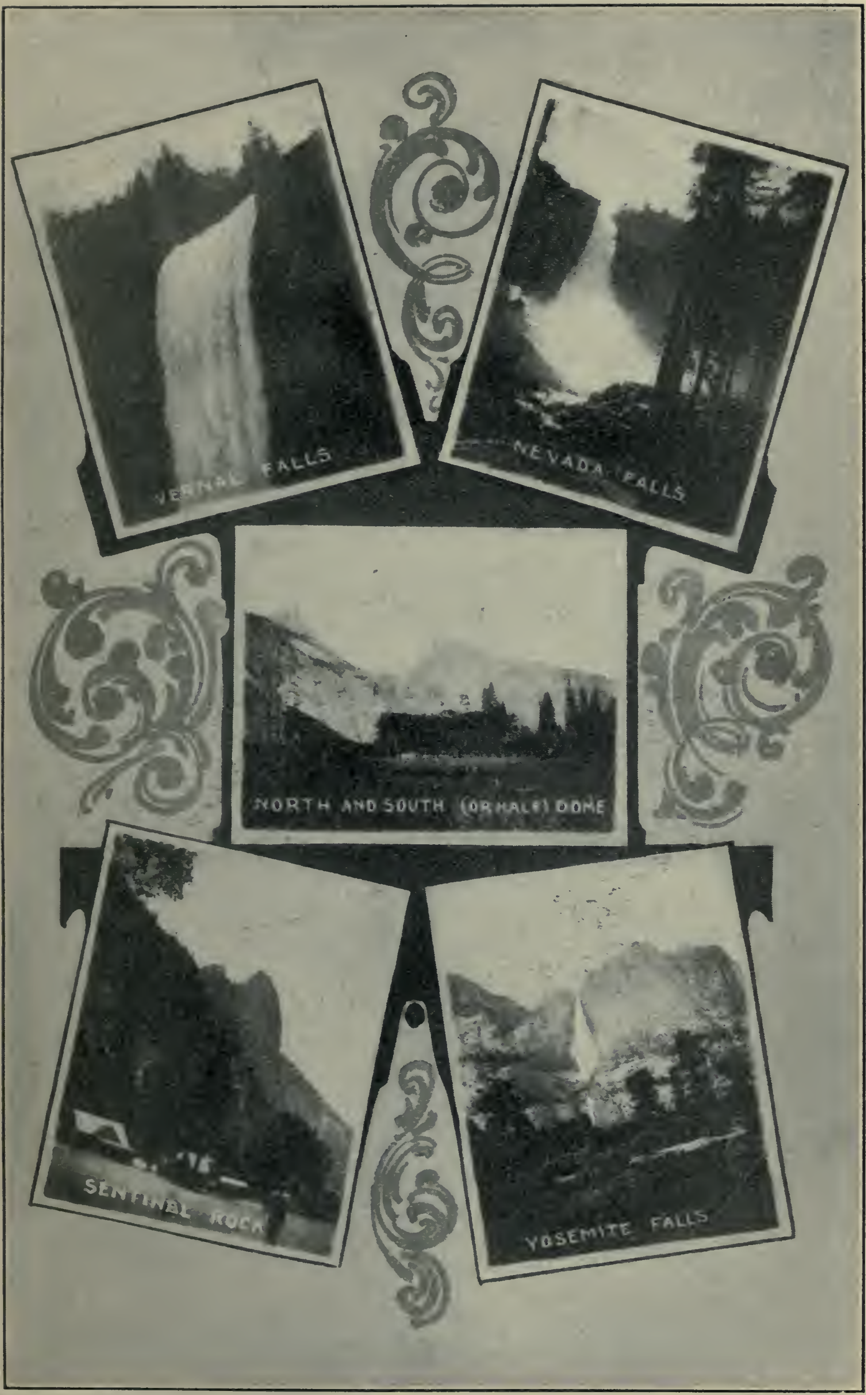


Photo by W. R. Stone.

Views in the Yosemite Valley.

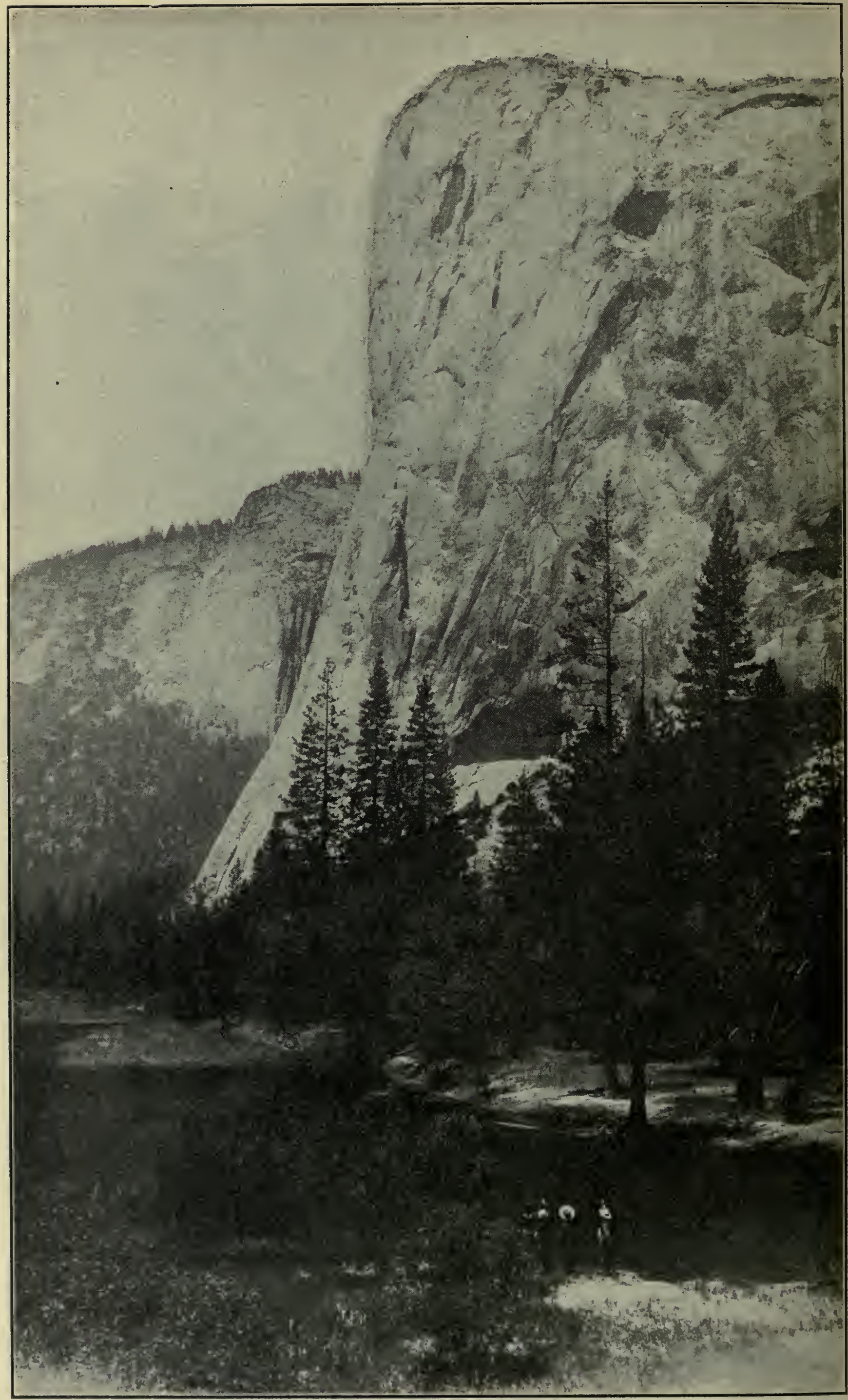


Photo by W. R. Stone.

El Capitan, Yosemite Valley.

It rises, with almost vertical front, to the height of 3,604 feet above the valley level.

are now swarming files of pine, fir and balsam. High up in granite cliffs, shrub, flower and tree are clinging, content with a handful of soil, as if to live were enough. It was all ugly once — a chaos of rock and denuded gorge. Now all is healed with bloom and beauty — all geological terribleness veiled under grass and fern, flower and leafy verdancy of the rejoicing trees.

Mirror Lake.

At the upper end of Yosemite Valley.

Photo by W. R. Stone.

For ages this great chasm, whose birthday none can tell, has lain in the heart of the Sierra, unknown and unvisited. It was but yesterday, when men were feverishly searching these western mountains for gold, that Nature gave to the world this other treasure, beautiful beyond the dreams of men, which all may share and none be poorer for the sharing.

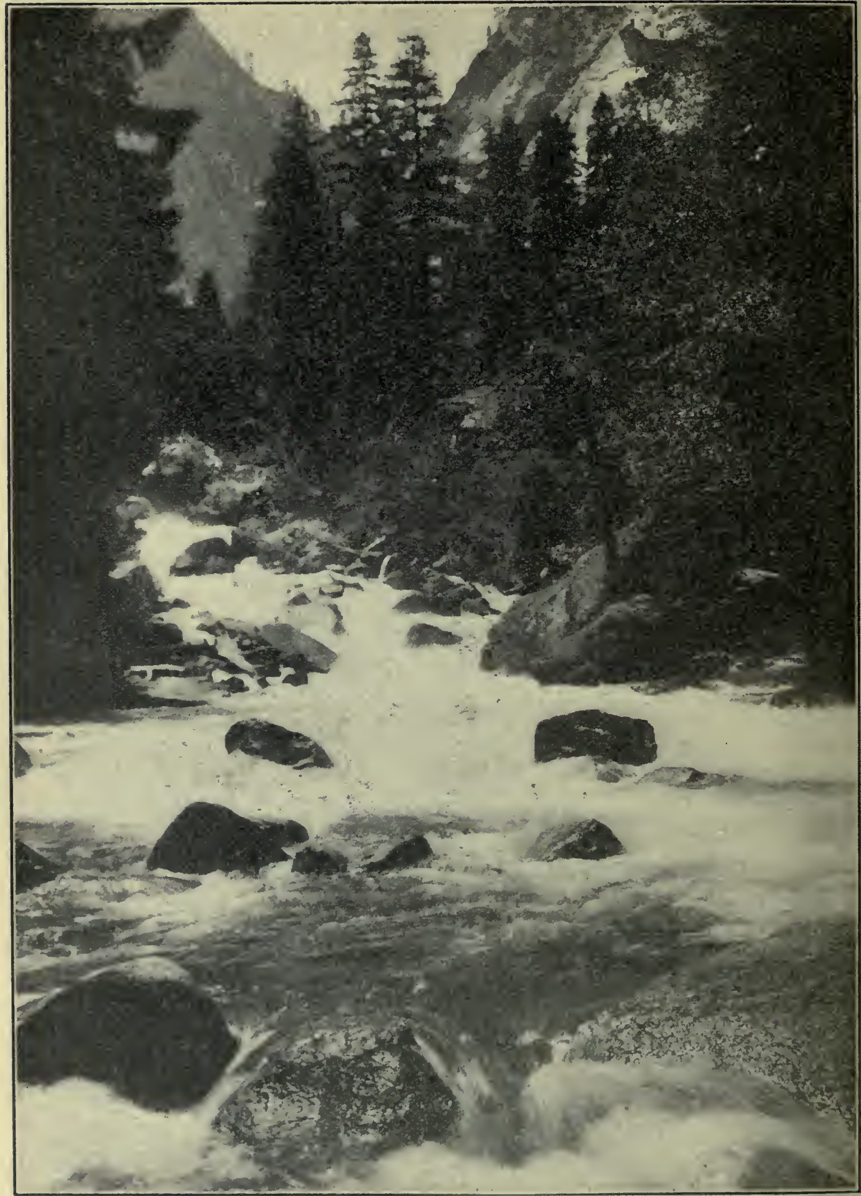


Photo by W. R. Stone.

Happy Isles, Yosemite Valley.

At the foot of the trail leading to Vernal and Nevada Falls.

A day may be spent on the trail to Yosemite Falls and Eagle Rock. From the top one can climb down to the lip of the fall, nearly five hundred feet below the actual rim of the rock wall, and from this point have an inspiring view at once of the plunging torrent and of the peaceful valley far below. A few miles takes one to Eagle Rock, where a still wider and finer view awaits. From there go on to the top of El Capitan. It is something to see the "topside" of the Great Captain, and from here the lower section of the valley is well seen. Another day should be given to Glacier Point.

At Union Point, 2,350 feet above the river, one can stop and rest a little on a slight plateau or bench of the gigantic wall. Just below stands an interesting shaft of granite, well named Agassiz Column. It is eighty-five feet high and its base is eroded until it looks too frail to support the greater bulk of rock above it.

Glacier Point is perhaps the most popular objective point in the whole region. On the way you visit Vernal and Nevada falls, returning down the short zigzag past Agassiz Column and Sentinel Rock. Glacier Point is especially remarkable for its commanding position, its great vertical height and the unspeakable sublimity of the view from its projecting rocks. It is exactly 3,234 feet from the top of the jutting rock down to the floor of the valley, and a pebble dropped from point will touch nothing until it strikes the talus, 3,000 feet straight down.

Yosemite is preëminently a region of contrasts. Yonder, an inaccessible ice-clad peak piercing the sky, and at our feet a pleasant, verdant meadow, where cattle graze contentedly and lazy trout lie luxuriously in quiet pools as the placid river ripples through the gently swaying rushes. But nowhere in the valley is this swift transition from awe and majesty to peace and calm more vividly impressed upon the visitor than on the trip to Mirror Lake.

A short easy ramble by the meadows, through the woods and along a road covered deeply with pine needles, whose balsam fills the air, brings you to the rim of this liquid looking-glass. No zephyr breaks upon its placid depths, no sound disturbs the stillness of the air. Like a cup of molten silver it lies in the heart of the mountains, and as you gaze and gaze again into this crystal lake, the foliage that lines its shore, the dark pines beyond, and the giant outline of Mount Watkins towering in the blue distance, are pictured on its silver surface with a fidelity that makes you hesitate to say where ends reality and where begins similitude.

ELEVATIONS OF PRINCIPAL POINTS IN YOSEMITE VALLEY.

(Official figures of the U. S. Geological Survey.)

	Above sea level.	Above pier.
	Feet.	Feet.
Pier in floor of valley near Sentinel Hotel	3,960	00
Glacier Point	7,214	3,254
Sentinel Dome	8,117	4,157
Eagle Peak	7,773	3,813
El Capitan (summit)	7,564	3,604
Half Dome	8,852	4,892
North Dome	7,531	3,571
Basket Dome	7,602	3,642
Clouds' Rest	9,924	5,964
Cathedral Rocks	6,638	2,678
	6,551	2,591
	5,610	1,650
Cathedral Spires	6,114	2,154
	5,903	1,943
Liberty Cap	7,072	3,112
Union Point	6,314	2,354
Columbia Rock	5,031	1,071
Washington Column	5,912	1,952
Yosemite Point	6,935	2,975

Elevation of Falls.

	Height of fall.	Altitude of crest.	
		Above sea level.	Above pier.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Yosemite Falls*	1,430	6,525	2,565
Lower Yosemite Falls*	320	4,420	460
Nevada Falls	594	5,907	1,947
Vernal Falls	317	5,044	1,084
Illilouette Falls	370	5,816	1,856
Bridal Veil Falls	620	4,787	827
Ribbon Falls	1,612	7,008	3,048
Widow's Tears Falls	1,170	6,466	2,506

* The height of the Yosemite Falls is usually given in three sections, the Upper, Middle, and Lower, but the U. S. Geological Survey gives measurements of only the Upper and Lower Falls. The middle section between these sheer falls, composed of a series of cascades in a rocky gorge, making a drop in elevation of 675 feet, is not dignified as a fall, but is designated only as rapids or intermediate cascades. The U. S. survey therefore establishes the total descent of Yosemite Falls at 2,425 feet.

The Yosemite National Park is a vast mountain region surrounding the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy valleys. The watershed of Yosemite Valley is about one third of the area of the National Park while that of the Hetch Hetchy comprises about two thirds, and this valley is a counterpart of the Yosemite Valley on a slightly smaller scale. The Park was first set apart by Congress in 1890 as a place for public resort and recreation. As originally constituted, it comprised some 42 townships, or about 1,500 square miles, but its area has been considerably reduced by succeeding acts of Congress, the territory taken therefrom being turned over into the national forests. As now outlined it is a very irregular, pear-shaped area, covering approximately some 32 townships, or about 1,150 square miles, lying partly in Mariposa, Tuolumne, Madera and Mono counties, including the original Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, which latter is now also within the Yosemite National Park boundaries. It is now under the control of the United States Government, upon which is imposed the cost of maintaining it as a National Park. Practically all of it lies more than 5,000 feet above sea level, the Yosemite Valley and Hetch Hetchy Valley being the notable exceptions. From these levels it rises to the tops of the Sierra Nevada, the crest or summit of which range reaches an average altitude of nearly 12,000 feet and forms the northeastern boundary line of the Park. The highest altitudes reached are Mount Lyell, 13,096 feet; Mount Dana, 13,050 feet, and Mount Conness, 12,556 feet, above the level of the sea.

MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE.

This mighty grove, one of Nature's greatest wonders, was discovered by Galen Clark, in April, 1857, but as early as 1849 the group known as the "Fresno Grove," now situated in Madera County, was discovered by Major Burney, then sheriff of Mariposa County. For twenty-four years Galen Clark was guardian of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove. He was born at Shipton, Canada, March 28, 1814, and died at Oakland, California, March 24, 1910, at the age of 96 years, fifty-seven of which were lived in California.

The trees were called by the natives "Wah-wo-nah" (Indian for Big Trees). They were named "sequoia" by the learned botanist Endlicher in honor of "Sequoia," or "Sequoyah," the Indian name of "George Guess," the Cadmus of the Cherokees, who invented the alphabet which made the written language of that nation and gave it a literature. Sequoia was born about 1770 and died in 1843.

The Sequoias of this group are divided into two groves, the upper and the lower, numbering in all about 621 individual trees. According to Galen Clark, the average height of the large-sized trees is about 275 feet, though some few have been found to exceed 325 feet in height. Their average diameter at the ground is about 20 feet, though there are some which exceed 30 feet in diameter. Their altitude varies from 5,750 feet to 7,140 feet, and their age has been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000 years. The grant containing the grove comprises 2,586.26 acres, and the name is due to its location in the county of Mariposa.

The act of the California Legislature (approved March 3, 1905, Stats. 1905, page 54) making the transfer reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America, the "Cleft" or "Gorge" in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches or spurs, granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort and recreation by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and of the land embracing the 'Mariposa Big Tree Grove,'" approved June 30, 1864; and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

SEC. 2. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America, the tracts embracing what is known as the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove," granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort and recreation by the act of Congress referred to in section 1 of this act; and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recessions and regrants herein made, thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises, the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort and recreation, and imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park; *provided, however,* that the recession and regrant hereby made shall not affect vested rights and interests of third persons.

While the boundary lines of these two former State parks thus returned lie some ten miles distant from each other, yet they are now, together with the intervening country, both included in the outlines of the Yosemite National Park, of which the Mariposa Grove is the southern extremity.

There are ten groups of the *Sequoia gigantea* in California, namely: Calaveras, South Grove, Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, Fresno, Dinkey Creek, Kings River, New Kings River, and Kaweah or Tule; all being located at an elevation ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. The Tuolumne Grove and the Merced Grove also lie within the Yosemite National Park, on the western boundary line.

The official administrative map of the Park, showing boundaries, contour, elevations, etc., compiled under the direction of George Otis Smith, Director of the U. S.

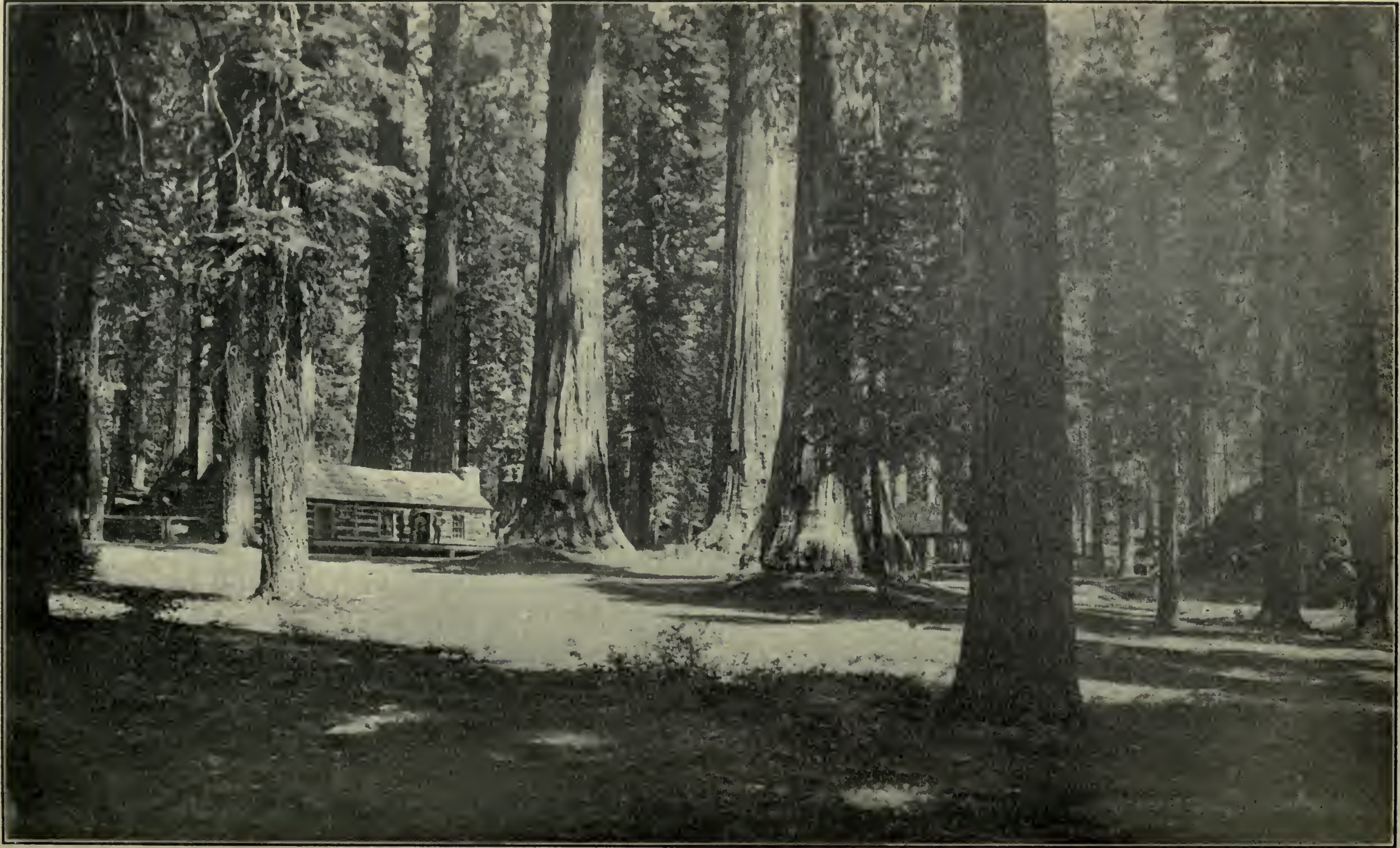


Photo by W. R. Stone.

View in Mariposa Big Tree Grove, showing Guardian's House.

Trees are shown in this group ranging from 95 to 120 feet in circumference and from 275 to 325 feet in height.

Geological Survey, topography by R. B. Marshall and A. H. Sylvester, scale 1 : 125,000, date of issue, April, 1910, can be obtained at a cost of 25 cents per copy by application to the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. A special map of the Yosemite Valley, edition of June, 1909, scale 1 : 24,000, can also be obtained, at a cost of 10 cents per copy.

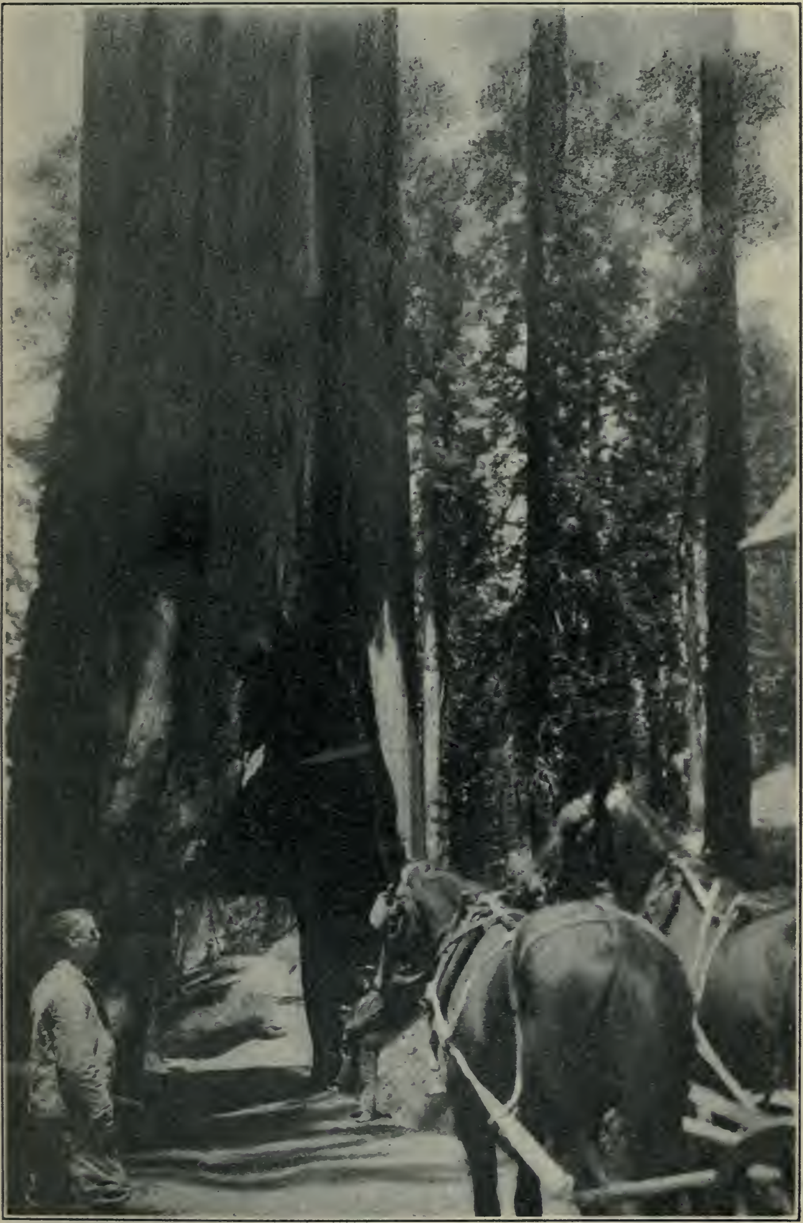


Photo by W. R. Stone.

Tree "Wawona," Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Twenty-eight feet through and 260 feet high. Tunnel, 10 feet square. Altitude, 6,920 feet. This tree had been burned to such an extent by forest fires that widening the passageway for stages did not add injury to the roots or further encroach upon its vitality.

The Meadows, Yosemite Valley.

THE STATE FLOWER.

The Golden Poppy—Eschscholtzia Californica—The Flame Flower—La Amapola—Copa de Oro (Cup of Gold).

By Prentiss Maslin.

In 1815 Otto Von Kotzebue, the son of a popular German dramatist, sailed in the good ship "Rurick" on a voyage of discovery and exploration around the world, under the patronage of Count Romanzoff of Russia. This was a scientific expedition, and carried with it Louis Charles Adelaide de Chamisso as naturalist and Johann Frederick Eschscholtz as surgeon. The voyage lasted three years, from 1815 to 1818, and de Chamisso was the first naturalist to picture and describe the Golden Poppy of California, and, in honor of his friend, gave it the name of *Eschscholtzia* for him, and *Californica* for its birthplace.

Dr. Eschscholtz was born in Dorpat, Germany, in 1793, and died in 1831. He made a second voyage with Von Kotzebue in 1823, and wrote a description of over two thousand animals, which was published in 1830 with Kotzebue's narrative of his explorations.

De Chamisso was a poet and naturalist. He was born in Champagne, in France, in 1781; and emigrated as a boy to Berlin; he was a page to the Queen of Prussia, and served in the Prussian army. In 1808 he forsook the profession of arms, and applied himself to natural sciences, in which he greatly distinguished himself, becoming the most noted naturalist of Europe of his time. He published several books on natural history, among them being the "Description of a Voyage around the World," and in 1820 published drawings and a description of the Eschscholtzia. (It is but just to mention the fact that Professor Luis Née, the botanist of Malaspina's expedition, which visited California in 1791, published a description of the Poppy in Madrid, Spain, in the same year, 1820.) De Chamisso was a member of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and died in 1838.

The Golden Poppy, as it is commonly called, has anything but an agreeable perfume, but its wonderful coloring, and its incomparable, satin-like sheen, have been the wonder, delight and admiration of all lovers of nature. Growing, as it does, throughout the length and breadth of the State, and hardly elsewhere, it is peculiarly typical of California, and in 1903, under an act of the Legislature, was made the State flower. No great poem has been written about this flower, and probably none ever will be, because it appeals to the artistic sense rather than to the poetic. It blooms in the greatest profusion from February until May, though specimens of the flower can be had in the lower valleys of California almost any day in the year. In the flood tide of its season, when this matchless flower raises itself above the feathery green foliage of the plant, which is tipped with a deep, bronze red, it covers acres upon acres of the plains and mesas, and presents a sight which once seen is never forgotten.

The California Poppy is a brazen, garish flower. It shuns the woodland, and, unsheltered, fairly revels in the warm sunlight. It possesses none of the modesty of the violet, the sweetness of the lily, nor the beauty of the rose, but standing alone and unique, it compels our admiration because of its wonderful coloring and sheen, which refuse to be transferred by the limner's art to board or canvas. It wins its place by its transcendent beauty, and lovers of nature, having once reveled therein, the memory of it lives a lifetime.

The Indians of the northern Sacramento Valley used the Poppy leaves for a food, boiling it as a green, while the Spanish Californians and Indians of the southern part of the State used the oil derived from the plant as a hairdressing. In art, the oil expressed from the seeds of the Poppy is extensively used, while it also has a valued place in the pharmacopœia.

The Poppy resists efforts toward its domestication and cultivation, and even grows sparsely in cultivated fields. It needs the wild, unbroken land to bloom in all its regal beauty. Most flowers are connected with legends or have their distinctive place in folk-lore, and many efforts have been made to weave around this flower Indian traditions and legends, few of which, however, bear the impress of authenticity. The best and most authentic legend connected with this flower purports to be told in a verse or chant of the Indians of southern California of the time when there was a great drought and vegetation died, and pestilence and famine came upon the land, and intense cold existed, until all the Indians perished save two, Manona (man) and his young squaw Mahala (woman). In dire distress, they left the land of their forefathers and journeyed south in search of relief from their destitution, and of a land where vegetation grew and where they could exist; offering up, each night and morn, their devout prayers to the great Spirit of the Red Man. These prayers were heard. and the Great Spirit sent the "Fire Flower" to drive away the evil spirit of the cold and frost, and to fill the land with warmth and plenty. If this legend is authentic, the California Poppy is doubly typical of the great State of California, with its perpetual sunshine and its glorious climate, and "where the poorest live in abundance."

"Thy satin vesture richer is than looms
  Of Orient weave for raiment of her kings;
  Not dyes of olden Tyre, not precious things
Regathered from the long-forgotten tombs
Of buried empires, not the Iris plumes
  That wave upon the tropic's myriad wings,
  Not all proud Sheba's queenly offerings,
Could match the golden marvel of thy blooms."
—*Ina D. Coolbrith.*

O Golden Poppy, Eschscholtzia, Flame Flower, La Amapola, Copa de Oro! You are all one and the same. Born under cloudless sky; child of the summer sun and earth's unminted gold; inimitable; sans story, sans art, sans poetry, sans perfume, sans all, save thy golden glory—we love you!

The accompanying illustration, representing the evolution of the Golden Poppy. from bud to full flower, was drawn by Miss Arlie B. Stone, of San Francisco.

The Golden Poppy—State Flower of California.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

(Statutes of 1911, pages 11, 476.)

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA BY COUNTIES—1850 TO 1910.

COUNTIES.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
The State (total)	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,208,130	864,694	560,247	379,994	92,597
Alameda	246,131	130,197	93,864	62,976	24,237	8,927	----------
Alpine	309	509	667	539	685	----------	----------
Amador	9,086	11,116	10,320	11,384	9,582	10,930	----------
Butte	27,301	17,117	17,939	18,721	11,403	12,106	3,574
Calaveras	9,171	11,200	8,882	9,094	8,895	16,299	16,884
Colusa	7,732	7,364	14,640	13,118	6,165	2,274	115
Contra Costa[1]	31,674	18,046	13,515	12,525	8,461	5,328	----------
Del Norte[2]	2,417	2,408	2,592	2,584	2,022	1,993	----------
El Dorado	7,492	8,986	9,232	10,683	10,309	20,562	20,057
Fresno	75,657	37,862	32,026	9,478	6,336	4,605	----------
Glenn[3]	7,172	5,150	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Humboldt[4]	33,857	27,104	23,469	15,512	6,140	2,694	----------
Imperial[5]	13,591	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Inyo	6,974	4,377	3,544	2,928	1,956	----------	----------
Kern	37,715	16,480	9,808	5,601	2,925	----------	----------
Kings[10]	16,230	9,871	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Klamath[4]	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,686	1,803	----------
Lake	5,526	6,017	7,101	3,596	2,969	----------	----------
Lassen	4,802	4,511	4,239	3,340	1,327	----------	----------
Los Angeles	504,131	170,298	101,454	33,381	15,309	11,333	3,530
Madera[6]	8,368	6,364	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Marin	25,114	15,702	13,072	11,324	6,903	3,334	323
Mariposa	3,956	4,720	3,787	4,339	4,572	6,243	4,379
Mendocino	23,929	20,465	17,612	12,800	7,545	3,967	55
Merced	15,148	9,215	8,085	5,656	2,807	1,141	----------
Modoc	6,191	5,076	4,986	4,399	----------	----------	----------
Mono	2,042	2,167	2,002	7,499	430	----------	----------
Monterey	24,146	19,380	18,637	11,302	9,876	4,739	1,872
Napa	19,800	16,451	16,411	13,235	7,163	5,521	405
Nevada	14,955	17,789	17,369	20,823	19,134	16,446	----------
Orange[7]	34,436	19,696	13,589	----------	----------	----------	----------
Placer	18,237	15,786	15,101	14,232	11,357	13,270	----------
Plumas	5,259	4,657	4,933	6,180	4,489	4,363	----------
Riverside[8]	34,696	17,897	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Sacramento	67,806	45,915	40,339	34,390	26,830	24,142	9,087
San Benito	8,041	6,633	6,412	5,584	----------	----------	----------
San Bernardino	56,706	27,929	25,497	7,786	3,988	5,551	----------
San Diego[5]	61,665	35,090	34,987	8,618	4,951	4,324	798
San Francisco[1]	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802	----------
San Joaquin	50,731	35,452	28,629	24,349	21,050	9,435	3,647
San Luis Obispo	19,383	16,637	16,072	9,142	4,772	1,782	336
San Mateo	26,585	12,094	10,087	8,669	6,635	3,214	----------
Santa Barbara	29,738	18,934	15,754	9,513	7,784	3,543	1,185
Santa Clara[1]	83,539	60,216	48,005	35,039	26,246	11,912	----------
Santa Cruz	26,140	21,512	19,270	12,802	8,743	4,944	643
Shasta	18,920	17,318	12,133	9,492	4,173	4,360	378
Sierra	4,098	4,017	5,051	6,623	5,619	11,387	----------
Siskiyou[9]	18,801	16,962	12,163	8,610	6,848	7,629	----------
Solano	27,559	24,143	20,946	18,475	16,871	7,169	580
Sonoma	48,394	38,480	32,721	25,926	19,819	11,867	560
Stanislaus	22,522	9,550	10,040	8,751	6,499	2,245	----------
Sutter	6,328	5,886	5,469	5,159	5,030	3,390	3,444

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA BY COUNTIES—1850 TO 1910—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Tehama	11,401	10,996	9,916	9,301	3,587	4,044	----------
Trinity	3,301	4,383	3,719	4,999	3,213	5,125	1,635
Tulare	35,440	18,375	24,574	11,281	4,533	4,638	----------
Tuolumne	9,979	11,166	6,082	7,848	8,150	16,229	8,351
Ventura	18,347	14,367	10,071	5,073	----------	----------	----------
Yolo	13,926	13,618	12,684	11,772	9,899	4,716	1,086
Yuba	10,042	8,620	9,636	11,284	10,851	13,668	9,673

[1]The returns for 1850 for Contra Costa and Santa Clara were lost, and those for San Francisco were destroyed by fire. [2]Part given to Siskiyou between 1880 and 1890. [3]Glenn organized from part of Colusa in 1892. [4]Klamath given to Humboldt and Siskiyou in 1874. [5]Imperial organized from San Diego County in 1907; estimated population, 10,250. [6]Madera organized from part of Fresno in 1893. [7]Orange organized from part of Los Angeles in 1889. [8]Riverside organized from parts of San Bernardino and San Diego in 1893. [9]Part of Klamath annexed in 1874 and part of Del Norte annexed between 1880 and 1890. [10]Kings organized from part of Tulare in 1893.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA, 1850 TO 1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Increase over preceding census.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1910	2,377,549	892,496	60.1
1900	1,485,053	271,655	22.4
1890	[1]1,213,398	348,704	40.3
1880	864,694	304,447	54.3
1870	560,247	180,253	47.4
1860	379,994	287,397	310.4
1850	92,597	----------	----------

[1]Includes population (5,268) of Indian reservations specially enumerated.

COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

Name of county.	County seat.	Date of creation.	Acreage (U. S. Census, 1910).	Area in square miles (U. S. Census, 1910).
1. Butte	Oroville	Feb. 18, 1850	1,102,080	1,722
2. Calaveras	San Andreas	Feb. 18, 1850	657,280	1,027
3. Colusa	Colusa	Feb. 18, 1850	729,600	1,140
4. Contra Costa	Martinez	Feb. 18, 1850	456,960	714
5. El Dorado	Placerville	Feb. 18, 1850	1,121,920	1,753
6. Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Feb. 18, 1850	2,602,880	4,067
7. Marin	San Rafael	Feb. 18, 1850	338,560	529
8. Mariposa	Mariposa	Feb. 18, 1850	936,320	1,463
9. Mendocino	Ukiah	Feb. 18, 1850	2,209,920	3,453
10. Monterey	Salinas	Feb. 18, 1850	2,131,200	3,330
11. Napa	Napa	Feb. 18, 1850	501,120	783
12. Sacramento	Sacramento	Feb. 18, 1850	629,120	983
13. San Diego	San Diego	Feb. 18, 1850	2,701,440	4,221
14. San Francisco	San Francisco	Feb. 18, 1850	27,520	43
15. San Joaquin	Stockton	Feb. 18, 1850	926,720	1,448
16. San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Feb. 18, 1850	2,133,760	3,334
17. Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Feb. 18, 1850	1,753,600	2,740
18. Santa Clara	San Jose	Feb. 18, 1850	849,920	1,328
19. Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Feb. 18, 1850	278,400	435
20. Shasta	Redding	Feb. 18, 1850	2,469,120	3,858
21. Solano	Fairfield	Feb. 18, 1850	526,080	822
22. Sonoma	Santa Rosa	Feb. 18, 1850	1,009,280	1,577
23. Sutter	Yuba City	Feb. 18, 1850	389,120	608
24. Trinity	Weaverville	Feb. 18, 1850	2,026,240	3,166
25. Tuolumne	Sonora	Feb. 18, 1850	1,401,600	2,190
26. Yolo	Woodland	Feb. 18, 1850	648,960	1,014
27. Yuba	Marysville	Feb. 18, 1850	408,960	639
28. Nevada	Nevada City	April 25, 1851	623,360	974
29. Placer	Auburn	April 25, 1851	892,800	1,395
30. Siskiyou	Yreka	Mar. 22, 1852	4,003,840	6,256
31. Sierra	Downieville	April 16, 1852	590,720	923
32. Tulare	Visalia	April 20, 1852	3,107,840	4,856
33. Alameda	Oakland	Mar. 25, 1853	468,480	732
34. San Bernardino	San Bernardino	April 26, 1853	12,900,480	20,157
35. Humboldt	Eureka	May 12, 1853	2,325,760	3,634
36. Plumas	Quincy	Mar. 18, 1854	1,660,160	2,594
37. Stanislaus	Modesto	April 1, 1854	928,000	1,450
38. Amador	Jackson	May 11, 1854	384,640	601
39. Merced	Merced	April 19, 1855	1,276,800	1,995
40. Tehama	Red Bluff	April 9, 1856	1,851,520	2,893
41. Fresno	Fresno	April 19, 1856	3,808,000	5,950
42. San Mateo	Redwood City	April 19, 1856	286,080	447
43. Del Norte	Crescent City	Mar. 2, 1857	655,360	1,024
44. Mono	Bridgeport	April 24, 1861	1,939,200	3,030
45. Lake	Lakeport	May 20, 1861	817,920	1,278
46. Alpine	Markleeville	Mar. 16, 1864	496,640	776
47. Lassen	Susanville	April 1, 1864	2,899,840	4,531
48. Inyo	Independence	Mar. 22, 1866	6,412,160	10,019
49. Kern	Bakersfield	April 2, 1866	5,121,920	8,003
50. Ventura	San Buenaventura	Mar. 22, 1872	1,201,920	1,878
51. San Benito	Hollister	Feb. 12, 1874	890,880	1,392
52. Modoc	Alturas	Feb. 17, 1874	2,446,720	3,823
53. Orange	Santa Ana	Mar. 11, 1889	508,800	795
54. Glenn	Willows	Mar. 11, 1891	805,760	1,259
55. Madera	Madera	Mar. 11, 1893	1,351,680	2,112
56. Riverside	Riverside	Mar. 11, 1893	4,633,600	7,240
57. Kings	Hanford	Mar. 22, 1893	741,760	1,159
58. Imperial	El Centro	Aug. 15, 1907	2,616,960	4,089

POPULATION OF EIGHT CITIES HAVING OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS.

CITY AND CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Increase over preceding census.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Berkeley:			
1910	40,434	27,220	206.0
1900	13,214	8,113	159.0
1890	5,101	------	------
Los Angeles:			
1910	319,198	216,719	211.5
1900	102,479	52,084	103.4
1890	50,395	39,212	350.6
1880	11,183	5,455	95.2
1870	5,728	1,343	30.6
1860	4,385	2,775	172.4
1850	1,610	------	------
Oakland:			
1910	150,174	83,214	124.3
1900	66,960	18,278	37.5
1890	48,682	14,127	40.9
1880	34,555	24,055	229.1
1870	10,500	8,957	580.5
1860	1,543	------	------
Pasadena:			
1910	30,291	21,174	232.2
1900	9,117	4,235	86.7
1890	4,882	------	------
Sacramento:			
1910	44,696	15,414	52.6
1900	29,282	2,896	11.0
1890	26,386	4,966	23.2
1880	21,420	5,137	31.5
1870	16,283	2,498	18.1
1860	13,785	6,965	102.1
1850	6,820	------	------
San Diego:			
1910	39,578	21,878	123.6
1900	17,700	1,541	9.5
1890	16,159	13,522	512.8
1880	2,637	337	14.7
1870	2,300	1,569	214.6
1860	731	------	------
San Francisco:			
1910	416,912	74,130	21.6
1900	342,782	43,785	14.6
1890	298,997	65,038	27.8
1880	233,959	84,486	56.5
1870	149,473	92,671	163.1
1860	56,802	------	------
1850[1]	------	------	------
San José:			
1910	28,946	7,446	34.6
1900	21,500	3,440	19.0
1890	18,060	5,493	43.7
1880	12,567	3,478	38.3
1870	9,089	------	------

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[1] The returns for 1850 for San Francisco were destroyed by fire; the state census for 1852 reports a population of 34,776.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS IN CALIFORNIA, 1910, 1900 AND 1890.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Alameda city	Alameda	23,383	16,464	11,165
Albany city	Alameda	808	--------	--------
Alhambra city	Los Angeles	5,021	--------	--------
Alturas town	Modoc	916	--------	--------
Alviso town	Santa Clara	402	--------	--------
Anaheim town	Orange	2,628	1,456	1,273
Antioch town	Contra Costa	1,124	674	635
Arcadia city	Los Angeles	696	--------	--------
Arcata town	Humboldt	1,121	952	962
Auburn city	Placer	2,376	2,050	1,595
Azusa city	Los Angeles	1,477	863	--------
Bakersfield city	Kern	12,727	4,836	2,626
Belvedere town	Marin	481	434	--------
Benicia city	Solano	2,360	2,751	2,361
Berkeley city	Alameda	40,434	13,214	5,101
Biggs city	Butte	403	--------	--------
Bishop city	Inyo	1,190	--------	--------
Black Diamond town	Contra Costa	2,372	--------	--------
Blue Lake town	Humboldt	507	--------	--------
Boulder Creek town	Santa Cruz	544	--------	--------
Brawley city	Imperial	881	--------	--------
Burlingame town	San Mateo	1,565	--------	--------
Calexico city	Imperial	797	--------	--------
Calistoga town	Napa	751	690	--------
Chico city	Butte	3,750	2,640	2,894
Chino city	San Bernardino	1,444	--------	--------
Claremont city	Los Angeles	1,114	--------	--------
Cloverdale town	Sonoma	823	750	763
Coalinga city	Fresno	4,199	--------	--------
Colfax city	Placer	621	--------	--------
Colton city	San Bernardino	3,980	1,285	1,315
Colusa town	Colusa	1,582	1,441	1,336
Compton city	Los Angeles	922	--------	--------
Concord town	Contra Costa	703	--------	--------
Coram town	Shasta	666	--------	--------
Corning city	Tehama	972	--------	--------
Corona city	Riverside	3,540	1,434	--------
Coronado city	San Diego	1,477	935	--------
Covina city	Los Angeles	1,652	--------	--------
Crescent City	Del Norte	1,114	699	907
Dinuba town	Tulare	970	--------	--------
Dixon town	Solano	827	783	1,082
Dorris town	Siskiyou	214	--------	--------
Dunsmuir town	Siskiyou	1,719	--------	--------
East San José town	Santa Clara	1,661	--------	--------
El Centro city	Imperial	1,610	--------	--------
Elsinore city	Riverside	488	279	--------
Emeryville town	Alameda	2,613	1,016	228
Escondido city	San Diego	1,334	755	541
Etna town	Siskiyou	518	500	271
Eureka city	Humboldt	11,845	7,327	4,858
Fairfield town	Solano	834	--------	--------
Ferndale town	Humboldt	905	846	763
Fort Bragg city	Mendocino	2,408	1,590	945
Fort Jones town	Siskiyou	316	356	266
Fortuna town	Humboldt	883	--------	--------
Fowler town	Fresno	675	--------	--------
Fresno city	Fresno	24,892	12,470	10,818
Fullerton city	Orange	1,725	--------	--------
Gilroy city	Santa Clara	2,437	1,820	1,694
Glendale city	Los Angeles	2,746	--------	--------
Grass Valley city	Nevada	4,520	4,719	--------
Gridley city	Butte	987	--------	--------
Hanford city	Kings	4,829	2,929	942
Hayward town	Alameda	2,746	1,965	1,419
Healdsburg city	Sonoma	2,011	1,869	1,485

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Hemet city	Riverside	992	--------	--------
Hercules town	Contra Costa	279	--------	--------
Hermosa Beach city	Los Angeles	679	--------	--------
Hollister town	San Benito	2,308	1,315	1,234
Holtville city	Imperial	729	--------	--------
Hornitos town	Mariposa	160	205	276
Huntington Beach city	Orange	815	--------	--------
Huntington Park city	Los Angeles	1,299	--------	--------
Imperial city	Imperial	1,257	--------	--------
Inglewood city	Los Angeles	1,536	--------	--------
Jackson city	Amador	2,035	--------	--------
Kingsburg city	Fresno	634	--------	--------
Lakeport town	Lake	870	726	991
Larkspur town	Marin	594	--------	--------
Lemoore city	Kings	1,000	--------	--------
Lincoln town	Placer	1,402	1,061	961
Lindsay town	Tulare	1,814	--------	--------
Livermore town	Alameda	2,030	1,493	1,391
Lodi city	San Joaquin	2,697	--------	--------
Lompoc town	Santa Barbara	1,482	972	1,015
Long Beach city	Los Angeles	17,809	2,252	564
Lordsburg city	Los Angeles	954	--------	--------
Los Angeles city	Los Angeles	319,198	102,479	50,395
Los Banos city	Merced	745	--------	--------
Los Gatos town	Santa Clara	2,232	1,915	1,652
Loyalton town	Sierra	983	--------	--------
Madera city	Madera	2,404	--------	--------
Martinez town	Contra Costa	2,115	1,380	1,600
Marysville city	Yuba	5,430	3,497	3,991
Mayfield town	Santa Clara	1,041	--------	--------
Merced city	Merced	3,102	1,969	2,009
Mill Valley town	Marin	2,551	--------	--------
Modesto city	Stanislaus	4,034	2,024	2,402
Monrovia city	Los Angeles	3,576	1,205	907
Montague town	Siskiyou	274	--------	--------
Monterey city	Monterey	4,923	1,748	1,662
Morgan Hill town	Santa Clara	607	--------	--------
Mountain View town	Santa Clara	1,161	--------	--------
Napa city	Napa	5,791	4,036	4,395
National City	San Diego	1,733	1,086	1,353
Nevada City	Nevada	2,689	3,250	2,524
Newman town	Stanislaus	892	--------	--------
Newport Beach city	Orange	445	--------	--------
Oakdale city	Stanislaus	1,035	--------	--------
Oakland city	Alameda	150,174	66,960	48,682
Ocean Park city	Los Angeles	3,119	--------	--------
Oceanside city	San Diego	673	330	--------
Ontario city	San Bernardino	4,274	722	683
Orange city	Orange	2,920	1,216	866
Orland town	Glenn	836	--------	--------
Oroville city	Butte	3,859	--------	--------
Oxnard city	Ventura	2,555	--------	--------
Pacific Grove city	Monterey	2,384	1,411	1,336
Palo Alto city	Santa Clara	4,486	1,658	--------
Pasadena city	Los Angeles	30,291	9,117	4,882
Paso Robles city	San Luis Obispo	1,441	1,224	827
Petaluma city	Sonoma	5,880	3,871	3,692
Piedmont city	Alameda	1,719	--------	--------
Pinole town	Contra Costa	798	--------	--------
Placerville city	El Dorado	1,914	1,748	1,690
Pleasanton town	Alameda	1,254	1,100	--------
Point Arena city	Mendocino	497	--------	--------
Pomona city	Los Angeles	10,207	5,526	3,634
Porterville city	Tulare	2,696	--------	--------
Potter Valley town	Mendocino	576	563	--------
Red Bluff city	Tehama	3,530	2,750	2,608
Redding city	Shasta	3,572	2,946	1,821
Redlands city	San Bernardino	10,449	4,797	1,904
Redondo Beach city	Los Angeles	2,935	855	603
Redwood city	San Mateo	2,442	1,653	1,572

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	County.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Richmond city	Contra Costa	6,802	--------	--------
Rio Vista town	Solano	884	682	648
Riverside city	Riverside	15,212	7,973	4,683
Rocklin town	Placer	1,026	1,050	1,056
Roseville city	Placer	2,608	--------	--------
Ross town	Marin	556	--------	--------
Sacramento city	Sacramento	44,696	29,282	26,386
St. Helena town	Napa	1,603	1,582	1,705
Salinas city	Monterey	3,736	3,304	2,339
San Anselmo town	Marin	1,531	--------	--------
San Bernardino city	San Bernardino	12,779	6,150	4,012
San Diego city	San Diego	39,578	17,700	16,159
San Francisco city	San Francisco	416,912	342,782	298,997
San Jacinto city	Riverside	898	583	661
San Jose city	Santa Clara	28,946	21,500	18,060
San Juan town	San Benito	326	449	463
San Leandro city	Alameda	3,471	2,253	--------
San Luis Obispo city	San Luis Obispo	5,157	3,021	2,995
San Mateo city	San Mateo	4,384	1,832	--------
San Rafael city	Marin	5,934	3,879	3,290
Santa Ana city	Orange	8,429	4,933	3,628
Santa Barbara city	Santa Barbara	11,659	6,587	5,864
Santa Clara town	Santa Clara	4,348	3,650	2,891
Santa Cruz city	Santa Cruz	11,146	5,659	5,596
Santa Maria city	Santa Barbara	2,260	--------	--------
Santa Monica city	Los Angeles	7,847	3,057	1,580
Santa Paula city	Ventura	2,216	--------	--------
Santa Rosa city	Sonoma	7,817	6,673	5,220
Sausalito town	Marin	2,383	1,628	1,334
Sawtelle city	Los Angeles	2,143	--------	--------
Sebastopol town	Sonoma	1,233	--------	--------
Selma town	Fresno	1,750	1,083	1,150
Sierra Madre city	Los Angeles	1,303	--------	--------
Sisson town	Siskiyou	636	--------	--------
Sonoma town	Sonoma	957	652	757
Sonora city	Tuolumne	2,029	1,922	1,441
South Pasadena city	Los Angeles	4,649	1,001	623
South San Francisco city	San Mateo	1,989	--------	--------
Stockton city	San Joaquin	23,253	17,506	14,424
Suisun City town	Solano	641	625	499
Susanville town	Lassen	688	--------	--------
Tehachapi town	Kern	385	--------	--------
Tehama town	Tehama	221	--------	--------
Tulare city	Tulare	2,758	2,216	2,697
Turlock city	Stanislaus	1,573	--------	--------
Ukiah city	Mendocino	2,136	1,850	1,627
Upland city	San Bernardino	2,384	--------	--------
Vacaville town	Solano	1,177	1,220	725
Vallejo city	Solano	11,340	7,965	6,343
Ventura city	Ventura	2,945	2,470	2,320
Vernon city	Los Angeles	772	--------	--------
Visalia city	Tulare	4,550	3,085	2,885
Watsonville city	Santa Cruz	4,446	3,528	2,149
Watts city	Los Angeles	1,922	--------	--------
Wheatland town	Yuba	481	492	630
Whittier city	Los Angeles	4,550	1,590	585
Willits town	Mendocino	1,153	791	815
Willows town	Glenn	1,139	893	1,176
Winters town	Yolo	910	785	--------
Woodland city	Yolo	3,187	2,886	3,069
Yreka town	Siskiyou	1,134	1,254	1,100
Yuba City town	Sutter	1,160	--------	--------

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COMPARED.

CLASS OF PLACES.	1910.		1900.		1890.		Per cent of total population.		
	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	Number of places	Population	1910.	1900.	1890.
Total population	-----	2,377,549	-----	1,485,053	-----	[1]1,213,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban territory	70	1,469,739	40	777,699	33	589,464	61.8	52.4	48.6
Cities and towns of—									
100,000 inhabitants or more	3	886,284	2	445,261	1	298,997	37.3	30.0	24.6
50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	-----	-----------	1	66,960	1	50,395	------	4.5	4.2
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	5	183,945	1	29,282	2	75,068	7.7	2.0	6.2
10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants	13	196,701	6	98,854	5	70,626	8.3	6.7	5.8
5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants	10	64,108	9	62,977	5	28,124	2.7	4.2	2.3
2,500 to 5,000 inhabitants	39	138,701	21	74,365	19	66,254	5.8	5.0	5.5
Rural territory	-----	907,810	-----	707,354	-----	[1]623,934	38.2	47.6	51.4
Cities and towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants	128	153,052	76	90,748	68	77,643	6.4	6.1	6.4
Other rural territory	-----	754,758	-----	616,606	-----	[1]546,291	31.7	41.5	45.0

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[1] Includes population (5,268) of Indian reservations specially enumerated.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN CALIFORNIA.

Real and personal property, and rate of taxation (for state purposes) on each one hundred dollars, from the organization of the state government to the year 1912, inclusive. (Table revised and corrected in 1912.)

Year.	Total assessed value of property in California.	Value of personal property, including money and solvent credits.	Percentage of personal property.	State rate of taxation.
1850	$57,670,689	$13,968,797	24.22	.50
1851	49,231,052	20,935,116	42.52	.65
1852	64,579,375	24,213,395	37.49	.65
1853	95,335,646	33,654,000	35.32	.60
1854	111,191,630	39,040,428	35.11	.60
1855	103,887,193	34,858,319	33.56	.60
1856	115,007,440	40,942,699	35.60	.70
1857	126,059,461	59,149,630	46.92	.70
1858	125,955,877	54,185,728	43.01	.60
1859	131,060,279	56,580,344	43.17	.60
1860	148,193,540	68,369,383	46.06	.60
1861	147,811,617	73,350,591	49.62	.60
1862	160,369,071	74,014,666	46.15	.77
1863	174,104,955	80,496,645	46.23	.92
1864	179,164,730	78,117,375	43.60	1.25
1865	183,534,312	79,782,436	43.47	1.15
1866	200,368,826	92,490,635	46.15	1.13
1867	212,205,339	100,105,600	47.17	1.13
1868	237,483,175	105,112,083	44.26	1.00
1869	260,563,879	104,723,592	40.19	.97
1870	277,538,134	108,001,588	38.90	.865
1871	267,868,126	86,074,230	32.13	.865
1872	637,232,823	219,942,323	34.51	.50
1873	528,747,043	118,425,520	22.20	.50
1874	611,495,197	210,779,127	34.46	.649
1875	618,083,315	199,243,292	32.07	.605
1876	595,073,177	140,431,866	23.60	.735
1877	586,953,022	128,780,824	21.77	.63
1878	584,578,036	118,304,451	20.23	.55
1879	549,142,610	112,325,850	20.45	.625
1880	666,399,985	174,514,906	26.18	.64
1881	659,835,762	160,058,309	24.24	.655
1882	608,555,960	134,048,617	22.02	.596
1883	765,729,430	167,338,644	21.85	.497
1884	821,078,767	166,394,997	20.26	.452
1885	859,512,384	172,760,681	20.09	.544
1886	817,445,729	152,889,567	18.70	.56
1887	956,740,805	165,663,387	17.31	.608
1888	1,107,952,700	173,273,458	15.63	.504
1889	1,111,550,979	170,661,836	15.35	.722
1890	1,101,137,290	169,489,475	15.39	.58
1891	1,242,300,434	190,163,597	15.30	.446
1892	1,275,678,822	186,579,990	14.62	.434
1893	1,216,380,398	173,509,311	14.26	.576
1894	1,204,347,291	162,641,812	13.50	.493
1895	1,132,512,903	157,050,570	13.87	.685
1896	1,264,973,043	187,676,729	14.84	.429
1897	1,089,373,316	152,449,506	13.99	.51
1898	1,132,230,221	158,694,274	14.01	.488
1899	1,193,961,761	218,138,436	18.27	.601
1900	1,217,648,863	228,664,981	18.78	.498
1901	1,241,359,555	236,208,276	19.03	.48
1902	1,290,238,964	251,112,343	19.46	.382
1903	1,597,944,240	312,220,698	19.54	.561
1904	1,545,698,785	282,409,057	18.27	.535
1905	1,624,023,172	281,852,033	17.35	.49
1906	1,594,231,577	270,632,329	16.97	.476
1907	1,879,950,692	336,156,302	17.35	.445
1908	1,990,256,945	329,131,342	16.54	.40
1909	2,439,566,433	366,763,402	15.03	.364
1910	2,372,944,301	334,294,790	14.09	.353
1911	2,599,916,690	281,294,297	10.81	.05
1912	2,919,342,889	313,100,040	10.72	.044

No state rate of taxation made by State Board of Equalization beginning in the year 1911, excepting the rate for Panama-Pacific Exposition purposes.

VALUES OF PROPERTY IN, AND INDEBTEDNESS OF, EACH COUNTY, FOR

Counties.	Classification.	Value of real estate.	Value of improvements on real estate.	Value of personal property.	Money and solvent credits.	Total value of property as returned by auditors.
Alameda	3d	$110,182,350	$62,574,600	$19,722,035	$2,554,312	$195,033,297
Alpine	57th	228,959	218,442	61,779	------------	509,180
Amador	35th	3,261,505	1,700,063	695,281	22,595	5,679,444
Butte	23d	11,898,060	4,606,745	3,554,953	164,937	20,220,695
Calaveras	33d	3,444,135	1,857,375	807,630	29,135	6,178,275
Colusa	42d	9,281,900	1,326,720	1,744,275	159,845	12,512,740
Contra Costa	19th	17,239,540	7,332,950	6,627,185	794,540	31,994,215
Del Norte	55th	3,828,172	226,284	303,261	7,539	4,365,256
El Dorado	40th	3,365,420	1,174,735	800,030	22,715	5,362,900
Fresno	7th	36,779,981	12,974,070	8,781,436	422,717	58,958,204
Glenn	47th	10,006,900	904,170	1,581,864	174,083	12,667,017
Humboldt	11th	21,742,940	4,146,560	2,842,550	417,127	29,149,177
Imperial	43d	7,418,054	871,298	1,314,214	11,500	9,615,066
Inyo	53d	1,869,725	1,562,690	706,865	75,260	4,214,540
Kern	26th	26,769,565	7,013,295	11,762,984	145,564	45,691,408
Kings	37th	7,598,646	1,858,545	1,958,585	104,063	11,519,839
Lake	45th	2,305,567	811,300	453,516	75,806	3,646,189
Lassen	51st	4,216,456	646,991	1,137,449	134,160	6,135,056
Los Angeles	2d	323,240,315	116,482,235	72,317,720	9,908,384	521,948,654
Madera	44th	6,262,005	930,860	1,457,500	23,255	8,673,620
Marin	29th	11,109,655	5,413,880	1,677,400	88,085	18,289,020
Mariposa	49th	1,462,807	383,790	375,120	650	2,222,367
Mendocino	14th	9,986,199	2,301,946	2,286,575	84,991	14,659,711
Merced	39th	12,162,380	2,125,458	3,189,097	87,271	17,564,206
Modoc	48th	3,901,035	776,780	1,206,157	101,780	5,985,752
Mono	56th	591,485	206,220	482,670	3,700	1,284,075
Monterey	16th	16,714,160	4,842,180	3,220,099	81,490	24,857,929
Napa	27th	7,150,690	5,353,520	2,418,355	173,150	15,095,715
Nevada	21st	3,026,530	2,813,880	1,069,300	57,835	6,967,545
Orange	15th	17,871,190	5,250,755	4,479,280	173,135	27,774,360
Placer	28th	5,570,930	2,643,390	1,481,600	78,810	9,774,730
Plumas	50th	4,124,265	649,780	529,763	42,797	5,346,515
Riverside	20th	12,868,292	6,968,145	2,244,898	137,500	22,218,835
Sacramento	5th	35,607,510	15,001,340	6,906,060	1,167,245	58,682,155
San Benito	43d	4,831,045	1,309,865	1,208,175	72,020	7,421,105
San Bernardino	10th	20,796,120	13,334,185	2,608,075	161,575	36,899,955
San Diego	9th	31,665,076	5,507,087	4,665,415	181,208	42,018,786
San Francisco	1st	288,095,453	145,167,790	49,794,229	31,970,628	515,028,100
San Joaquin	8th	24,869,340	10,540,599	5,032,366	1,042,837	41,485,142
San Luis Obispo	25th	9,666,354	2,999,844	3,396,363	181,929	16,244,490
San Mateo	32d	17,413,120	7,119,100	1,871,045	329,755	26,733,020
Santa Barbara	17th	15,796,320	6,134,045	5,748,357	179,355	27,858,077
Santa Clara	4th	44,478,310	19,920,890	6,018,065	439,425	70,856,690
Santa Cruz	13th	10,074,925	4,696,465	1,892,205	104,835	16,768,430
Shasta	22d	8,301,400	3,613,370	1,634,340	51,120	13,600,230
Sierra	54th	1,371,885	538,150	267,260	2,370	2,179,665
Siskiyou	24th	9,685,985	2,895,360	2,297,653	231,805	15,110,803
Solano	12th	12,738,862	5,489,595	2,576,088	147,741	20,952,286
Sonoma	6th	19,728,825	10,049,390	3,774,365	352,520	33,905,100
Stanislaus	38th	14,889,850	3,392,500	2,708,825	203,780	21,194,955
Sutter	46th	4,896,460	1,033,350	867,126	58,965	6,855,901
Tehama	36th	7,584,940	2,313,185	2,142,330	197,620	12,238,075
Trinity	52d	2,256,666	327,101	281,845	18,596	2,884,208
Tulare	18th	22,282,387	6,334,350	3,825,525	223,805	32,666,067
Tuolumne	34th	4,573,690	2,784,230	620,840	2,000	7,980,760
Ventura	30th	17,406,125	2,352,565	2,863,211	185,145	22,807,046
Yolo	31st	13,019,460	2,712,670	2,214,530	193,930	18,140,590
Yuba	41st	3,192,840	1,642,360	1,551,010	179,210	6,565,420
Totals	------	$1,362,738,761	$546,159,038	$280,056,639	$54,238,150	$2,243,192,588

THE YEAR 1910, AND RATE OF TAXATION (STATE RATE, 35.3 CENTS).

Value of railroads as assessed by state board of equalization.	Grand total value of all property.	Original assessed value of mortgages.	Assessed value of university and other state mortgages.	Funded debt.	Floating debt with estimated interest.	Total county indebtedness.	Total state and county rate of taxation each *$100.
$4,391,205	$199,424,502	-----	$781,600	-----	-----	-----	$1.16–$1.56
-----	509,180	$24,470	-----	$2,400	$12,820 00	$15,220 00	2.20
197,730	5,877,174	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.43– 1.85
2,611,317	22,832,012	894,860	-----	38,000	-----	38,000 00	1.60– 2.00
362,704	6,540,979	843,315	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.00
860,830	13,373,570	1,737,025	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.30– 1.70
3,405,163	35,399,378	1,984,705	-----	161,000	-----	161,000 00	1.25– 1.65
-----	4,365,256	1,181,751	-----	-----	1,500 00	1,500 00	1.25– 1.75
779,793	6,142,693	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.72– 2.10
6,305,702	65,263,906	2,897,015	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.20– 1.58
1,421,227	14,088,244	1,014,504	-----	13,000	-----	13,000 00	1.90– 2.30
-----	29,149,177	1,915,842	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.40– 2.00
2,533,114	12,148,180	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.30– 1.90
692,940	4,907,480	267,420	-----	55,000	-----	55,000 00	1.83– 2.10
6,659,138	52,350,546	1,052,932	-----	589,000	243,060 00	832,060 00	.95– 1.30
1,640,853	13,160,692	373,620	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.15– 1.55
-----	3,646,189	254,813	-----	37,000	-----	37,000 00	1.75– 2.25
1,137,161	7,272,217	558,935	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.60– 2.00
8,889,005	530,837,659	1,542,340	553,500	1,050,000	-----	1,050,000 00	.90– 1.50
1,949,266	10,622,886	294,755	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.45– 1.80
1,420,253	19,709,273	1,426,275	50,000	57,000	-----	57,000 00	1.15– 1.55
269,525	2,491,892	27,881	-----	1,000	30 00	1,030 00	2.50
1,039,348	15,699,059	960,986	-----	72,500	-----	72,500 00	1.50– 1.90
3,396,825	20,961,031	731,495	46,565	70,000	-----	70,000 00	1.45– 2.00
149,791	6,135,543	525,071	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.35– 1.65
66,740	1,350,815	34,340	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.50
3,511,747	28,369,676	2,694,340	-----	74,000	2,960 00	76,960 00	1.25– 1.70
1,593,029	16,688,744	1,484,010	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.32– 1.68
1,095,717	8,063,262	262,560	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.00– 2.50
2,823,172	30,597,532	181,797	-----	50,000	-----	50,000 00	1.20– 1.60
3,501,198	13,275,928	428,795	-----	20,000	-----	20,000 00	1.60– 2.00
1,430,603	6,777,118	355,388	-----	135,100	-----	135,100 00	1.80
4,706,996	26,925,831	41,792	-----	150,000	-----	150,000 00	1.20– 1.80
2,963,877	61,646,032	232,730	-----	1,585,000	71,325 00	1,656,325 00	1.53– 2.00
458,145	7,879,250	-----	-----	36,000	-----	36,000 00	1.62– 1.95
12,999,332	49,899,287	535,850	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.10– 1.55
2,178,943	44,197,729	391,821	-----	600,000	-----	600,000 00	1.40– 2.00
392,925	515,421,025	40,338,365	682,720	16,314,500	-----	16,314,500 00	2.00
5,103,869	46,589,011	3,165,823	-----	790,000	-----	790,000 00	1.25–1.615
2,040,923	18,285,413	-----	-----	95,000	-----	95,000 00	1.44– 1.84
840,661	27,573,681	2,231,125	5,000	182,000	-----	182,000 00	1.12– 1.62
3,283,318	31,141,395	1,358,135	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.45– 1.80
2,287,412	73,144,102	4,110,380	-----	300,000	-----	300,000 00	1.12– 1.52
1,053,021	17,821,451	2,249,330	10,000	-----	-----	-----	1.25– 1.65
2,471,911	16,072,141	614,395	-----	13,000	-----	13,000 00	1.35– 1.75
250,282	2,429,947	71,600	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.00– 2.50
2,505,038	17,615,841	1,544,060	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.15– 1.55
1,870,565	22,822,851	2,389,158	-----	250,000	-----	250,000 00	1.45– 1.85
2,909,614	36,814,714	50,000	-----	280,000	-----	280,000 00	1.30– 1.70
2,883,802	24,078,757	2,581,865	-----	-----	2,216 39	2,216 39	1.25– 1.65
1,308,059	8,163,960	497,960	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.30– 1.70
1,659,816	13,897,891	1,509,510	10,000	3,000	-----	3,000 00	1.57– 1.95
-----	2,884,208	86,581	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.25
4,879,473	37,545,540	2,736,105	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.10– 1.55
504,567	8,485,327	918,805	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.45– 1.95
2,709,604	25,516,650	110,023	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.45– 1.80
2,198,365	20,338,955	1,672,695	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.20– 1.60
1,156,099	7,721,519	89,585	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.20– 2.60
$129,751,713	$2,372,944,301	$95,478,933	$2,139,385	$23,023,500	$333,911 39	$23,357,411 39	

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*Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.

VALUES OF PROPERTY IN, AND INDEBTEDNESS
and Rate of Taxation (State Rate, .05 cents

Counties.	Classification.	Value of real estate.	Value of improvements on real estate.	Value of personal property.	Money and solvent credits.	Value of non-operative property.
Alameda	3d	$110,308,825	$62,217,175	$13,890,746	$897,921	$187,314,667
Alpine	58th	254,371	127,621	65,262	------------	447,254
Amador	41st	3,115,891	1,537,396	559,629	200	5,213,116
Butte	19th	11,115,565	4,484,000	3,136,380	47,010	18,782,955
Calaveras	40th	3,505,625	1,811,145	675,920	14,185	6,006,875
Colusa	44th	9,261,155	1,306,900	1,805,039	65,770	12,438,864
Contra Costa	16th	19,670,275	9,004,260	4,702,215	619,565	33,996,315
Del Norte	56th	4,234,694	233,330	319,153	4,246	4,791,423
El Dorado	45th	3,612,385	1,144,360	714,410	2,825	5,473,980
Fresno	5th	38,474,835	13,078,245	9,758,973	111,260	61,423,313
Glenn	46th	11,407,664	998,800	1,675,648	91,329	14,173,441
Humboldt	15th	21,036,215	4,123,135	2,819,280	177,796	28,156,426
Imperial	36th	9,004,295	2,020,104	858,686	------------	11,883,085
Inyo	47th	2,210,785	1,129,779	748,025	17,925	4,106,514
Kern	11th	32,183,962	7,573,815	13,954,396	50,649	53,762,822
Kings	32d	8,079,520	1,855,850	2,235,665	13,020	12,184,055
Lake	50th	2,319,170	803,330	461,476	71,551	3,655,527
Lassen	52d	3,823,917	687,942	1,219,562	108,393	5,839,814
Los Angeles	1st	318,839,450	129,640,920	59,889,876	8,524,459	516,894,705
Madera	42d	6,279,940	835,490	1,475,940	1,775	8,593,145
Marin	22d	11,377,740	5,493,435	1,181,995	19,065	18,072,235
Mariposa	54th	2,280,615	443,314	465,199	4,162	3,193,290
Mendocino	24th	9,861,430	2,205,362	2,059,440	38,531	14,164,763
Merced	33d	12,754,990	2,311,600	3,007,489	2,000	18,076,079
Modoc	49th	4,032,689	857,908	1,221,300	146,529	6,258,426
Mono	57th	591,615	224,810	446,550	4,315	1,267,290
Monterey	23d	18,362,731	5,039,025	3,408,940	45,750	26,856,446
Napa	26th	7,171,680	5,279,715	2,482,455	85,155	15,019,005
Nevada	34th	2,992,970	2,515,320	900,365	12,910	6,421,565
Orange	14th	19,893,130	6,047,265	3,935,130	129,785	30,005,310
Placer	31st	5,110,000	2,254,710	818,530	46,665	8,229,905
Plumas	51st	4,363,352	615,830	551,972	12,427	5,543,581
Riverside	13th	13,808,160	7,178,930	2,132,240	4,300	23,123,630
Sacramento	6th	48,077,727	15,362,070	5,654,555	318,655	69,413,007
San Benito	43d	4,812,165	1,296,715	1,100,800	------------	7,209,680
San Bernardino	8th	19,587,848	13,043,538	2,004,945	612,000	35,248,331
San Diego	7th	38,961,085	6,021,657	4,619,645	325,860	49,928,247
San Francisco	2d	269,286,875	135,229,645	43,710,268	13,623,237	461,850,025
San Joaquin	9th	30,701,617	10,969,017	5,452,679	501,301	47,624,614
San Luis Obispo	27th	9,718,649	3,239,493	4,262,009	80,165	17,300,316
San Mateo	20th	19,020,320	7,500,050	1,460,815	325,000	28,306,185
Santa Barbara	17th	15,722,845	6,236,420	4,993,105	12,860	26,965,230
Santa Clara	4th	42,969,310	20,631,290	5,573,045	239,020	69,412,665
Santa Cruz	21st	10,520,855	5,215,390	1,921,080	52,450	17,709,775
Shasta	28th	8,504,653	2,907,730	1,271,821	------------	12,684,204
Sierra	53d	1,396,615	502,975	265,010	1,250	2,165,850
Siskiyou	29th	9,834,010	2,253,990	2,189,800	127,755	14,405,555
Solano	18th	13,052,903	5,548,422	2,365,048	30,135	20,996,508
Sonoma	10th	20,583,705	10,080,070	4,322,515	61,100	35,047,390
Stanislaus	25th	14,898,375	3,767,920	3,268,830	268,635	22,203,760
Sutter	48th	4,901,555	1,038,820	964,700	31,545	6,936,620
Tehama	37th	7,651,050	2,234,190	2,170,635	136,360	12,192,235
Trinity	55th	2,345,049	343,688	277,207	12,692	2,978,636
Tulare	12th	27,536,730	6,669,465	4,089,895	132,675	38,428,765
Tuolumne	39th	4,401,395	2,316,487	671,315	45,563	7,434,760
Ventura	30th	17,455,810	2,762,590	2,755,294	14,409	22,988,103
Yolo	35th	13,040,161	2,805,870	2,252,370	69,135	18,167,536
Yuba	38th	3,149,530	1,603,195	1,689,690	16,060	6,458,475
Totals	------	$1,389,470,478	$554,661,518	$252,884,962	$28,409,335	$2,225,426,293

OF, EACH COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1911
for Panama-Pacific Exposition Purposes).

Value of property assessed on operative roll.	Total value of property as returned by auditors.	Value of railroads as assessed by state board of equalization.	Grand total value of all property.	Funded debt.	Floating debt with estimated interest.	Total county indebtedness.	Total state and county rate of taxation, each $100.*
$13,438,800	$200,753,467	$5,554,803	$206,308,270	----------	----------	----------	$0.94-$1.34
88,565	535,819	----------	535,819	$1,600	$11,289 00	$12,889 00	2.00
762,799	5,975,915	211,378	6,187,293	----------	----------	----------	1.90- 2.09
2,176,489	20,959,444	2,947,469	23,906,913	18,000	----------	18,000 00	1.90- 2.30
233,850	6,240,725	417,077	6,657,802	----------	----------	----------	2.05
262,175	12,701,039	925,298	13,626,337	----------	----------	----------	1.10- 1.70
1,935,795	35,932,110	3,726,879	39,658,989	161,000	----------	161,000 00	1.10- 1.50
22,464	4,813,887	----------	4,813,887	----------	877 00	877 00	1.25- 1.75
260,479	5,734,459	793,983	6,528,442	120,000	----------	120,000 00	1.60- 2.00
2,307,883	63,731,196	6,885,539	70,616,735	----------	----------	----------	1.16- 1.56
225,011	14,398,452	1,490,165	15,888,617	7,000	----------	7,000 00	1.30- 1.70
1,560,317	29,716,743	----------	29,716,743	----------	----------	----------	1.30- 1.90
1,244,991	13,128,076	2,906,018	16,034,094	----------	----------	----------	1.10- 1.70
739,268	4,845,782	918,130	5,763,912	52,000	----------	52,000 00	1.60- 2.00
5,004,504	58,767,326	7,076,299	65,843,625	821,555	----------	821,555 00	.85- 1.20
329,830	12,513,885	1,769,737	14,283,622	----------	----------	----------	1.00- 1.60
6,480	3,662,007	----------	3,662,007	37,000	----------	37,000 00	1.60- 2.15
54,229	5,894,043	1,096,455	6,990,498	----------	----------	----------	1.40- 2.00
80,557,813	597,452,518	9,730,244	607,182,762	2,625,000	----------	2,625,000 00	.65- 1.25
514,710	9,107,855	2,018,049	11,125,904	----------	----------	----------	1.90- 2.30
732,220	18,804,455	1,480,768	20,285,223	38,000	----------	38,000 00	1.10- 1.50
17,590	3,210,880	269,525	3,480,405	----------	----------	----------	1.70
389,184	14,553,947	1,064,027	15,617,974	70,000	----------	70,000 00	1.40- 2.00
556,062	18,632,141	3,619,496	22,251,637	60,000	----------	60,000 00	1.55- 2.15
115,298	6,373,724	114,710	6,488,434	----------	----------	----------	1.25- 1.60
7,315	1,274,605	75,285	1,349,890	----------	----------	----------	2.00
554,867	27,411,313	3,692,523	31,103,836	68,000	2,720 00	70,720 00	1.05- 1.55
481,385	15,500,390	1,709,965	17,210,355	----------	----------	----------	1.30- 1.70
644,880	7,066,445	1,106,926	8,173,371	----------	----------	----------	1.90- 2.40
2,458,020	32,463,330	3,129,733	35,593,063	45,000	----------	45,000 00	1.10- 1.50
1,083,760	9,313,665	3,646,059	12,959,724	12,000	1,200 00	13,200 00	1.65- 2.05
190,248	5,733,829	1,613,022	7,346,851	135,100	----------	135,100 00	1.60
910,295	24,033,925	5,045,159	29,079,084	150,000	----------	150,000 00	1.50- 2.10
5,212,580	74,625,587	3,670,592	78,296,179	1,545,000	69,525 00	1,614,525 00	1.24- 1.69
665,185	7,874,865	490,673	8,365,538	33,000	----------	33,000 00	1.32- 1.70
2,848,170	38,096,501	14,332,288	52,428,789	----------	----------	----------	2.00- 2.45
1,625,318	51,553,565	2,182,305	53,735,870	----------	1,188,000 00	1,188,000 00	1.40- 2.00
83,207,566	545,057,591	341,317	545,398,908	18,417,900	----------	18,417,900 00	2.05
2,823,207	50,447,821	5,619,986	56,067,807	1,290,000	----------	1,290,000 00	1.30- 1.70
550,803	17,851,119	2,143,926	19,995,045	86,000	----------	86,000 00	1.51- 2.11
893,673	29,199,858	1,146,220	30,346,078	168,500	----------	168,500 00	1.25- 1.85
1,423,830	28,389,060	3,522,918	31,911,978	----------	----------	----------	1.40- 1.80
4,243,360	73,656,025	2,627,865	76,283,890	300,000	----------	300,000 00	.95- 1.35
828,060	18,537,835	1,271,563	19,809,398	----------	----------	----------	1.50- 2.10
824,573	13,508,777	2,497,322	16,006,099	----------	----------	----------	1.70- 2.10
47,599	2,213,449	167,911	2,381,360	----------	----------	----------	1.55- 2.05
1,520,895	15,926,450	2,590,156	18,516,606	----------	----------	----------	1.50- 1.90
713,788	21,710,296	2,008,468	23,718,764	240,000	----------	240,000 00	1.25- 1.65
1,022,255	36,069,645	3,061,996	39,131,641	280,000	----------	280,000 00	1.20- 1.60
607,405	22,811,165	2,982,504	25,793,669	----------	2,575 00	2,575 00	1.45- 1.85
175,357	7,111,977	1,471,879	8,583,856	----------	----------	----------	1.10- 1.50
535,000	12,727,235	1,730,733	14,457,968	3,000	----------	3,000 00	2.02- 2.40
43,139	3,021,775	----------	3,021,775	----------	----------	----------	2.60
1,123,938	39,552,703	5,120,031	44,672,734	----------	----------	----------	1.20- 1.70
868,114	8,302,874	502,224	8,805,098	----------	----------	----------	1.45- 1.95
595,244	23,583,347	2,884,784	26,468,131	275,000	----------	275,000 00	1.40- 1.70
367,885	18,535,421	2,391,526	20,926,947	----------	----------	----------	1.20- 1.80
743,930	7,202,405	1,318,039	8,520,444	----------	----------	----------	2.00- 2.40
$233,378,450	$2,458,804,743	$141,111,947	$2,599,916,690	$27,059,655	$1,276,186 00	$28,335,841 00	

*Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.

VALUES OF PROPERTY IN, AND INDEBTEDNESS
and Rate of Taxation (State Rate, .044 cents

Counties.	Classification----	Value of real estate.	Value of improvements on real estate.	Value of personal property.	Money and solvent credits.	Value of non-operative property.
Alameda	3d	$131,675,500	$65,892,325	$17,366,957	$918,953	$215,853,735
Alpine	58th	306,558	71,810	73,037	------------	451,405
Amador	41st	3,203,261	1,521,465	592,815	700	5,318,241
Butte	19th	11,514,905	4,609,790	3,440,125	33,804	19,598,624
Calaveras	40th	3,490,660	1,688,410	689,365	15,340	5,883,775
Colusa	44th	10,295,385	1,373,100	1,715,055	47,705	13,431,245
Contra Costa	16th	21,624,425	7,565,010	7,594,385	446,330	37,230,150
Del Norte	56th	4,308,800	240,735	309,921	2,241	4,861,697
El Dorado	45th	3,787,200	1,168,655	782,311	1,385	5,739,551
Fresno	5th	43,456,468	15,028,255	11,038,707	183,862	69,707,292
Glenn	46th	12,189,837	1,175,775	1,822,713	30,600	15,218,925
Humboldt	15th	25,337,910	4,182,330	2,890,454	960,585	33,371,279
Imperial	36th	10,337,805	1,465,743	2,119,770	------------	13,923,318
Inyo	47th	2,634,880	1,266,900	873,775	5,530	4,781,085
Kern	11th	37,916,609	8,938,215	14,083,801	34,992	60,973,617
Kings	32d	8,393,275	2,017,700	2,549,325	20,025	12,980,325
Lake	50th	3,381,514	927,600	458,256	47,141	4,814,511
Lassen	52d	3,774,680	708,680	1,344,436	100,763	5,928,559
Los Angeles	1st	378,793,675	139,977,405	66,811,963	10,072,360	595,655,403
Madera	42d	9,550,725	886,835	1,431,600	1,275	11,870,435
Marin	22d	11,825,090	5,595,320	1,395,200	9,675	18,825,285
Mariposa	54th	2,274,662	467,355	508,844	1,420	3,252,281
Mendocino	24th	10,314,778	2,059,528	2,124,609	17,475	14,516,390
Merced	33d	15,311,945	2,723,105	2,775,000	3,000	20,813,050
Modoc	49th	4,061,326	862,205	1,429,278	76,680	6,429,489
Mono	57th	625,100	213,725	393,475	4,700	1,237,000
Monterey	23d	19,105,440	5,034,900	3,385,651	5,250	27,531,241
Napa	26th	7,450,625	5,303,715	2,447,140	82,330	15,283,810
Nevada	34th	2,990,470	2,479,735	903,105	11,660	6,384,970
Orange	14th	26,138,845	6,699,535	5,601,305	57,355	38,497,040
Placer	31st	5,497,690	2,502,110	865,405	30,400	8,895,605
Plumas	51st	4,728,942	636,266	636,914	9,586	6,011,708
Riverside	13th	15,562,574	7,445,045	2,295,670	------------	25,303,289
Sacramento	6th	51,945,652	17,112,010	7,116,122	429,458	76,603,242
San Benito	43d	4,930,280	1,422,850	1,191,060	------------	7,544,190
San Bernardino	8th	23,138,920	13,210,205	2,226,000	69,120	38,644,245
San Diego	7th	41,044,334	7,828,963	5,672,490	191,715	54,737,502
San Francisco	2d	301,196,140	146,581,097	49,576,705	13,075,374	510,429,316
San Joaquin	9th	35,904,269	11,929,795	6,467,513	595,276	54,896,853
San Luis Obispo	27th	9,723,247	2,843,659	4,924,966	52,442	17,544,314
San Mateo	20th	19,293,435	7,619,050	1,503,485	300,000	28,715,970
Santa Barbara	17th	16,110,336	6,419,115	5,626,609	7,292	28,163,352
Santa Clara	4th	42,876,990	21,446,865	5,713,720	184,840	70,222,415
Santa Cruz	21st	10,595,185	5,230,495	1,907,575	30,865	17,764,120
Shasta	28th	8,208,980	2,707,302	1,174,350	------------	12,090,632
Sierra	53d	1,423,640	518,330	252,735	1,290	2,195,995
Siskiyou	29th	12,212,990	2,361,230	2,774,135	102,330	17,450,685
Solano	18th	14,010,829	5,680,779	2,538,380	20,512	22,250,500
Sonoma	10th	20,959,870	10,281,230	4,550,905	81,610	35,873,615
Stanislaus	25th	18,264,295	4,499,850	3,259,740	140,180	26,164,065
Sutter	48th	5,194,970	1,087,070	1,017,175	36,255	7,335,470
Tehama	37th	7,800,400	2,206,250	2,062,720	130,435	12,199,805
Trinity	55th	2,359,515	346,467	284,222	12,028	3,002,232
Tulare	12th	27,728,200	7,342,020	3,820,940	94,940	38,986,100
Tuolumne	39th	5,352,890	2,335,355	770,515	16,660	8,475,420
Ventura	30th	21,431,565	3,000,270	2,890,187	6,910	27,328,932
Yolo	35th	13,896,980	2,936,590	2,372,870	46,055	19,252,495
Yuba	38th	3,636,440	1,653,385	1,695,635	100,210	7,085,670
Totals	------	$1,571,101,911	$591,329,514	$284,141,121	$28,958,919	$2,475.531,465

OF EACH COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1912 for Panama-Pacific Exposition Purposes).

Value of property assessed on operative roll.	Total value of property as returned by auditors.	Value of railroads as assessed by state board of equalization.	Grand total value of all property.	Funded debt.	Floating debt with estimated interest.	Total county indebtedness.	Total state and county rate of taxation, each $100.*
$20,927,743	$236,781,478	$6,262,108	$243,043,586	----------	----------	----------	$0.88-$1.28
88,500	539,905	----------	539,905	$800	$10,894 00	$11,694 00	2.00
556,401	5,874,642	206,988	6,081,630	----------	----------	----------	1.70- 2.00
2,305,569	21,904,193	3,565,804	25,469,997	----------	----------	----------	1.60- 2.00
311,375	6,195,150	412,444	6,607,594	----------	----------	----------	1.95- 2.35
348,598	13,779,843	905,438	14,685,281	----------	----------	----------	1.10- 1.60
1,737,945	38,968,095	3,663,570	42,631,665	161,000	----------	161,000 00	1.10- 1.50
19,068	4,880,765	----------	4,880,765	----------	2,337 00	2,337 00	1.20- 1.70
267,929	6,007,480	777,690	6,785,170	120,000	----------	120,000 00	1.60- 2.00
2,335,738	72,043,030	6,955,630	78,998,660	----------	----------	----------	1.18- 1.58
249,346	15,468,271	1,511,861	16,980,132	450,000	----------	450,000 00	1.20- 1.60
1,587,035	34,958,314	----------	34,958,314	----------	----------	----------	1.03- 1.55
1,154,675	15,077,993	2,724,662	17,802,655	----------	----------	----------	1.20- 1.80
632,727	5,413,812	855,050	6,268,862	48,000	----------	48,000 00	1.35- 1.75
5,396,274	66,369,891	6,883,491	73,253,382	543,000	241,650 00	784,650 00	.85- 1.20
398,240	13,378,565	1,977,921	15,356,486	----------	----------	----------	.99- 1.52
9,595	4,824,106	----------	4,824,106	37,000	----------	37,000 00	1.50- 1.90
62,116	5,990,675	1,440,730	7,431,405	----------	----------	----------	1.60- 2.00
119,940,375	715,595,778	10,514,890	726,110,668	3,500,000	----------	3,500,000 00	.80- 1.30
530,825	12,401,260	1,986,785	14,388,045	----------	----------	----------	1.15- 1.55
741,730	19,567,015	1,436,970	21,003,985	----------	----------	----------	.97- 1.32
14,245	3,266,526	300,789	3,567,315	----------	----------	----------	1.75
557,649	15,074,039	1,260,058	16,334,097	67,500	----------	67,500 00	1.30- 1.90
629,985	21,443,035	3,558,539	25,001,574	50,000	----------	50,000 00	1.40- 2.00
107,127	6,536,616	155,354	6,691,970	----------	----------	----------	.85- 1.20
52,985	1,289,985	147,533	1,437,518	----------	----------	----------	2.25
642,710	28,173,951	3,595,944	31,769,895	62,000	----------	62,000 00	1.20- 1.70
455,145	15,738,955	1,680,503	17,419,458	----------	----------	----------	1.20- 1.60
675,325	7,060,295	1,039,759	8,100,054	----------	----------	----------	1.80- 2.30
2,845,060	41,342,100	3,184,588	44,526,688	40,000	----------	40,000 00	1.05- 1.45
1,023,300	9,918,905	3,460,311	13,379,216	8,000	----------	8,000 00	1.60- 2.00
185,368	6,197,076	2,763,882	8,960,958	135,100	----------	135,100 00	1.60
912,640	26,215,929	5,316,758	31,532,687	150,000	----------	150,000 00	1.60- 2.20
6,158,020	82,761,262	3,828,533	86,589,795	1,505,000	----------	1,505,000 00	1.17- 1.64
157,090	7,701,280	482,747	8,184,027	210,000	----------	210,000 00	1.75- 1.95
3,134,275	41,778,520	16,506,761	58,285,281	----------	----------	----------	1.35- 1.95
2,086,022	56,823,524	2,317,473	59,140,997	1,188,000	----------	1,188,000 00	1.45- 2.00
94,381,148	604,810,464	331,200	605,141,664	24,278,200	----------	24,278,200 00	2.094
3,442,363	58,339,216	6,376,441	64,715,657	1,850,000	----------	1,850,000 00	1.25- 1.65
587,086	18,131,400	2,075,975	20,207,375	82,000	----------	82,000 00	1.35- 1.85
956,655	29,672,625	1,066,416	30,739,041	151,000	----------	151,000 00	1.00- 1.60
1,144,118	29,307,470	3,415,522	32,722,992	----------	----------	----------	1.40- 2.00
5,241,510	75,463,925	2,523,631	77,987,556	300,000	----------	300,000 00	1.05- 1.45
904,670	18,668,790	1,246,384	19,915,174	----------	----------	----------	1.40- 2.00
1,205,813	13,296,445	2,345,855	15,642,300	----------	----------	----------	1.85- 2.25
56,920	2,252,915	141,279	2,394,194	----------	----------	----------	1.55- 2.05
1,698,240	19,148,925	2,434,220	21,583,145	----------	----------	----------	1.10- 1.50
723,747	22,974,247	1,967,710	24,941,957	230,000	----------	230,000 00	1.20- 1.60
1,121,435	36,995,050	3,115,533	40,110,583	274,000	----------	274,000 00	1.20- 1.60
766,360	26,930,425	2,948,045	29,878,470	----------	----------	----------	1.40- 1.80
193,219	7,528,689	1,655,879	9,184,568	----------	----------	----------	1.60- 2.00
630,165	12,829,970	1,644,822	14,474,792	3,000	----------	3,000 00	1.35- 1.75
50,655	3,052,887	----------	3,052,887	----------	----------	----------	2.50
1,285,848	40,271,948	5,125,666	45,397,614	----------	----------	----------	1.10- 1.70
899,763	9,375,183	510,762	9,885,945	----------	----------	----------	1.40- 1.90
604,685	27,933,617	2,830,382	30,763,999	420,000	----------	420,000 00	1.30- 1.60
491,270	19,743,765	2,342,021	22,085,786	----------	----------	----------	.95- 1.55
815,395	7,901,065	1,592,302	9,493,367	----------	----------	----------	2.30- 2.70
$296,439,815	$2,771,971,280	$147,371,609	$2,919,342,889	$35,863,600	$254,881 00	$36,118,481 00	

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*Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA FOR YEAR 1910.

Alameda	$1,205,387
Amador	2,785,767
Butte	2,529,179
Calaveras	2,026,166
Colusa	148,005
Contra Costa	484,923
Del Norte	5,845
El Dorado	194,631
Fresno	9,505,699
Glenn	34,020
Humboldt	77,437
Imperial	97,656
Inyo	704,473
Kern	19,614,014
Kings	10,085
Lake	142,427
Lassen	83,152
Los Angeles	5,525,317
Madera	133,766
Marin	183,885
Mariposa	343,245
Mendocino	500
Merced	71,064
Modoc	5,513
Mono	445,115
Monterey	162,523
Napa	244,410
Nevada	2,553,204
Orange	3,220,164
Placer	$583,659
Plumas	200,870
Riverside	507,406
Sacramento	1,660,970
San Benito	584,343
San Bernardino	447,836
San Diego	374,874
San Francisco	120,126
San Joaquin	376,149
San Luis Obispo	215,322
San Mateo	279,872
Santa Barbara	5,334,960
Santa Clara	420,782
Santa Cruz	400,794
Shasta	8,203,677
Sierra	313,365
Siskiyou	527,178
Solano	255,169
Sonoma	283,113
Stanislaus	223,061
Tehama	4,400
Trinity	508,433
Tulare	206,050
Tuolumne	755,591
Ventura	392,974
Yuba	3,209,645
Unapportioned	9,487,888
Total	$88,419,079

THE COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA.

RESOURCES AND PRODUCTIONS.

(The papers following have been specially written and also certified to by public officials and commercial bodies.)

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 25, 1853.

Land area, 732 square miles.
Population per square mile, 336.2.
County seat, Oakland.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	93,864	130,197	246,131
Population	48,682	66,960	150,174

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature	93	30	Rainfall	12.02	Snow	0
36 feet.	1911: Temperature	85	32	Rainfall	27.52	Snow	0

Alameda County lies on the eastern or continental shore of the Bay of San Francisco. It faces the peninsulas of Marin and of San Francisco and San Mateo counties, and fronts the Golden Gate. Five hundred square miles are rich agricultural bottom lands devoted to intensive farming and diversified fruit growing. Over two hundred square miles in rolling hills are given over chiefly to pasturage and vineyard purposes.

The county contains (1912) a population of approximately 321,000. About 288,000 of its inhabitants are grouped in the three principal cities located on the bay shore, namely, Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda, and their suburbs. Forty thousand of its population are located in its rural districts, engaged chiefly in miscellaneous farming, stock raising, the poultry industry, fruit growing, and viticulture.

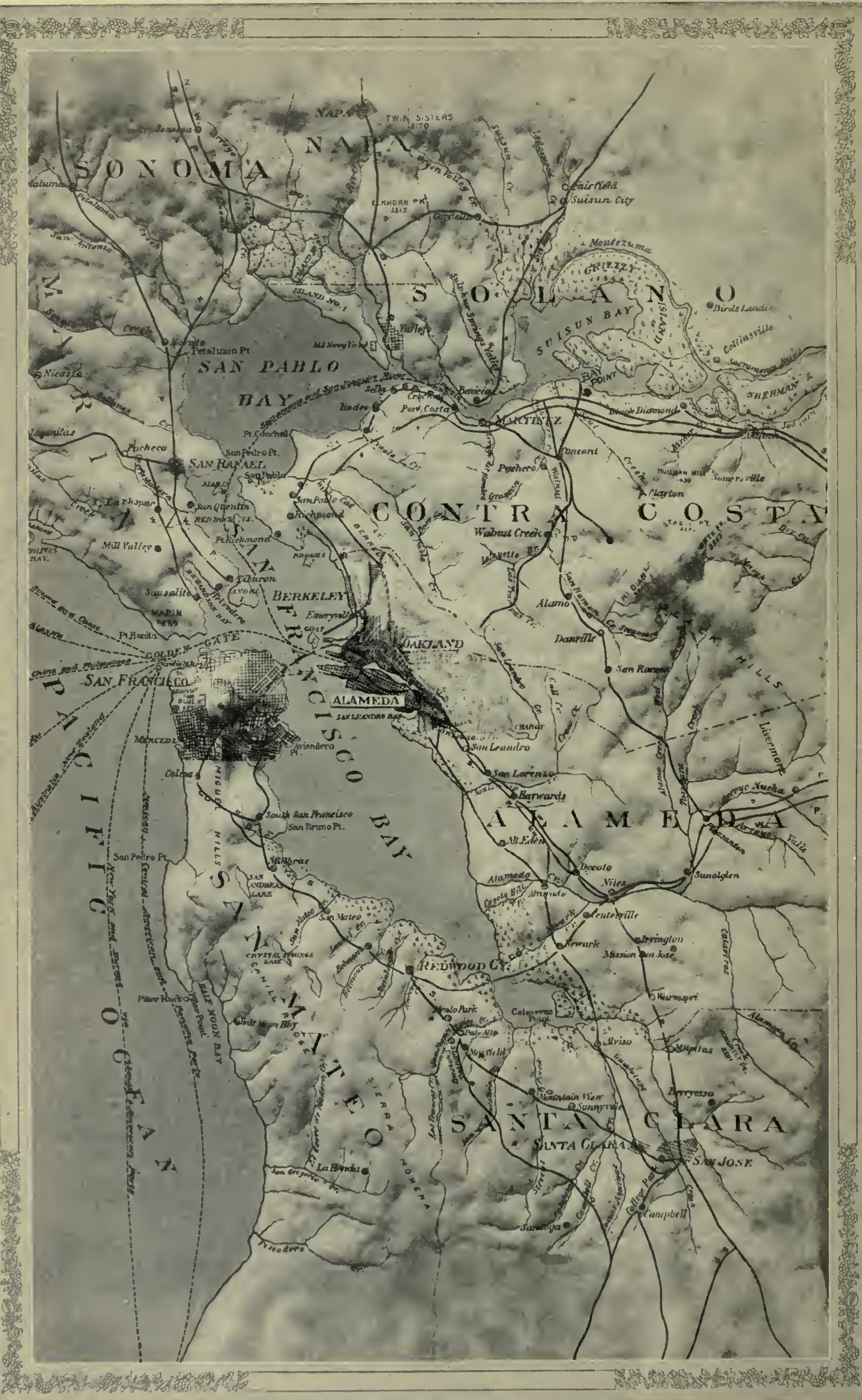
All products of the temperate and semi-tropical zones, including fruits and vegetables, are cultivated and grow in profusion within its confines. It possesses a genial climate of exceptional equability, mild at all seasons of the year, always invigorating and never enervating, the temperature seldom, except in the highest elevations of the Coast Range which extends through it from north to south, dropping to the frost line, or rarely ascending above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and never over 90 degrees. The heat is at no time oppressive or debilitating. The temperature is very seldom under 36 degrees in the winter season, and the yearly average is 60 degrees, Fahrenheit. The extreme changes in any day seldom exceed 11 degrees.

The total valuation of property in Alameda County, as officially assessed by the State Board of Equalization, on a 60 per cent basis of its market value under specified conditions of sale and for the purpose of state taxation, was fixed at $208,855,626 for the year 1911.

Alameda is the second in the list of manufacturing counties in California. Its manufactured products in 1910 were officially reported by the county statistician as aggregating $55,636,755. The wonderful growth of its manufactories is shown by the fact that during the four years ending December 31, 1909, the valuation of products increased $42,351,558, being officially declared in 1905 as only $13,285,197. Over 30,000 persons are employed in these industries and their pay rolls aggregate $31,000,000 annually. These industries are steadily increasing in number and in the value of their output.

The value of the agricultural and horticultural and kindred products of the county in 1909 was $16,911,607; in 1905, $8,596,133, and in 1910, $22,371,575, showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent in four years, and more than 160 per cent in six years. The vineyards produce famous wines, having been awarded gold medals in a series of world's expositions. The value of their products in 1910 amounted to $571,117.

The county is famous for its early fruits and vegetables. It has at Pleasanton one of the largest hopyards in the world. It is one of the biggest rhubarb-producing


SONOMA
NAPA
Napa
TWIN SISTERS 2170
ELKHORN PK. 1315
Cordelia
Fairfield
Suisun City
Montezuma
GRIZZLY ISLAND
SOLANO
Birds Landing
Collinsville
SUISUN BAY
SHERMAN I.
Sulphur Springs Valley
ISLAND NO. 1
Vallejo
Mt. Navy Yard
Benicia
MARTINEZ
Port Costa
Crockett
Selby
Rodeo
BAY POINT
Black Diamond
Antioch
Concord
Pacheco
Clayton
Somersville
NORTONSVILLE
Petaluma
Petaluma Cr.
San Antonio
Novato
Petaluma Pt.
SAN PABLO BAY
Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers
Pt. Conchoi
San Pedro Pt.
MARIN
Nicasio
Lagunitas
SAN RAFAEL
San Pablo
Sun Quentin
Larkspur
Corte Madera
RED ROCK IS.
Pt. Richmond
Richmond
San Pablo Cat
CONTRA COSTA
Walnut Creek
Lafayette
Alamo
Danville
San Ramon
MT. DIABLO
Mill Valley
Tiburon
ANGEL I.
Sausalito
Belvedere
Richardson Bay
Pt. Bonita
GOLDEN GATE
BERKELEY
Emeryville
GOAT I.
OAKLAND
ALAMEDA
SAN LEANDRO BAY
San Leandro
San Lorenzo
Haywards
Livermore
Pleasanton
Sunolglen
ALAMEDA
Mt. Eden
Decoto
Niles
Alvarado
Centerville
Newark
Irvington
Mission San José
Warm Springs
SAN FRANCISCO
China and Philippines
Australia, New Zealand
PACIFIC OCEAN
MERCED L.
Colma
Aviandero Pt.
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
South San Francisco
San Bruno Pt.
San Pedro Pt.
Millbrae
SAN ANDREAS LAKE
San Mateo
Belmont
CRYSTAL SPRINGS LAKE
REDWOOD CY.
SAN MATEO
Pillar Rock
Pillar Point
Half Moon Bay
HALF MOON BAY
New York and Panama via Cape Horn
Central American and Panama Ports
Menlo Park
Palo Alto
Mayfield
Calaveras Point
Alviso
Milpitas
Berryessa
Mountain View
Sunnyvale
SANTA CLARA
Santa Clara
SAN JOSE
College Park
Campbell
Saratoga
La Honda
San Gregorio Cr.
Pescadero
SIERRA MORENA
Calaveras
Alameda Cr.

counties, shipping annually over 100 carloads to eastern markets. It is one of the greatest early cherry-producing sections of the United States. Its soil and climate combine to make it one of the regions of most varied garden and orchard products to be found in any like area on the continent.

Comparatively considered, as to the capacity of its soil and the value of the crops it produces, land is cheaper in Alameda County than in any other section in California. Good farming land is obtainable in small tracts for from $50 to $750 per acre, according to locality. Land in the higher altitudes of the Coast Range, suitable for pasturage and some other purposes, is, of course, cheaper. Unimproved arable land in the Livermore grape-growing district is obtainable at $50 per acre.

The county is traversed by six main trunk railroads, four of them transcontinental lines, namely, the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the California and Oregon, and the South Pacific Coast (all operated by the Southern Pacific Company), the Santa Fé, and the Western Pacific, whose western land terminals are all located on the county's water frontage.

Four interurban electric railway systems form a network through the county, namely, the San Francisco, Oakland and San José Railway, better known as the Key Route; the Oakland Traction Company; the Peninsula; and the Oakland and Antioch Railway systems, which are in operation or in the course of construction. No other county in California has a better rapid transit service or a greater mileage of electric railways, and it has the prospect of ultimately being without a peer on the Pacific coast in this respect. No county in California possesses an equal mileage of good roads and smooth-surfaced boulevards.

The county has forty-two banks. At the close of the year 1911 they contained $61,065,266 in deposits, as against $48,199,601.42 in 1908, and $52,746,128.32 in 1909.

Alameda County contains the cities and towns of Oakland (pop. 150,174), the county seat, Berkeley (pop. 40,434), Alameda (pop. 23,383), Piedmont (pop. 1719), Emeryville (pop. 2613), Albany (pop. 808), San Leandro (pop. 3471), Hayward (pop. 2746), Mt. Eden, Pleasanton (pop. 1254), Livermore (pop. 2030), Niles, San Lorenzo, Centerville, Mission San José, Alvarado, Irvington, Warm Springs, Dublin, Decoto, Newark, Tesla, Sunol, Dougherty, and Altamont.

The oldest beet sugar factory on the Pacific coast is located at Alvarado. The largest brick and clay pipe plant in the State is located at Niles, and the largest brickyards in the State and the largest hopyards in the United States are to be found at Pleasanton.

Inexhaustible deposits of magnesite exist fifteen miles from Livermore and furnish material for one of Oakland's largest manufactories. Thirty firms are engaged in salt manufacture. Twelve thousand acres of marsh land are used as salt beds, whose output amounts annually to 100,000 tons. Extensive deposits of coal, chrome iron, and kaolin exist at Tesla. The latter product enters largely into the manufacture of pottery of various kinds.

Shipbuilding is one of the important industries, five large yards and works being established at Oakland.

In Oakland harbor the commerce of Alameda has one of the most perfectly sheltered and commodious basins for all kinds of shipping on the Pacific coast. When projected improvements are completed it will be able to accommodate any ships trading in the Pacific Ocean. It has rare advantages for the convenience of commerce. Few ports in the world, indeed, possess their equal, as the cars of the entire railroad system of the North American continent and the ships employed in the world's commerce are brought into touch at its wharves and docks. Alameda County thus affords ideal conditions for the production and distribution of commodities and the maintenance of diversified industries supporting a large and prosperous population.

The development of the agricultural, horticultural, and live stock interests of the county have kept pace with the remarkable growth of Oakland and other cities adjacent thereto. No one section of the county has grown at the expense of other sections, but all have progressed alike during the last ten years.

One of the districts making remarkable advancement and attracting attention of investors is Hayward. This district is a representative fruit and vegetable section, and a brief reference to its special products, their variety, quantity, and manner of marketing gives a fair idea of the farming and orchard industries of other Alameda County localities. The city of Hayward is the center of a highly developed orchard district where cherries, apricots, pears, berries, as well as vegetables such as rhubarb, tomatoes and peas, are raised in large quantities and of the very highest quality.

As illustrating the productiveness of this and other similar sections of Alameda County, it is stated that between eighteen and twenty thousand tons of apricots alone are produced annually within a radius of six miles of the city of Hayward. A little more than half of this fruit is canned. About one third is dried and the remainder is sold in fresh state in the nearby markets of Oakland and other bay cities.

The cherry crop of this section, indeed of the whole region from San Leandro on the north to the Santa Clara line on the south, is one of the important fruit products. The quantity produced in proportion to the area in cherry orchards is perhaps larger in this county than anywhere else where cherry growing is engaged in. A great variety of this fruit is produced and Alameda County canned cherries find a ready market throughout the world.

Another important fruit crop is pears. Apples, peaches, plums, and various kinds of berries are produced in great abundance and in such quantities and of such high quality that they return a large profit to the growers.

Among the vegetables, tomatoes probably lead all others in value and in the quantity produced in that section of Alameda County west of the Contra Costa range of hills. It is estimated by the produce men and official statisticians that the annual output of this vegetable in the county amounts to from 35,000 to 40,000 tons and the money received for this by the growers is more than $400,000.

Alameda County is noted for its production of asparagus, this vegetable being marketed earlier from all the truck gardens of this county than from any other portion of the country. This early ripening makes the returns to the grower something handsome, as for the first few days of the season the Alameda County asparagus raiser has a practical monopoly. The books of the commission men of Oakland show that the first asparagus marketed this year (1912) brought the grower, an Alameda County market gardener, $1.25 per pound.

Other important vegetable crops are cucumbers; peas, which ripen very early here; rhubarb, from which the farmers often realize from $250 to $400 per acre, and added to these fully sixty other kinds of vegetables are grown.

The Coast Range, which traverses Alameda County from north to south, extends its foothills on the western side to within three to six miles of the bay shore. The nearly level plain which extends from the boundaries of the city of Oakland southward to the county line, and between these foothills and the bay, is a rich alluvial soil, with a climate tempered by proximity to the open sea. On the other, or eastward side of the Coast Range, the famous Livermore and Pleasanton valleys have a somewhat different climate.

This topographical condition gives a greater range to the variety of products than is ordinarily found in a district of the same area of Alameda County.

As has been noted, both the orchard and truck farmer finds his ideal location on the lands of the alluvial coastal plain. In this region, potato growing is an important industry. Potatoes grow here to such perfection that it is found profitable to discontinue the cultivation of sugar beets on the high-priced lands in the Alameda district and plant the ground to potatoes. The reports of annual production are incomplete, but without allowance for the portion not listed by the county official charged with that duty, the showing is a splendid one. In 1910 the product of Irish potatoes was valued at $365,000, while the sweet potato crop amounted to more than 3,000,000 pounds and was valued at $165,000. The production of potatoes in the county has increased steadily for several years and especially since it has been demonstrated that there is good money in the big Burbanks and other commercial varieties. The best soil in Alameda County yields a product of 75 to 90 sacks per acre steadily, over large areas. Record yields of 150 sacks per acre have been obtained. As in the case of other products of the Alameda County farms and orchards that go to provide food for the city dwellers, the potato grower profits by his nearness and ease of access to the Oakland market, where three quarters of a million consumers purchase their daily food supplies.

Alameda is one of the foremost celery producing counties in the United States. Within five miles of Oakland is grown the largest celery produced in North America, and the value of the annual crop of this vegetable is more than a million dollars. According to the official report of Alameda County the celery crop marketed last year amounted to more than ten million pounds in weight. The celery growers have occupied the alluvial lands on Bay Farm Island, adjacent to the city of Alameda and joining the city of Oakland on the other side. These are not the only lands that have been found to be adapted to the culture of this crop, however, and as the demands of the growing population increase the growers have extended their operations to include the level lands along the whole east bay shore. In the vicinity of Alvarado, where first in the United States sugar beets were grown, the rich lands are being used for celery production. Though the price at which the celery lands are held by their owners is considered high by those who are unacquainted with the value of the crops produced, there are always eager purchasers in the market to snap up any proved celery ground that can be bought. As in the case of vegetable raising generally, the area devoted to celery is rapidly increasing from year to year. Much of the ground not yet used is believed to be equally as well suited to the industry as that which has for years been a mine of wealth to its owners.

If the climatic conditions were not so admirable around Oakland and throughout Alameda County that luxuriant crops of fruit and vegetables are obtained without irrigation, this could readily have been made one of the foremost alfalfa raising districts in California. The soil in the valleys is admirably adapted to the growth of this great forage plant. So thrifty is the alfalfa in Alameda County, so large and rich in food properties the yield, that there has been considerable acreage planted in the district near Alvarado, about ten miles east of Oakland. In the Alvarado district large tracts of land have been for many years devoted to the culture of sugar beets, the first beet sugar factory in the United States having been established there. The factory has been most successfully operated up to this time, but the managers are facing a shortage of beets because farmers are finding it more profitable to use the land for other purposes, although the quantity per acre and quality of beets produced has shown no falling off, but rather increased since the starting of the enterprise.

On some of these beet fields alfalfa has been sown, and under irrigation from artesian wells the tonnage and quality of the hay and alfalfa products obtained have been most satisfactory. The same is true of other localities in the county where the growing of alfalfa has been tried. The high value of the land and the ability to produce greater revenues from other uses will probably prevent a general cultivation of alfalfa in the future, as in the past.

In the year ending September 30, 1911, 233,136 pounds of butter were produced in Alameda County. Dairy investment in cows registered and graded in their herds represents more than three quarters of a million dollars. The value of the fresh milk, butter, and cheese annually marketed by dairymen is well above the $3,000,000 mark. A close estimate of the number of dairy cows owned in the county (1912) is 27,500. Nearly half of these are registered animals of the various breeds that the individual dairyman prefers. The largest product of the Alameda County cows is fresh milk, the money paid for this product amounting to more than two thirds of the total returns from milk, butter, and cheese. In the value of the products of the dairy farms given above, there is no account taken of the calves and older cattle sold for butcher stock nor of the hogs and poultry turned off, the two last mentioned being a very valuable side product of the dairy farm, and each year increasing the dairyman's net profits. The presence of the large urban population in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, and adjacent towns and cities of Alameda County (this city population amounting to more than 250,000), makes a ready market for the milk, butter, cheese, butcher stock, hogs, poultry, and other products of the dairy farms. The demand for the products of the dairy in these contiguous city markets is more than the local dairyman can supply. Large quantities of milk, butter, and cheese are shipped in from the farms of the interior valleys to the local retailers. There is an increase in the local demand for dairy products greater than the increase in the supply, and in catering to this demand, the dairyman on the nearby farm whose teams and auto delivery trucks can take the product from the farmyard to the doors of the consumers, must always have an advantage over those who must ship from a distance by car or boat. The adaptation of the soil and climate of Alameda County to the production of feed for dairy herds gives strength to the local industry, which guarantees its continued success. Some of the finest dairy farms are located in the rich, sheltered valleys in the hills, where the fruit grower and the general farmer have not attempted to make a settlement. The annual value of the hay and grain crops of Alameda County, a large part of which goes to feed the dairy herds, is more than three and a quarter million dollars annually. The dairyman, as do all other producers, gets a large advantage in this county from the fact that he is next door to the largest urban population assembled in one district on the Pacific coast of America.

The rich valley lands of the county and those on the alluvial coastal plain are too valuable for fruit growing and other purposes to permit of general grain raising at a profit. Nevertheless, the official reports of the county statistician show that the grain crop of Alameda County last year was valued at $729,362. Adaptability of soil and climate to raising cereal crops needs no further demonstration than that this crop was produced on 13,160 acres. The average net return per acre would be entirely satisfactory to the ordinary grain farmer in an exclusively grain region. The only, or at least the strongest, reason for the comparatively small area of grainfields in Alameda County, is that the owner can get so much larger returns from fruit or other crops. When land is worth and will sell for $400 to $500 for the uses of fruit raising or truck gardening, the owner can ill afford to use it for grain raising, even though his crop is above the average in quantity and quality, and the proximity to market gives him a good price. The grain districts are mostly in the smaller valleys and on the broad plain of the Livermore Valley in the eastern portion of the county. Around Centerville, Niles, Alvarado, Hayward, Pleasanton, Irvington and the old farm of the Mission San José are also found grainfields. Wheat, barley, oats, and corn are all raised, with barley the leader, this being the preferred grain feed for stock. The Alameda sweet corn for table use is famous throughout the coast region, and a large quantity of this is supplied to the canneries and finds its way to markets in all parts of the world.

The genial climate, with the absence of harsh winds, cold rain and chilling fogs, have attracted to the region just east of the Oakland city limits the most expert poultrymen of the Pacific coast. Those who have come to this section to investigate have been convinced and have stayed. Beginning but a few years back, this movement to develop a great poultry district has grown at an incredible rate, until the Hayward district is now recognized as second in desirability to none, from the poultryman's point of view, and easily one of the most important producing regions for dealers and consumers. That poultry thrived in Alameda County and returned good profits on the capital and labor invested was demonstrated in the early settlement days. That the proximity to a market composed of the dwellers in the rapidly growing bay region cities gave assurance of larger profits, because of the cheapness of delivery charges, was a large factor in the later development of the industry. Steam and electric roads and the finest oiled macadam roads give to the poultryman in Alameda County the best facilities for marketing his products.

The mammoth proportions of the poultry business in the United States are shown by the report of the Department of Agriculture, which gives the value of the yearly output at more than a billion dollars, nearly equalizing the total of the national debt. The Hayward district alone in Alameda County, it is estimated, will turn out this year more than six million dozen eggs, nearly enough to give an egg to each man, woman and child in the United States. Plants with capacity for hatching 50,000 eggs and more at one time are not unusual, and the young chicks which are to figure on the menu cards later on as broilers, fryers, baked, roasted, stewed, pie fillers, etc., are hatched in Alameda County by the million. The industry, while it gives a most profitable "side line" to the orchardist, truck farmer, stockman, dairyman and general farmer, is the sole occupation of thousands of owners and employers. The residents of the California cities are the greatest consumers of poultry and poultry products in the world, and the Alameda County poultry raiser has the advantage of a market that is never overstocked, right at his door. All varieties of barnyard fowls, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl, pigeons, as well as the fancy pheasants and quail, thrive on the Alameda County poultry farms.

In the Livermore Valley are located some of the most famous wine-producing vineyards of the country. There are a dozen large wineries located in the Livermore and Pleasanton districts, and the products of these establishments have taken the first prizes in international expositions time and again. The value of the grapes, the wine and other products of these vineyards amounts annually to more than two million dollars.

Pleasanton and Livermore are important centers for horse breeding farms and the animals from these districts are famed throughout the country. Some of the finest light harness and saddle horses to be found on the Pacific coast come from the Pleasanton farms, while around Livermore are produced heavy draft horses which find ready sale. The best exhibits of horses to be seen on the Pacific coast are witnessed yearly at the Livermore horse show, where the animals from the surrounding farms contest for the ribbons.

Alameda County has progressed rapidly in the development of good roads. These, as they are extended from the center of population, serve to give easy access to the country districts, where ideal home sites are being found and are being improved. Hundreds of home residences have been constructed within the last few years in the county by dwellers in Oakland and the adjacent bay cities and hundreds of others are being planned. The transportation facilities offered by the electric and steam railroad lines, the newly constructed branches of which are penetrating districts heretofore practically inaccessible, are assisting in this development of the movement in country home building. Delightful sheltered nooks among the hills are being improved by busy city residents, who can travel between office, store or shop and their home by automobile or electric car, and waste but a few minutes in transit. The extension of the automobile roads and electric lines is effectively filling the hill country as well as the coastal plain region with these delightful country homes.

The boulevards and good roads which have been constructed in the past few years by Alameda County are not only valuable as a means for rapidly and cheaply transporting to market the products of the farms, orchards, gardens and vineyards, but they are making the county a favorite touring ground of the automobile owner who seeks a day of pleasure with his machine. The smooth roads winding through the cañons and passes of the hills, at times overlooking the rich farming regions and the plains and valleys, open up at every turn views of scenery the equal of the vistas made famous in the mountain pleasure grounds of Europe.

The producer in Alameda County enjoys the advantage of proximity to the greatest mass of urban population on the Pacific slope, with unsurpassed transportation facilities. With its important back country and the tributary territory of the great San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, Oakland is buttressed by resources that are practically inexhaustible, and with the growth of population and the increase in productivity resulting from the extension of irrigation and the subdivision of large land holdings, Oakland is certain to become the city from which will be drawn the supplies of the largest body of consumers on the Pacific coast, forming the basis of an extensive wholesale and jobbing trade.

Oakland, as well as the entire Pacific coast, is entering upon an era of expansion and development, the magnitude of which has not yet entered into the mind of man.

The United States Census of 1910 gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 26,045 apples, product 38,346 bushels; 270,461 apricots, product 399,035 bushels; 157,981 plums and prunes, product 157,270 bushels; 12,555 peaches and nectarines, product 14,561 bushels; 70,382 pears, product 99,994 bushels; 2,390,959 grapevines of bearing age, product 20,671,600 pounds; 3,782 oranges, product 6,074 boxes; 660 lemons, product

2,144 boxes; 10,963 olives, product 45,285 pounds; 482 figs, product 9,990 pounds; 21,190 almonds, product 155,871 pounds; 3,726 English walnuts, product 46,183 pounds; 89,284 cherries, product 89,662 bushels.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,859; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 1,872; acreage included in irrigation projects, 2,605; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $57,156.

The census also gives the land area as 468,480 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 311,327 acres. The value of all farm property was $36,840,669; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,022,045; there were 24,319 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $611,907; 10,644 horses and colts, value $1,151,631; 227 mules and colts, valued at $28,545; 3 asses and burros, value $48; 6,410 swine valued at $55,333; 9,187 sheep, value $32,559; 64 goats, value $321; 240,914 poultry of all kinds, value $139,589; and 610 colonies of bees valued at $2,112.

The number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 8,649; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced 8,448; milk produced 4,618,380 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products $544,118; poultry raised, number 230,417; eggs produced 1,391,728 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced $471,769; number sold or slaughtered, of calves 4,447; of other cattle 5,523; of swine 3,393; of sheep and goats 3,729; receipts from sale of animals $314,415.

The acreage planted to principal crops in 1909, and the yield for that year, was: corn 503 acres, 13,097 bushels; oats 1,725 acres, 53,745 bushels; wheat 1,075 acres, 21,535 bushels; barley 12,650 acres, 473,575 bushels; dry edible beans 86 acres, 2,933 bushels; potatoes 1,655 acres, 175,920 bushels; alfalfa 1,109 acres, 3,514 tons; grains cut green for hay 73,041 acres, 99,538 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $4,276,967.

The mineral product of the county for 1910 is given by the State Mineralogist as $1,205,387.

THE CITY OF OAKLAND.

By A. A. Denison, Secretary, Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

The command of trade routes and the facilities for effecting the greatest economy in the production and exchange of commodities are the determining factors in the destiny of cities. It is because Oakland, California, possesses these advantages that its preëminence among American cities is assured.

When the genius of Count de Lesseps constructed the Suez Canal, it recast the commercial geography of the globe and transformed the course of the world's trade.

Another epoch-making event that is to change the currents of commerce will be the completion of the Panama Canal, the greatest engineering feat of the centuries. The holding of the world's fair here to celebrate this event is eminently fitting, for, with the completion of the canal, the great bay which opens to the Orient through the Golden Gate is to become the chief portal of the commerce of the Pacific coast. By a fortuitous circumstance the early navigators entering this magnificent harbor dropped anchor close by the peninsula which jutted between the bay and the Pacific Ocean, and a great city grew up there.

But when the tide of travel was turned by the completion of the rail routes which have their termini upon the eastern or continental shore of the bay, a municipality of tremendous potentialities had its beginnings on the Contra Costa or opposite shore, which took its name from the sturdy growth of live oaks, and was called "Oakland." This city, which has become famous for its residential attractions and its genial climate, developing as a seat of culture, of education and civic character, is now taking its place as one of the chief centers of industry, of commerce and of finance on the Pacific coast.

Oakland is now but beginning to come into its birthright of business. Its citizens, aroused to an appreciation of its opportunities, are devoting themselves to industrial and commercial development. The virile spirit of the new Oakland, conscious of its powers and possibilities, has replaced that of the suburban or dependent community. The Oakland of to-day is a vigorous, energetic city, imbued with a splendid civic spirit; a city beginning to realize its prodigal natural endowments; a city that is destined to play its part in the great drama of events now shaping themselves on the shores of the Pacific.

Many years ago Bancroft, the historian, pointed out that a great city was inevitable on this magnificent bay, beside the greatest of oceans. Such city he declared to be an industrial necessity. The ideal location for such a metropolis is on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, where that city is rapidly taking shape.

Already along the twenty-seven miles of Oakland's water front, car and ship are coming together at the natural point of transfer for the tremendous trade of the Orient. This city is doing its part in accelerating this development, not only by the improvement of its inner harbor, but by facilitating the erection of great terminals on the eastern bay shore for the accommodation of the transcontinental railroad systems which already center here and others which must ultimately reach this harbor.

The elaboration of these plans is in pursuance of a wise municipal policy which recognizes that civic intelligence and engineering skill must supplement natural advantages in creating conditions conducive to commercial development. What is true of Oakland in the résumé of progress and development also applies to the neighboring cities and towns of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, and Piedmont.

Oakland and its sister cities already have under way great terminal docks, quays and warehouses, in anticipation of the tremendous impetus to Pacific coast commerce, which will come with the completion of the Panama Canal. With a wise foresight these communities are preparing to benefit by the vast expansion of trade with the Orient, that teeming hive of humanity which has from time immemorial been the lure of the traders of all lands.

In a prophetic forecast of the possibilities of the Pacific coast commerce, the late Horace G. Platt said: "Thirty years ago Secretary Seward made the statement: 'The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter.' This prophecy is in its fulfillment. This hereafter is dawning, its morning is at hand. Before its sun nears the meridian this ocean will have become the international arena in which the empires will struggle for the trade of the world."

A great conqueror cheered his legions with the cry, "Beyond the Alps lies Italy," and so we say, "Beyond Oakland lies the Orient," rich in its rewards for the extension of industry and commerce.

Oakland, "where rail and water meet, is the strongest link in the commercial chain which is binding Occident and Orient. It is the market place at the gate of an inexhaustible depot with the products of the world behind it."

In the ancient world, the theater of events was upon the Mediterranean. In the middle ages and the early Renaissance the scene was shifted to the countries about the Atlantic Ocean, and now the West fronts the East, and the world's cycle is complete on the shores of the "ultimate sea."

There may be other great harbors on the Pacific coast, but it has been determined by geography and the contour of continents that this great port which opens to the Golden Gate shall be to the commerce of the Pacific what New York harbor is to that of the Atlantic.

Joaquin Miller. "poet of the Sierras," looking down from his home on "The Heights," back of Oakland, upon the magnificent panorama of city and bay, with prophetic vision wrote:

"Deep below us lies the valley,
  Steep below us lies the town,
Where great sea-ships ride and rally,
  And the world walks up and down.

Oh, the sea of lights far-streaming,
  Where the thousand flags are furled,
And the gleaming bay lies dreaming
  As it duplicates the world."

It is not a matter of accident, but the result of inexorable economic laws that five great railroad systems and a score of local lines converge at Oakland, as the natural point of transfer between land and water carriers.

Situated on this magnificent harbor, with unsurpassed wharf and warehouse facilities, Oakland is the logical center to which gravitate the wonderfully rich and diversified natural products of the vast interior valleys of California, traversed by the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers, a domain of varied resources which comprises an empire in itself embraced within the confines of the splendid commonwealth of California.

Another important factor which contributes to make a great city and a great port are the ideal sites which Oakland affords for manufacturing enterprises and the establishment of industries under most favorable conditions. This city singularly combines advantages in assembling raw materials with facilities for their fabrication or transformation and accessibility to waiting markets.

Here is a climate relieved from extremes of heat or cold, where effort is an exhilaration and achievement an inspiration, where the artisan may put forth his best endeavors and participate in the joy of living. The equable climate enjoyed by Oakland and the other bay cities is conducive to the highest efficiency of labor throughout the entire year, while fuel oil and electric energy from inexhaustible sources solve the problem of cheap motive power.

These conditions are being recognized by the captains of industry and the representatives of big interests who are establishing a manufacturing community on the east shore of the bay of San Francisco that is yet in its infancy, but which must inevitably be one of the greatest industrial centers of the world.

Appreciating the fact that Oakland occupies one of the vantage points of the continent for the command of the commerce of the Pacific coast and the expanding trade of the Orient, the representatives of big business and industrial interests have been quick to seize upon the opportunities offered in this city and its environs for the establishment of manufacturing enterprises, and the east bay shore is rapidly being occupied by important plants, among which may be mentioned the Standard Oil Refinery, the second largest in the world; the shops of the Santa Fé Company, and of the Pullman Car Company, the Southern Pacific Company, Western Pacific Company, and Westinghouse Brake Company; pipe works, iron works, agricultural works, automobile factories, porcelain works, rubber works, manufactories of sashes, doors, blinds, flax seed oil, oil cake, boots and shoes, paints, ink, gas engines, confectionery, cotton, cars, brooms, knit goods, boxes, notions, chemicals, explosives, cereal products, flour and foodstuffs, besides great wine distributing depots, ship building plants, pottery works, fruit canneries and a thousand and one enterprises in which raw material is modified and transformed for the use and service of men.

In the location and encouragement of such enterprises, in the making known of the opportunities which Oakland offers in the promotion of publicity, the centralization of civic activities and in the stimulus to public spirit, the Chamber of Commerce of Oakland is an important factor.

With the transference of fuel oil by pipe line and the transmission of electric energy by wire, it is no longer necessary to take the mill or the factory to the waterfall or the mill dam as the source of power, but the power is brought to the place where abundant labor, raw material and facilities for transportation converge. Such a point is Oakland, California. This fact is being realized by its people, it is being recognized by the world, and the result is already felt in the tremendous impetus which is being given to investment and enterprise here.

Direct evidence of the new spirit which is moving in Oakland is found in the large civic undertakings in which the city is engaged, especially the expenditure of $2,500,000 on the construction of a quay wall along its inner harbor, to be equipped with modern warehouses, electric cranes, and a belt railway, for the transference of freight at the greatest economy of time and effort; in the elaboration of terminal projects on the east bay shore, embracing in the reclamation more than four hundred acres of submerged lands, which are to be made available under municipal control for factory and warehouse sites, with the command of water and rail transportation; in the erection of a new city hall, to cost a million and a half dollars; in the extension and elaboration of a system of parks, boulevards and public playgrounds; in the equipment of a municipal museum; in the installation of a direct pressure auxiliary salt water system for fire protection and the erection of a new building to house its police and fire alarm telegraph system.

Supplemental to these, the citizens of Oakland have authorized a bond issue of approximately $3,000,000 for the extension of its educational facilities in the creation of a model manual training and commercial institution and also for the building of a municipal auditorium and convention hall.

Private and corporate enterprise is keeping pace with municipal progress in the elaboration of the railroad terminal and local traction interests. Judge Lovett, president of the Southern Pacific, recently stated that his corporation had given evidence of its faith in Oakland by providing for a modern depot building at a cost of $300,000.

The Western Pacific, the Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific, also the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railroad Company, are elaborating their local terminal facilities. The Oakland and Antioch and the Sacramento Valley Electric companies, now building their lines, will make Oakland the focal point for their entire system, reaching to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

The United Properties Company, incorporated for $200,000,000, representing the F. M. Smith interests, has just completed an office building to house its activities in Oakland, representing an investment of $1,250,000; the new hotel Oakland, approaching completion, will represent an investment of $1,500,000, while the hotel Claremont, also in Oakland, upon which the finishing touches are now being put, will involve an outlay of at least a million dollars. These are but a few of the many improvements indicating the civic and commercial expansion at present in progress in Oakland. There is not only exceptional activity in the erection of business blocks, but plans have been drawn for many modern apartment houses and family hotels in anticipation of the vast influx of visitors expected incidental to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, in the benefits of which Oakland will largely participate.

In the matter of residence construction, Oakland continues to make tremendous strides, the preëminence of this city as a place of residence being generally conceded. Not only is there a great advance in the matter of the more moderate type of residence structures and the convenient cottage bungalow, but magnificent mansions, involving large expenditures, are crowning the sightly eminences along the foothills from Berkeley to Hayward.

Climatic conditions, social and educational advantages contribute a community character and environment that appeal to culture and refined taste, and Oakland has been called the literary capital of California. Of this city, one of our gifted poets has written:

> "Be this my home till some fair star
> Stoops earthward and shall beckon me;
> For surely Godland lies not far
> From these Greek heights and this great sea."

ALPINE COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 16, 1864; reorganized in 1900.

Land area, 776 square miles.
County seat, Markleeville, Township No. 1. Population 309
Population per square mile, 0.4.

Tamarack (Station):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	83	29	Rainfall	37.30	Snow	302.0
8,000 feet.	1911:	Temperature	86	—26	Rainfall	79.61	Snow	786.0

Alpine County is one of the unfortunate counties, so far as her means of communication with the other counties of the State is concerned, there being no public road maintained by her sister counties to her border, thereby rendering it necessary to turn to the state of Nevada for a route to safely reach the capital at Sacramento, or any other part of the State. This condition militates against the development of Alpine County's many natural resources, as intending investors or purchasers are not afforded a convenient route of reaching the county.

The resources of Alpine County are unlimited, especially in mineral, timber, and water power, the latter offering a field of immediate development to enterprising capital. Ultimately Alpine County will be considered California's greatest summer recreation ground, which is yearly becoming more popular with those tourists who brave the poor conditions of the roads leading from the western slope.

The United States Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 1,140 apples, product 642 bushels; 214 plums and prunes, product 42 bushels; 28 peaches and nectarines, product 40 bushels; 79 pears, product 36 bushels; 9,000 grapevines of bearing age, product 56,000 pounds; 12 almonds, product 75 pounds; 63 cherries, product 2 bushels.

It also gives the land area 496,640 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 32,004 acres. The value of all farm property was $811,442; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $161,594; there were 2,754 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $58,619; 426 horses and colts, value $36,325; 18 mules and colts valued at $1,420; 14 asses and burros, value $200; 517 swine valued at $2,515; 16,640 sheep, value $61,200; 10 goats, value $44; 2,159 poultry of all kinds, value $1,139; and 49 colonies of bees valued at $132.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 3,349; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 3,399; acreage included in irrigation projects, 3,435; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $7,493.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Oats, 135 acres, 7,274 bushels; wheat, 618 acres, 19,464 bushels; barley, 38 acres, 1,480 bushels; dry edible beans, 3 bushels; potatoes, 22 acres, 2,944 bushels; alfalfa, 1,081 acres, 2,573 tons; grains cut green for hay, 355 acres, 312 tons. The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 38,000 pounds. Value of all crops, 1909, $83,206.

The Alpine State Highway, the completion of which will connect Markleeville, the county seat, with Bridgeport in Mono County, San Andreas in Calaveras County, Jackson in Amador County, Placerville in El Dorado, also connects with the Mono and Sonora State Highway, will bring Alpine County in closer touch with the outside world.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Date of creation, May 11, 1854.

Land area, 601 square miles.
County seat, Jackson City.
Population per square mile, 15.1.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	10,320	11,116	9,086
Population	------	------	2,035

Ione (Station):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	109	23	Rainfall	15.41	Snow	1.0
287 feet.	1911:	Temperature	108	18	Rainfall	28.76	Snow	0

Popularly known as "Little Amador," the county, small when compared with its neighbors, is great as a producer of wealth.

Its western boundary touches Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, and with the Cosumnes on the north and Mokelumne rivers on the south it follows the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, reaching an altitude of 7,000 feet. There is every kind of soil from the alluvium of the valleys, the red lands on the mineral belt and the granite of the upper foothill sections. The climate is that of the foothill region for which central California has become famous. The rainy season commences in October and ends in May. There never has been a complete failure of crops. All lines of farming are followed and slowly the agricultural and horticultural interests are increasing the county's wealth. The valleys produce crops which find a ready market, many of the growers preferring to supply towns on the mineral belt to outside markets. While there is not a single irrigation system within the borders of Amador County, wheat, oats, barley and corn can usually be relied upon to mature without irrigation.

Truck gardens are found everywhere and the owners look to the mining towns for their markets.

While the county has the soil and climate for the usual products of the soil, it is the output of her mines which has made the name of Amador famous. The Mother Lode crosses the county for a distance of twenty miles, and from the bonanzas already found millions have been produced. Old mines are being reopened—mines which had records and were shut down. Depth was formerly a drawback, but modern methods can now successfully cope with great depths and low grade ores. Mines which were closed years ago are now expected to yield handsome revenues. Aside from its gold mines, copper is found on two belts and a portion of the ore is treated by the Penn Chemical Company at Campo Seco, Calaveras County.

Coal has been mined at Carbondale for years. Within the last three years an excellent grade of coal has been found under Jackson Valley. At a depth of 80 feet an eleven foot vein has been cut, and from present indications the deposit promises to warrant its being mined on a large scale.

An excellent grade of potter's clay is shipped from near Ione. Lime, rock, marble, sandstone exist in large quantities. Of the latter, a large portion entered into the construction of the Sacramento post office.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has a generating plant at Electra, eight miles east of Jackson, which develops 33,000 horse power and the current is sent to Stockton, San José, and the bay cities.

There is ample room for more farmers; large areas of land are yet untouched. The mineral, precious as well as economic, is barely prospected as yet.

The principal towns are Jackson (pop. 2,035, county seat), Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, Plymouth, Oleta, Volcano, and Ione. All are mining towns except the last named.

The county is easily reached by the Amador Central Railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific at Ione, and since its completion five years ago has been of material aid in the development of the gold mines along the Mother Lode.

The United States Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 8,592 apples, product 11,990 bushels; 1,197 apricots, product 949 bushels; 10,685 plums and prunes, product 11,880 bushels; 16,349 peaches and nectarines, product 20,606 bushels; 5,112 pears, product 4,430 bushels; 314,604 grapevines of bearing age, product 2,743,320 pounds; 151 oranges, product 283 boxes; 8 lemons, product 12 boxes; 274 olives, product 2,600 pounds; 347 figs, product 24,315 pounds; 628 almonds, product 3,931 pounds; 185 English walnuts, product 3,266 pounds; 1,143 cherries, product 1,588 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 384,640 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 291,730 acres. The value of all farm property was $4,820,809; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $836,610; there were 22,266 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $506,380; 2,685 horses and colts, valued at $233,128; 239 mules and colts, valued at $27,590; 23 asses and burros, valued at $458; 5,296 swine, valued at $32,647; 6,645 sheep, valued at $20,023; 1,597 goats, valued at $3,673; 23,630 poultry of all kinds, valued at $12,380; and 170 colonies of bees, valued at $331. The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 150,000 pounds.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 301 acres, 12,526 bushels; oats, 1,354 acres, 30,813 bushels; wheat, 293 acres, 5,169 bushels; barley, 1,513 acres, 29,071 bushels; dry edible beans, 3 acres, 31 bushels; potatoes, 125 acres, 14,054 bushels; alfalfa, 1,724 acres, 4,778 tons; grains cut green for hay, 8,090 acres, 8,651 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $452,270.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 826; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 3,973; acreage included in irrigation projects, 4,139; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $265,608.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $2,646,246; silver, $20,916; copper, $14,386. Total mineral product, 1910, $2,785,767.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 1,722 square miles.
County seat, Oroville.
Population per square mile, 15.9.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	17,939	17,117	27,301
Population	------.	------.	3,859

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation, 250 feet.	1910: Temperature	108	25	Rainfall	12.22	Snow	0
	1911: Temperature	112	25	Rainfall	29.14	Snow	0

Butte County is situated in the northern portion of the State of California and embodies in its confines both mountain, foothill, and valley land. Its eastern boundary is the summit of the most westerly range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and its western boundary is the Sacramento River. It lies partly on the mountain slope and partly in the Sacramento Valley. The Sacramento River, which forms the western boundary of the county, is California's largest stream, and is navigated by large river steamers throughout the year. Other important streams are Feather River and its branches, Butte Creek, Chico Creek, and Honcut Creek, all of which rise in the Sierra and flow into the Sacramento. The Feather River drains an area of approximately four thousand square miles. The seasons are two, the wet and the dry. During the summer there are at least three months when no rain falls, three months of perfect sunshine. Showers are frequent in spring and autumn. The wet season is during the winter months. Rain falls at intervals, and as a rule there are more clear days than cloudy during the rainy period. The close proximity of the mountains affords a quick and easy retreat from warmth of summer. A day's drive from any part of the valley will carry one to an altitude where it is always cool. Families enjoy delightful mountain camping trips at slight expense and the pleasure of the summer outings is not marred by sudden storms. Deer, bear and smaller game abound in higher altitudes and crystal streams are alive with trout. Mountain stages run regularly on all mountain roads, and freighting where there are no railroads is by wagon. Eight stage lines center at Oroville, from which point mountain roads radiate in many directions. Several stage lines center at Chico.

Fine forests of merchantable timber clothe the slopes of the Sierra at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 feet. The principal woods are sugar pine, the finest of soft pines; yellow pine, spruce, fir and cedar. The larger trees grow to a height of two hundred feet or even more, and attain a diameter of from four to ten feet.

Butte County is favored in the matter of forest wealth, and is to-day the scene of the greatest development. The mountain forests are most valuable possessions. They are contributing much to material prosperity, and, properly fostered, will contribute to the prosperity of generations yet unborn. There is no limit to the industry that may grow up in a forest, and the rapidity with which young trees grow is assurance of the inexhaustible nature of timber resources.

Among the forest's trees is one so valuable that it will never fall victim to the woodsman's axe. This is the Abietene or orange-flavored pine, a tree not known to exist in quantity outside of Butte County, and which contains medicinal properties of great value. The only known Abietene grove is on the headwaters of Butte Creek, fifty miles northeast of Oroville at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

Grain is the principal farm product. Five hundred square miles are devoted to grain within this county. Grain farms are often of vast extent, and the work is done on a scale that admits of economy in operation. Plowing is by gang plows drawn by long mule teams, sometimes as many as forty mules, or traction engines; harvesting is done with a combined harvester, which cuts and threshes as it travels over the field.

The list of products includes cereals of all kinds, hay, deciduous and citrus fruits, nuts, grapes, berries, melons, vegetables, sugar beets, hemp, flax, hops and tobacco, gold and other minerals. The fruits principally grown for market are oranges, olives, figs, peaches, pears, prunes, plums, apricots, apples, cherries, and nectarines. Among other fruits grown are lemons, limes, pomelos, pomegranates, Japanese persimmons and loquats. Banana and date palms are grown in favored spots and sometimes bear fruit.

Oranges have been grown in Butte County for nearly half a century and during the past few years orange culture has developed into one of our most profitable industries. The first orange tree in this part of the State was planted at Bidwell Bar in 1856, but orange planting for commercial purposes was not commenced until thirty years later. The original tree still lives at Bidwell Bar. It is a fine specimen, thirty-five or forty feet in height, and yields regular crops. It is known far and wide as the parent tree of northern California orchards.

The planting of an orange tree at Bidwell Bar, then a famous mining camp, was the first step in the development of the citrus fruit industry of northern California, now grown to importance and increasing every year.

The bulk of Butte County's orange crop is grown in what is known as "The Thermal Belt," a narrow strip along the base of the mountains, covering that portion of the foothills lying between altitudes of about 150 to 600 feet.

The planting of olives in California dates back to the early Spanish Missions. The good priests brought with them from their native land the seeds of many plants, among them the olive, the fruit which constitutes the principal food supply of thousands of people in the countries which border the Mediterranean. As a food the olive has few equals, and its introduction into this State has added to the list of our products one of untold value and placed within the reach of the American people one of the most delicious and healthful of nature's foods.

Olives have been grown in Butte County for probably half a century, and it has been fully demonstrated that this is the natural home of the olive tree. Climate and soil are particularly adapted to its successful and profitable culture. The olive groves of Butte County are absolutely free from disease and insect pests of every kind and bear heavy crops.

Following the planting of orchards came the necessity for oil mills and pickling plants to convert the olives into merchantable products. There are oil mills at Palermo, Wyandotte, Honcut, Paradise, Pentz, and Biggs. Almost every orchard has its own oil mill. Butte County has the largest pickling plant and oil mill in the State. Butte olives have won many gold medals for purity.

Twenty-five thousand acres are devoted to deciduous orchards in this county. Train loads of fresh fruit are shipped to the East and Europe. Immense canneries pack for the world's market and thousands of tons are dried. Deciduous orchards may be found in almost every part of the county. The bulk of the fruit marketed, with the exception of apples, is grown in the valley and foothill regions. Mountain apples are especially prized for their superior quality.

Fig trees grow everywhere in the valley and foothill region. They attain size and are usually prolific bearers. The fruit is delicious and healthful. The principal varieties grown are the White Adriatic and the Black California. The fruit is marketed both fresh and dry and commands sale at remunerative prices. The dried fruit is packed into fancy cartons for the retail trade. The smaller figs are utilized in fig paste and other baker's products. They are also used in the manufacture of medicine, and within the past year canneries have begun to pack them. Figs are excellent food for stock, and where cattle or hogs are permitted to run among fig trees they harvest the crop as it falls to the ground and fatten rapidly. The fig is a very prolific tree and it has a future in California.

Grapes of all kinds attain perfection here. Table grapes are grown in endless variety. They ripen from July to November and command the very top prices in eastern markets. The first raisins made in America were from grapes grown at Pentz in this county. Wine grapes are grown extensively.

The almond is an important product of Butte County, and in localities adapted to it is a very profitable crop.

The gold mines of Butte have long been famous. In the early days of gold excitement some of the richest diggings were here. Mountain streams were rich in

A Productive Orange Grove.

gold, and their placers yielded enormous returns. "One hundred dollar a day diggings" were not unusual, and several hundred dollars were sometimes taken out in a single day by a lucky miner. The Cape claim on Feather River near Oroville yielded one hundred and forty-two pounds of gold in a single day. The Willard mine near Magalia produced the largest gold nugget ever discovered in America, the second largest in the world. It weighed fifty-nine pounds in the rough and its net value was $10,690. The Cherokee mine yielded thirty-three million dollars.

The easy placers were long since exhausted, but the steady perseverance of the prospector and the advance in mining methods have opened up new avenues in gold mining. Placer mines are being profitably worked in Butte County to-day. Miners have penetrated into the bowels of the earth and uncovered ancient river channels far below the present surface that are rich in gold. The mountains are seamed with gold-bearing quartz ledges, which the improvement in mining machinery and the introduction of electrical power render valuable.

The principal mineral product of Butte County is gold, but there are valuable deposits of other minerals, many of which will be developed in the early future. Among the minerals found in the county are silver, copper, platinum, asbestos, iron, mineral paints, granites, marble, slate, sandstone, soapstone, lime, clay and cement. Few of these deposits have been developed or even prospected, and they offer an inviting field of effort. Lime and paint are mined within the county and ledges of asbestos have attracted much attention. Marble deposits near Yankee Hill have been located under the mineral laws, and bid fair to become valuable when the railways have been built up the North Fork of Feather River.

Butte County is to-day the scene of the most extensive electrical power development in the world. Her mountain streams afford a wealth of energy the volume and value of which may not be conceived or estimated, and it has been rendered easily available by the successful development of electrical power transmission. Civil engineers have stated that the watershed of the Feather River contains more potential power than the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The California State Normal School at Chico was established by act of Legislature in 1887. The handsome building, substantially built and well equipped, is one of the best properties of the State. It stands on a picturesque site on Chico Creek, at the north side of the town. The grounds, embracing eight acres, are one of the features of Butte County. They contain, besides their many beautiful trees, abundant shrubbery and flowers, a large campus for football and baseball, basket-ball grounds and a tennis court.

There are few people in the State of California who have not heard of the Rancho Chico, or, as it is sometimes known, the Bidwell Ranch. It is safe to say that of all the great Mexican grants which were made in the early forties none are as world-wide in reputation as this famous rancho. Famous not alone for its beauty and the wondrous things that are a part of it, but because of its wonderful and varied productivity. We may drive for miles through the beautiful grounds — long vistas of tree-arched avenues across acres of gorgeous poppies, that in springtime dash the whole slope with gold — under the wild grape canopies that in the autumn are a flame-colored mass of scarlet and gold. Expansive wheat fields cover the level portions and herds of cattle feed upon the rich pastures that skirt the foothills.

Stock raising has been an important industry in Butte County from a very early day. Great herds of cattle were pastured in the valley and in the low hills for years. Then in time immense numbers of sheep were kept in the county. As the lands became fenced and subdivided, the bands of sheep and herds of cattle became smaller, but the total number did not lessen. Large numbers of sheep are kept in the valley and foothills in the winter and driven to the pastures high in the Sierra in the summer season. So it is with regard to cattle. Thousands of head are driven to the mountains every summer and then brought back in the fall of the year, fat and ready for beef. The land and climate are well adapted to the raising of stock, and this industry will continue to be an important one. The valley lands produce large quantities of alfalfa, and now that irrigation will be practiced upon an extensive scale, more alfalfa than ever will be grown and more cattle, sheep, and hogs raised.

Irrigation in Butte has been practiced for many years. In an early period in the history of the State water was brought from the mountains by means of large ditches, and used for mining purposes. Gradually the water was used for irrigating fruit trees, small gardens, and little patches of hay or grain in the foothills. Then irrigation spread, and when orange and olive culture began upon an extended scale in the different portions of the county these ditches afforded water for irrigating trees. A large canal has been constructed so as to take water from the main Feather River three miles south of Oroville, and carry the water to the fertile lands about Biggs and Gridley. Hundreds of acres are being planted to alfalfa, and in a year or two many thousands of acres in those sections will be devoted to crops requiring irrigation.

Oroville, the county seat, is a prosperous town of about 4,000 inhabitants. Back of the town fine orange groves are seen and olive orchards. Beyond the outspread orchards the short slope of Table Mountain appears, a gravel formation cupped with lava. The olive is vigorous and fruitful and the orange ripens early. More than half the crop is shipped before the close of November. This region is fast becoming one of the great orange and olive belts.

Chico is the Rose City of Butte County. It is situated on the main line of the California and Oregon Railroad (Southern Pacific system), 186 miles from San Francisco, 90 miles from Sacramento, 5 miles from the Sierra foothills on the east and about the same distance from the Sacramento River on the west. Its railroad facilities make it easily accessible from the north and the south. It is a thriving, up-to-date town, having a population of about 8,000, with good business blocks, wide, shady streets, handsome residences, tasteful grounds, beautiful roses, charming parks and delightful drives.

Gridley is a large wheat and grain growing area; also cattle of all kinds. Since the opening of the Butte County Canal the region around Gridley has increased in value and productivity to an enormous extent. Large areas are now given over to alfalfa and garden produce. Much blooded stock is raised.

Biggs is a prolific wheat district. The town is a shipping point and a large business center. The resources here are the same as at Gridley. Large areas are given over to alfalfa and the raising of blooded cattle. Palermo is an orange colony. It is practically free from frost. The foothills are covered with orange and olive groves. Nelson, lying north of Biggs on the main line, is the center of an extended wheat district. Durham is a wheat center and stock-growing district, as well as a fruit area. Nord, originally a cattle ranch, has become wealth-producing in grain and fruit. The fields are broad and fertile.

Magalia, Paradise, and Stirling City are all located on the line of the Butte County Railroad. Magalia is largely a mining town; Stirling City has been built up by the lumber industry, while Paradise is one of the best fruit-growing sections of the State. All three towns are healthy, and the cold is not severe even in midwinter. Cherokee is a mining town twelve miles from Oroville. Bangor is supported by mining, fruit, and by the stock industry. Large orange and olive groves are being set out near Bangor. Forbestown is a mining center in the Sierra at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. The town is surrounded by many good quartz properties. These in time will be extensively worked. Wyandotte lies seven miles east of Oroville, and is supported mostly by fruit growing and stock raising.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 34,425 apples, product 42,671 bushels; 9,900 apricots, product 11,126 bushels; 104,474 plums and prunes, product 252,141 bushels; 255,047 peaches and nectarines, product 356,683 bushels; 22,159 pears, product 25,318 bushels; 258,742 grapevines of bearing age, product 1,499,000 pounds; 147,412 oranges, product 128,108 boxes; 2,223 lemons, product 1,222 boxes; 73,453 olives, product 2,242,445 pounds; 9,518 figs, product 337,725 pounds; 84,069 almonds, 799,351 pounds; 1,063 English walnuts, product 22,906 pounds; 4,317 cherries, product 4,403 bushels.

It also gives the land areas as 1,102,080 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 490,777 acres. The value of all farm property was $24,086,440; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $1,868,125; there were 26,584 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $673,968; 7,655 horses and colts valued at $685,441; 1,961 mules and colts, valued at $225,465; 18 asses and burros, valued at $2,655; 14,333 swine, valued at $83,927; 45,077 sheep, value $138,092; 3,215 goats, value $8,356; 74,982 poultry of all kinds, value $45,750, and 1,384 colonies of bees valued at $4,471. The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 847,645 pounds.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 359 acres, 14,856 bushels; oats, 1,432 acres, 54,685 bushels; wheat, 20,894 acres, 245,743 bushels; barley, 17,705 acres, 326,447 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 409 acres, 9,529 bushels; dry edible beans, 27 acres, 150 bushels; potatoes, 171 acres, 17,201 bushels; alfalfa, 9,351 acres, 38,196 tons; grain cut green for hay, 42,726 acres, 49,243 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 28,754; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 115,075; acreage included in irrigating projects, 233,500; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,231,894.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 3,374; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 3,110; milk produced, 1,070,818 gallons; poultry raised, number 94,183; poultry sold, number 45,669; eggs produced, 377,598 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $158,052; value of wool and mohair produced, $33,991; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,470; of other cattle, 17,209; of swine 8,462; of sheep and goats 16,295; receipts from sale of animals $701,900. Value of all crops, 1909, $2,364,515.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $2,487,791; silver, $6,429. Total mineral product, 1910, $2,529,179.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	8,882	11,200	9,171
Population	1,640	1,683	1,120

Land area, 1,027 square miles.
County seat, San Andreas.
Population per square mile, 8.9.
Mokelumne Hill (Station):

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	101	24	Rainfall	20.41	Snow	11.5
1,550 feet.	1911:	Temperature	103	27	Rainfall	44.60	Snow	12.0

This mountain county had a meteoric career in the days of gold. The paradise of the gravel miner, gold was shoveled up almost literally by the bucketful; then it became the chosen field of the quartz miner, and mines are now here that have yielded millions and are still large producers of bullion. It includes among the present activities agriculture, grazing, stock raising, fruit growing, lumbering, and mining.

There is a great variety of scenery, soil and climate; the range of production is wide, and few sections of the State are so attractive for homes as this long western slope of the Sierra, beautiful in its diversity of feature, well watered, with fertile little villages and red hillsides where the vine and many fruit trees will flourish, while higher up are vast, cool green forests, and over these the rocky crest of the range, where snowy peaks catch the alpenglow after the sun has set for the rest of America. California has no more healthful climate than the foothills of the Sierra, and no more delightful air than that found at a little higher altitude.

In the midregion the mercury seldom falls below the freezing point, and oranges can be grown in many places with success. Storms occur only in the higher regions, though winter rains may be cold and accompanied by brisk winds. From October to May is the season of rainfall, which varies with the altitude. From May to

October there may be showers, in the higher region thunder showers, but rain in the lower altitudes is almost unknown in the long summers. The nights are cool, and there is entire absence of fog, and the atmosphere has in it no vapors save in the season of rain. This low humidity makes the midsummer weather comfortable, and insures the perfect ripening of fruit.

In the central portion of the county, and below Bear Mountain, the entire southwesterly portion is composed of small valleys and is rich in agricultural possibilities. The chief valley of the county is called Salt Spring Valley, from natural saline springs which flow in it. This valley is about sixteen miles long by four miles wide, very attractive to the eye and very fertile. A large reservoir containing 1,483 acres — the largest dirt reservoir in the United States — is used for irrigation and mining purposes.

There are fine alfalfa fields along the Calaveras River, and some vineyards and orchards. The soil of the bottom lands is a rich, black, sandy loam. In the foothills the soil is a red loam, showing oxide of iron, and well suited for fruit and vine culture. Other varieties of soil are the sandy alluvial of the flat lands above the river bottoms, and the granite soil of the northeastern part, where the more hardy fruits will thrive. In the river bottoms are grown fruits of all kinds without irrigation, and considerable corn, beans and melons.

Springs abound in all sections, and the mountain streams furnish the purest of water. The water question is not a serious problem for Calaveras, as with an adequate snowfall and abundance of water, it requires only the necessary capital to build storage reservoirs and conserve the waters until needed. The county is well situated in the matter of future cheap water and power, for after being used to generate electrical power at the various plants the water can be taken to other parts of the county for irrigation and municipal purposes.

The productions are wheat, oats, corn, and barley. A feature of the mountain counties is wheat, oat and barley hay, sold locally at good prices. Garden truck secures considerable attention, the mines furnishing a good market for all that is produced. Fine potatoes are grown in the eastern part of the county, a district known as the "apple and potato belt" furnishing large crops.

The demand for beef stimulates the cattle industry, and large bands are kept, being driven in summer to mountain pastures in higher regions. Some fine stock is found among the dairy herds, and good blooded horses are reared in several sections. Hogs are raised in large numbers, and a good deal of attention is paid to sheep.

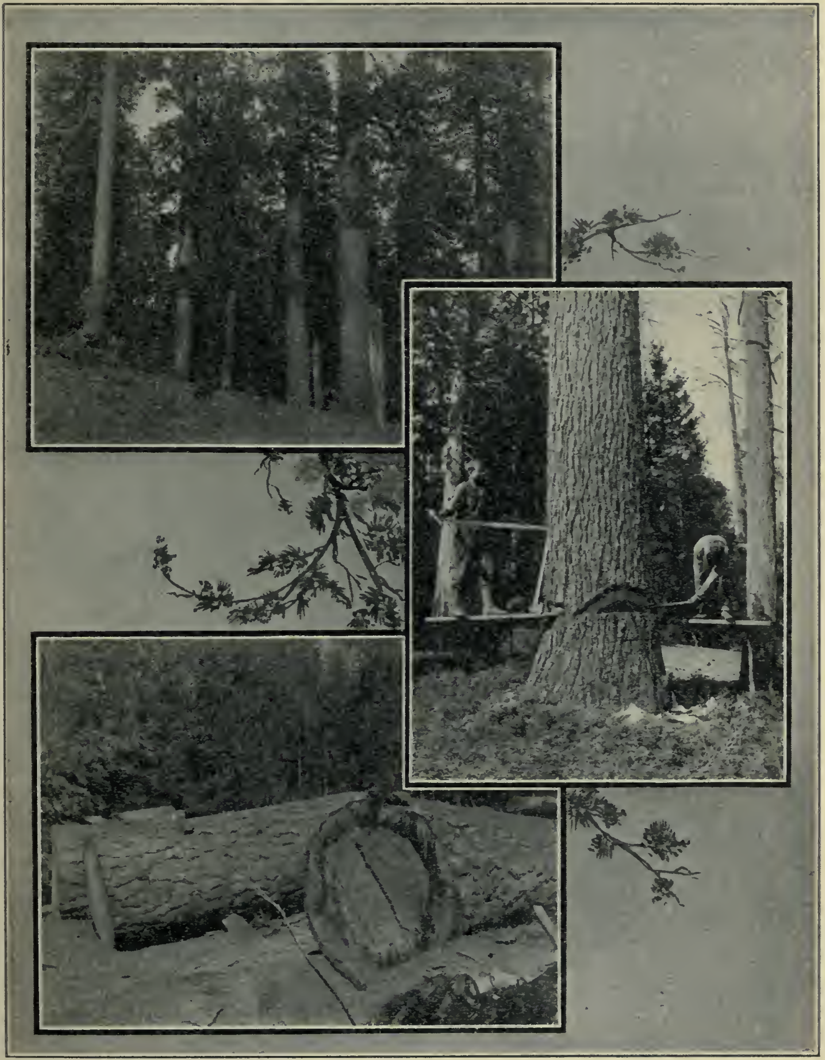
Alfalfa is a staple crop wherever it can be irrigated, and is cut from April to November. A failure of crops from drought is rare. The rainfall in the higher portions of the county is ample if cultivation is at all careful and intelligent.

The county produces both citrus and deciduous fruits. The citrus belt embraces the western part of the county, and in several localities the orange and lemon thrive with great luxuriance. At Campo Seco are orange trees nearly forty years old which still bear remunerative crops every year. At five or six other places oranges and lemons are grown in a small way, but successfully. Oranges are shipped into large sections that could grow their own to the advantage of the common purse. Apples also will pay well. In the higher districts of the county, where the rainfall is greater and the summers cool, fine apples are grown. It is a great industry at two or three points in the State, and no one questions the quality of a mountain grown apple.

The pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, cherry, plum, and prune are grown in all parts of the county, and in over half of the county the fig crop is certain and abundant every year. The English walnut is grown to perfection, as also the olive and the almond.

For both fruit trees and vines the soil and climate of the foothills are superior, There is absence of winds and freedom from the condensed nightly vapors of the low country, while the long dry season perfectly develops and ripens the fruit. Especially are the hillsides the home of the grape. There are many vineyards and considerable wine is made, which experts pronounce of the best quality. Raisins can be profitably produced in many places.

There is at present a railroad at Milton, in the edge of the county, a branch of the Southern Pacific, and this will be extended to carry the increasing freight products of the county. There is also a terminus at Angels, the Sierra Railroad reaching across from historic Jamestown in Tuolumne County and making this a distributing center for this part of the county. There is also a branch line of the Southern Pacific reaching to Valley Springs, in the heart of the principal valley, and this also is expected to penetrate the county still farther, reaching, it may be, the famous grove of Big Trees.



Forests of Sugar Pine, Calaveras County

There is no question about the vast riches still in these historic hills. The famous "Mother Lode" runs across the county, and the fabulously rich mines of the early days are still making fortunes for their owners.

The lower part of the county has a great gravel bed under the surface, and as the early placers were so rich, there is no reason why these gravel channels should not prove profitable. Dredges are being used extensively. The Calaveras River, over much of its course, is being worked by this method, and dredges are at work in several other localities. A good deal of silver comes from this county — some from deep placers, some from silicious ores, but far the largest part from copper ores. The copper mining industry began here in the early sixties, and the chief copper mines of the State were here until the recent development in Shasta County. A great belt runs along the lower foothills, rich in copper and gold.

The Utica at Angels is one of the historic mines, and one of the first "deep" mines to be operated in the county. Making fortunes for its several owners, it reached its highest development in 1896, yielding as high as $300,000 a month and employing 1,000 men. It is still a splendid property, and at present indications will be operated profitably for a long time to come.

The Gwin mine, near Mokelumne Hill, is also linked with the early history of the State. Its first owner was United States Senator Gwin, for whom it yielded a fortune.

Sheep Ranch is another famous mine, located in the east belt of the Mother Lode. It is unique in its history in that it has paid from the "grass roots," that is to say, paid for its own development.

The Royal Consolidated mines are at Hodson, 12 miles from Milton, and distant from San Francisco about 120 miles. This property is so completely equipped that it has the record of mining and milling at a cost far below any that has yet been recorded. The Royal has been worked for over twenty years, paying handsomely. For years this great mine has been the bone and sinew of the section in which it is located.

The county has an extensive belt of fine timber, sugar pine, white pine, cedar, oak, spruce, and fir. It is situated in the upper part of the county, at altitudes of 2,500 to 5,000 feet, and extends across the entire eastern and northern end of the county. This forested belt is practically untouched, no large mills being operated within its limits, and only small mills along its lower margins.

San Andreas is the county seat, located in the central part of the county, a thriving little town of about 800 people. The town is well located near the geographical center of the county.

Angels is the largest town in the county, with a population of about 4,000, and is progressive and enterprising. Its high school is called after Bret Harte, whose home was once here, as was Mark Twain's for a time. School work is well provided for. It has the greatest number of working mines, about 900 men being employed. The Utica, Angels, Lightner, and Gold Cliff are the chief properties. It is the terminus of the railroad that connects with the Sierra at Jamestown, and stage lines from this point reach all the principal towns.

Milton is the terminus of the Stockton and Copperopolis branch of the Southern Pacific, and is in the heart of the valley part of the county, and but 28 miles from Stockton. Much grain is produced in this region, and it is a shipping point for Copperopolis, where is located the Union Copper Company properties. A vast bed of copper stretches across the county from the Stanislaus River on the southeast to the Mokelumne on the northwest. Its exploitation will build towns as well as make fortunes.

Valley Springs is the terminus of the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad, a Southern Pacific branch line. The town is the outcome of the business developed by the railroad. It distributes much freight from the northern part of the county, and especially Mokelumne Hill and Campo Seco. The Penn Mining Company's works are located at the latter point and produce a large amount of refined copper.

Mokelumne Hill is located on the summit of a hill, the base of which is washed by a river of the same name. In the early days of mining it was the scene of great activity. It now nestles in the midst of thriving orchards and vineyards, and boasts of a delightful climate and magnificent scenery.

Murphys is a quiet, home-like place on the road to the Big Trees. It is situated in a flat, and once had a population of 6,000, and compactly built streets. The early miners have left their mark upon the region, out of which was taken $14,000,000. There are large lumber mills tributary to the town, and a natural cave is near by which attracts visitors and is quite remarkable for its formations.

West Point is in the northeastern part of Calaveras, at an altitude of 2,750 feet, and has a population of 500 to 600 people. Once a great placer region, it has now promising quartz mines, not many of which are yet well developed. Vallicita is also a slightly developed district between Angels Camp and Murphys. There are fine gravel deposits, and capital will find good returns in this network of quartz veins and ancient river channels.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 13,341 apples, product 21,583 bushels; 672 apricots, product 465 bushels; 8,265 plums and prunes, product 9,901 bushels; 5,954 peaches and nectarines, 6,794 bushels; 2,178 pears, product 5,358 bushels; 212,300 grape vines of bearing age, product 1,457,030 pounds; 388 oranges, product 544 boxes; 19 lemons, product 37 boxes; 4,065 olives, product 10,465 pounds; 1,839 figs, product 142,990 pounds; 14,624 almonds, product 27,080 pounds; 832 English walnuts, product 22,117 pounds; 459 cherries, product 329 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 657,280 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 271,401 acres. The value of all farm property was $3,973,409; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $794,201; there were 20,977 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $422,395; 3,648 horses and colts, value $264,717; 63 mules and colts, valued at $3,920; 27 asses and burros, valued at $1,850; 4,174 swine, valued at $24,368; 15,360 sheep, value $54,509; 3,348 goats, value $7,931; 23,242 poultry of all kinds, value $13,519, and 362 colonies of bees valued at $992. The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 37,125 pounds.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 80 acres, 1,776 bushels; oats, 108 acres, 2,121 bushels; wheat, 51 acres, 439 bushels; barley, 222 acres, 4,833 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 5 acres, 48 bushels; dry edible beans, 8 acres, 238 bushels; potatoes, 147 acres, 20,997 bushels; alfalfa, 649 acres, 2,613 tons; grain cut green for hay, 9,023 acres, 8,787 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $409,168.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,275; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 3,161; acreage included in irrigation projects, 3,919; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $121,033.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $1,147,705; silver, $82,866; copper, $778,369. Total mineral product, 1910, $2,026,166.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,140 square miles.	Population______	14,640	7,364	7,732
County seat, Colusa (town).	Population______	1,336	1,441	1,582
Population per square mile, 6.8.				

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature___	105	25	Rainfall___		Snow___	0
60 feet.	1911: Temperature___	106	23	Rainfall___		Snow___	0

Colusa County lies in the west central portion of the Sacramento Valley, with Butte Creek for a drainage channel on the east and the Sacramento River bisecting the county north and south. About 65 square miles of its lands lie on the east side of the river, a strip of wonderfully fertile land, planted to orchards and alfalfa in part, but with much fine land lying uncultivated. On the west side are wide plains reaching back to the foothills, and held for the most part in large tracts. There are about 450,000 acres of agricultural land and perhaps 60,000 acres of mountain land, which is fairly rugged. The balance is classed as grazing land and lies on the east slope of the Coast Range.

This slope nowhere contains much commercial timber, though there is some good pine in the higher sections. A small hard oak grows over the foothills, valuable for fuel, and there is but little brush. There are small valleys in these westward-lying hills, mostly fully occupied, and with streams which are used for watering the crops. The soil on the hill slopes is very productive and on the higher places considerable good orchard land is to be found, the elevation producing a superior apple. The rounded hills are suited for grapes, and because the land is low in price back from the railroad, will in time be covered by vineyards.

The Sacramento River lies about sixteen feet above the floor of the valley, the tendency of a delta stream being to get on top by building up its own bed, but the great body of the country is level in appearance as a floor. The depth of the soil is almost incredible. An unusually deep well five miles out from the river at 288 feet showed no bed rock, and it is believed that in many places a depth of 1,500 feet could be shown. The valley of the Nile holds no better soil.

Climatic conditions are about the same as exist in southern California. The average temperature is shown by statistics to correspond with that of Los Angeles and Redlands, the mean annual varying not more than one degree. This explains the success of the orange in the valley and on the borders of the foothills.

The average precipitation is about 26 inches and while successful farming is done without irrigation, the movement is strongly toward irrigation. Along the river no irrigation is required for ordinary crops. These lands are very productive. The soil is silty rather than sandy, and is very easily worked. Near the foothills is a belt of land comparatively dry, but where the water table is near enough to the surface it will produce alfalfa without irrigation.

Prof. Elwood Mead, in a report published in 1901 by the United States Department of Agriculture, says of lands of this character: "Within a radius of five miles in the Sacramento Valley I saw every product of the temperate and semi-tropical zones which I could call to mind. Apples and oranges grew side by side, as did oak and almond trees. There were olives from the south and cherries from the north. A date palm seemed equally at home with an alfalfa meadow; figs and Tokay grapes were apparently as much in their element as the fields of wheat and barley or the rows of Indian corn, some of the stalks of which measured fifteen feet in height."

Much land in the county is still farmed to wheat and barley. The wheat yield is from ten to thirty-five bushels and the barley from fifteen to fifty bushels per acre. With the increase of irrigation, alfalfa is coming in. Fruit is attracting considerable attention, and a considerable acreage in the last five years has been planted to grapes, both vine and raisin grapes doing well without water. Stock raising follows alfalfa. There are many dairies and several creameries and skimming stations.

In most parts of the county an ample supply of water for irrigation can be obtained within fifteen to twenty-five feet of the surface, and with the coming of the electric power lines, sufficient water can be had cheaply and easily.

Every form of deciduous fruit grows to perfection in the county and the climate is particularly adapted to the drying of all kinds of fruit. Prunes, plums, peaches, apricots, almonds, walnuts, cherries, and pears grow to perfection, and the raisins produced are excellent in quality.

Much attention is being given to stock raising. Irrigation can be had so cheaply and the land is so well adapted to the growth of alfalfa and other forage plants, and the market for meat, wool and dairy products is so certain, that stock raising will receive great attention in the future.

Colusa is the county seat of this county and has a population of about 2,200, including its two additions. It is well located on the banks of the river, densely shaded, with broad streets, good business blocks and excellent county buildings, has a good library building, a high school, graded schools and flouring mills, electric light plant, and cold storage, with an excellent municipal water works and a splendid sewer system, and is surrounded by a very fertile and productive country.

Maxwell, Williams, and Arbuckle are on the railroad. Williams has a population of about 800, and has about it much good foothill and other land. Maxwell has 500 inhabitants, and Arbuckle about as many. College City is a settlement of perhaps 400, and largely devoted to raisin growing. In all this region around Williams, Maxwell, and Arbuckle, the grape grows large and luscious, with sugar content higher than in most sections of the State. Arbuckle is rapidly becoming a great almond producing center. In the vicinity of Maxwell large areas of citrus fruits are now being put out. The old Stow Corral ranch, of 6,000 acres, near Maxwell has recently been purchased by Los Angeles capitalists and converted into a citrus fruit farm. Around Williams a great underground water supply has recently been developed, which is causing the county to forge rapidly to the front.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 3,067 apples, product 4,507 bushels; 4,420 apricots, product 3,323 bushels; 57,468 plums and prunes, product 111,658 bushels; 4,075 peaches and nectarines, product 3,372 bushels; 2,432 pears, product 1,906 bushels; 223 cherries, product 228 bushels; 482,417 grapevines of bearing age, product 5,010,240 pounds; 1,537 oranges, product 2,970 boxes; 199 lemons, product 148 boxes; 336 olives, product 5,716 pounds; 1,391 figs, product 60,577 pounds; 16,078 almonds, product 90,479 pounds; 1,306 English walnuts, product 13,463 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 729,600 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 522,376 acres. The value of all farm property was $19,602,208; of domestic animals, poultry and bees $1,911,836; there were 18,750 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $429,618; 4,732 horses and colts valued at $428,700; 5,291 mules and colts valued at $629,345; 65 asses and burros, value $15,275; 28,064 swine valued at $161,174; 64,592 sheep, value $202,703; 2,154 goats, value $7,271; 61,113 poultry of all kinds, value $33,372; and 1,406 colonies of bees valued at $4,378.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: corn, 706 acres, 16,619 bushels; oats, 771 acres, 12,556 bushels; wheat, 11,168 acres, 221,549 bushels; barley, 89,985 acres, 1,949,223 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 2,598 acres, 48,418 bushels; dry edible beans, 1,083 acres, 20,087 bushels; potatoes, 439 acres, 28,391 bushels; alfalfa, 4,242 acres, 14,472 tons; grains cut green for hay, 24,221 acres, 29,047 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $2,164,299.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 4,276; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 16,541; acreage included in irrigation projects, 18,783; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $76,112.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,524; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 2,409; milk produced, 994,878 gallons; poultry raised, number 73,034; eggs produced, 249,229 dozen; value of wool and mohair produced, $56,620; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,876; of other cattle 7,415; of swine 17,865; of sheep and goats 32,698; receipts from sale of animals $538,903.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the total mineral product, 1910, as $148,005.00. The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 493,326 pounds.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 714 square miles.	Population	13,515	18,046	31,674
County seat, Martinez (town).	Population	1,600	1,380	2,115

Population per square mile, 44.4.
Antioch (Station):

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	--	--	Rainfall	12.81	Snow	0
46 feet.	1911:	Temperature	102	27	Rainfall	16.13	Snow	0

Contra Costa is one of the central counties, its shore line being within fourteen miles of San Francisco. It possesses unusually good traveling facilities, both by rail and by steamer. The county has seventy miles of water front, nearly all of which is upon deep water, navigable by all vessels engaged in commerce. Over three fourths of its area is cultivated, the balance being used for grazing. The only mountain of any size is Mount Diablo, which is 3,896 feet in height, and almost in the geographical center of the county, and is the base and meridian line for the central part of California. A boulevard twenty-five to thirty feet wide, with less than a six per cent grade, and fourteen miles long, is being built from Ignacio Valley to the crest of the mountain. On the summit of this mountain one of the grandest views on the American continent is enjoyed. On a clear day Mount Shasta, 200 miles to the north, and the Lassen Peaks, are seen; to the east, the lofty peaks of the Sierra, covered with snow, greet the eye; to the west, the city by the Golden Gate, and the peaceful, glistening waters of the Pacific; below and around the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, dotted with bustling cities and towns, are pictured.

It is thirty miles from the county seat to San Francisco, and fifteen miles from the heart of the county by wagon road to Oakland, a city of over 150,000 people.

About two thirds of the area is rolling and hilly. Lying between the hills are some of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the State, which are drained and watered by many streams, the banks of which are bordered by oak, sycamore, laurel, willow, etc., while the hills are dotted with oaks, many of which are of large size.

The farming lands in the eastern section are between the foothills and the San Joaquin River. The soil is of a rich alluvial nature, and produces wheat, barley, alfalfa, fruit and vines. Alfalfa grows in most places without irrigation. To the northward, and between the uplands and the San Joaquin River, is a body of tule lands over 30,000 acres in extent under a high state of cultivation, the most productive land in the State, being a rich deposit of sediment and decomposed vegetation. Alfalfa, asparagus, potatoes, beans, etc., are produced on the largest scale on such lands, the asparagus being shipped East by the carload during the early spring.

In depth, the soil throughout the county shows a remarkable continuity of rich alluvial deposits underlaid by limestone or clay. There is an occasional change to a coarse, sandy and gravelly heavy loam of black or brown tint. It has great power for enduring drought, and is easy to work, giving large returns. The soil in the uplands is in character similar to that of the lowlands, and being dryer, is for some purposes even better.

Irrigation is not required to insure crops; the abundant rainfall, the absence of evaporating heat, and the moisture-laden breezes from the ocean furnish abundant humidity for all forms of vegetable life without recourse to artificial irrigation.

The many beautiful valleys and the rolling hills are strikingly similar in general characteristics to the gentle slopes of sunny France. Scattered in all directions are numerous small vineyards and orchards that produce rich results. Fruit growing has proved successful and remunerative.

Grain raising is very prominent in this county. A very large acreage is planted to wheat, oats, and hay. The county ranks second in the production of barley.

The raising of sugar beets is a growing industry. Vegetables of all kinds are raised very profitably and on a large scale; one very large tract of land is used entirely for the propagation of asparagus for early eastern shipment. Potatoes, beans, etc., are a prolific and profitable crop, especially in the eastern portion.

Natural feed is abundant, both on the hillsides and at a higher elevation. Stock raising is a leading industry, as the reclaimed lowlands for summer grazing and the rolling hills for winter, close together, create conditions whereby a failure is impossible. The stock farms have produced some of the most famous trotting and pacing horses. In addition to the raising of horses, much attention is given to blooded cattle, sheep and hogs. Large dairies are conducted, and in the eastern and western ends the product mostly shipped to the cities is milk, while in the central and eastern parts butter is the main object.

Contra Costa County is well adapted to poultry raising. Feed can be obtained cheaper than in other sections where the industry is thriving. The central part of the county is only a few hours' drive from Oakland and suburbs. The demand for eggs is always greater than the supply.

The only important mining industry is the coal mines of Mount Diablo, although some little mining for precious metals has been done.

The terminus of the Santa Fé Railroad is located at Richmond, and many substantial improvements in the way of wharves, etc., on a very extensive plan, have been constructed.

The valleys of Contra Costa County are numerous, beautiful and fertile. Ignacio Valley lies at the northwestern foot of Mount Diablo and reaches up to the waters of the Sacramento River at Suisun Bay.

Diablo Valley is separated from Ignacio Valley by Lime Ridge, and runs off southeasterly. It is drained by a small creek which has its source in the mountain ridge. There are about fifty square miles of arable land in the two valleys.

Pacheco Valley lies on the northern and western side of Mount Diablo and extends to Suisun Bay. It is six miles wide and fifteen miles long. It merges almost imperceptibly into Ignacio Valley, and is watered in part by Walnut Creek, the principal stream of the valley.

San Ramon Valley is long and narrow, but beautiful and fertile. Seldom more than a mile wide, it is about twelve miles long.

Alhambra Valley is one of the most picturesque spots in the county, lying south of Martinez. It is about six miles long and a mile wide. It is a grape region, the finest of table and wine grapes being grown there.

San Pablo Valley is the largest valley in the county, and contains over 18,000 acres of arable land. It is on the western side and faces the bay of San Francisco. Having the climate of the bay, it is not a grape and fruit section, but is given to wheat, barley, oats and hay.

Marsh Creek Valley is the first valley cultivated in the county. It is very beautiful, and until recently has been devoted to cattle raising and general farming. Vineyards now show at several points. The earliest green corn to be shipped to market is raised here.

Deer Creek Valley is also in this end of the county and is very attractive.

Briones, Pinole, and Rodeo are smaller valleys, while in the hills are scores of nooks and dells, out of sight, but delightful when found.

The climatic conditions are almost perfect. The rainfall averages about 22 inches yearly and is generally sufficient to produce good crops. Winter crops are light, and the period of low temperature is of short duration.

Along the seventy miles of water front many great manufactories are located, and the presence of railroads and main lines insures a great increase in the number of such. In 1906 the manufactured products exceeded $50,000,000.

The cities, towns and villages are prosperous communities. Concord (population 703), located near the beautiful Ignacio Valley and adjacent to Mount Diablo, is one of the largest shipping points in the county.

Clayton (unincorporated), is one of the oldest towns in the county. Fruits, cereals, stock raising, and dairying afford profitable sources of employment. The section is also noted for its fine vineyards. Large wineries are located here.

Lafayette (unincorporated), is situated three miles west of Walnut Creek, on the finely graded and much traveled "tunnel" road to Oakland, fourteen miles distant.

Other small agricultural towns are Oakley and Knightsen, on the Santa Fé Railroad, and Brentwood and Byron on the Southern Pacific Railroad, around which fruit and vegetable raising and dairying are principal industries. Brentwood is noted for the great wheat and barley crops, and as an alfalfa section.

Antioch has a fine water front, on the San Joaquin River, with forty feet depth at the end of short wharves. Large paper and board mills, an asparagus cannery, and a brick and clay manufactory are located here.

Pittsburg, formerly Black Diamond, an incorporated town (population 2,372), is located at the junction of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. One of the largest redwood lumber plants on the coast is located here, covering one hundred acres. The planing mills, sash and door factory, etc., give employment to hundreds of men. Rubber works, manufacturing rubber hose, belting, etc., brick, dairy and milling companies, canneries, etc., are here in active operation.

Cowell (unincorporated), is a new town and boasts of having one of the greatest cement plants in the world, which employs over one thousand men. It embodies every convenience and feature of value in handling material.

Bay Point (unincorporated), is located on Suisun Bay, with depth of water permitting specially built vessels capable of carrying 2,000,000 feet of lumber to unload at wharves. It is the newest town in the county. Here is located one of the largest lumber plants in the world; chemical works, manufacturing sulphuric acid and chemicals; brass works; box factories, etc.

Selby (unincorporated), is the great plant of the Selby Smelting Company. It receives ores from Colorado, from the Cœur d'Alenes, and from Alaska to South America. The annual output runs into millions of dollars. Shot and shell are also extensively made.

Rodeo, Grant, Stege, and Pinole are prosperous villages, all benefited by large manufacturing establishments near by, employing a great number of people on the fertile farms, on plain and foothills.

At Hercules (population 279), is the great powder plant of the Du Pont Powder Company, manufacturers of high explosives.

Martinez (population 2,500), is the county seat. Located on the Straits of Carquinez and surrounded by hills covered with vines and trees, and with Mount Diablo, whose crest pierces the clouds at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet, in the background, it is one of the most picturesque towns in California. The courthouse is one of the most substantial, modern and beautiful public buildings in the State. Good schools, prosperous banks, and mercantile establishments all attest to the prosperity of the city and adjacent country.

Port Costa (unincorporated) is on the Straits of Carquinez. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has here an oil depot for distribution of fuel oil for the locomotives on the western division of the road. To effect this purpose an oil pipe line of large proportions has been laid at an expense of millions of dollars, from the oil fields in the south.

Crockett and Valona (both unincorporated) are two towns benefited by the work provided by the American and Hawaiian Sugar Refinery, the output of which is about 120,000 tons for the season.

Richmond has an estimated population of 15,000 people with 4,500 registered voters, and has a great future, with a combined industrial pay roll of 3,800 men, and is the western home of the Standard Oil Company, California Wine Association, Pullman Car Shops, Santa Fé terminal railway, Western Pipe and Steel Company, the Enterprise Foundry, California Chair Works, Richmond Pottery Company, California Porcelain Company, Pacific Porcelain Bath Tub Company, Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, Central Brick Company, San Francisco Quarry, Richmond Stone Quarry, the Pullman repair shops, and the Santa Fé repair and machine shops.

At the present time the city is preparing to authorize a bond issue of $1,000,000 for harbor improvement purposes and will have several hundred acres of municipally owned factory sites adjacent to a municipally owned harbor.

Richmond is the center of the porcelain industry on the Pacific coast, and during the past year has had four new industries, two of which are branches of the porcelain and enameling business. One place will be devoted to the manufacture of general porcelain ware and hotel pottery, another one for the manufacture of enamel iron and porcelain bathtubs.

Walnut Creek (unincorporated) is located in San Ramon Valley, on the San Ramon branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Danville (unincorporated), located on San Ramon Creek and on the San Ramon branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a town of about 400 inhabitants, and is about sixteen miles from the county seat.

San Ramon (unincorporated) is the terminus of the spur of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is in the midst of a rich farming country.

The U. S. Census of 1910 gives the number of trees of bearing ages, April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, in Contra Costa County, as follows:

13,429 apples, product 18,494 bushels; 38,812 apricots, product 19,906 bushels; 58,177 plums and prunes, product 54,831 bushels; 39,461 peaches and nectarines, product 38,525 bushels; 68,088 pears, product 75,803 bushels; 2,972,130 grapevines of bearing age, product 32,217,131 pounds; 402 oranges, product 453 boxes; 148 lemons, product 92 boxes; 9,744 olives, product 340,410 pounds; 293 figs, product 16,235 pounds; 209,056 almonds, product 830,112 pounds; 6,148 English walnuts, product 110,088 pounds; 7,258 cherries, product 5,139 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 456,960 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 406,433 acres. The value of all farm property was $31,812,192; domestic animals, poultry and bees $2,052,137; there were 26,529 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $647,877; 11,233 horses and colts, value $1,136,119; 651 mules and colts valued at $78,810; 6,941 swine valued at $44,330; 19,595 sheep, value $73,877; 118,944 poultry of all kinds, value $64,673; and 698 colonies of bees valued at $2,110.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was corn, 263 acres, 6,158 bushels; oats, 1,112 acres, 40,178 bushels; wheat, 12,443 acres, 258,860 bushels; barley, 18,665 acres, 731,970 bushels; dry edible beans, 2,156 acres, 61,498 bushels; potatoes, 12,687 acres, 2,226,695 bushels; alfalfa, 3,477 acres, 8,163 tons; grains cut green for hay, 79,368 acres, 112,478 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 26,856; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 32,562; acreage included in irrigation projects, 32,640; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $90,503.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 8,986; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 8,378; milk produced 4,668,363 gallons; cream sold 53,708 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products $486,884; poultry raised, number 154,332; eggs produced 664,951 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $247,618; number sold or slaughtered, of calves 4,675; of other cattle 6,835; of swine 5,820; of sheep and goats 11,240; receipts from sale of animals $326,350. Value of all crops, 1909, $4,032,054.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Total, $484,923.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 630,025 pounds.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 2, 1857.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,024 square miles.	Population______	2,592	2,408	2,417
County seat, Crescent City.	Population______	907	699	1,114
Population per square mile, 2.4.				

Del Norte is the extreme northwestern county of California and has a coast line of about 35 miles. Crescent City, the county seat and principal harbor, is 280 miles from San Francisco.

Smith and Klamath are the principal streams, the former in the northern and the latter in the southern part of the county. Both are navigable near their mouths to the small ocean-going steamers. Dairying and lumbering are the principal industries. The mountains of the county prospect well in copper and gold-bearing formations.

Crescent City is the chief shipping point. Products usually are sent to the San Francisco market. The county is rich in undeveloped mineral resources. Indications are that a railroad will be built up and down the coast to the county and from the interior.

Fruit raising is beginning to engage the attention of the residents. With transportation facilities, Del Norte is destined to become one of the apple-producing regions of California.

The acreage of patented timber land in this county in 1909, in holdings of not less than 1,000 acres, was about 89,956; held by individuals in tracts of less than 1,000 acres, 36,919. This timber will average from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet to each quarter section.

The manufacture of lumber and shingles is extensively carried on. One firm operates its own mills, camps, stores, steamers and railroads of 12 miles, extending from the camps on Smith River to the mills—one at Lake Earl, three miles from Crescent City; the other in the suburbs of Crescent City. Upwards of three hundred to four hundred men are employed when in full operation. The mill at Lake Earl has a cutting capacity of about 40,000 feet every ten hours. That at Crescent City cuts more than 100,000 feet in ten hours. The output is transported to San Francisco and San Pedro by steam schooners, which make the round trip in a week to ten days. River Valley and the country lying beyond as far as the Oregon line, as well as

In the Elk Valley directly east of Crescent City, in the broadened areas of Smith corner of California.
around Lake Earl and along the grassy bottoms of Klamath River are to be found the agricultural districts of Del Norte County. There are splendid farms, however, scattered in different localities, such as on Rowdy Creek, and along the fringe of the turbulent Pacific, all of which show the fertility and productiveness of this extreme

Dairying has proven a most remunerative calling. There are nine creameries in the county.

An industry of much consequence to the county is that of salmon fishing. Klamath and Smith rivers are bountiful producers of the red-fleshed finny ones, particularly the first-named stream, on the banks of which there is a cannery to deal with the extensive fall catches. Klamath River salmon are far famed for superiority. The salmon pack of one cannery for a year amounted to nearly 6500 cases.

Klamath River is the second largest stream in the State, and much of it, with its mouth, is in Del Norte County.

Another industry which is giving much promise is mining. During past years much valuable ore has been sent out via Crescent City, from finds on the upper tributaries of Smith River and contiguous country. At what is known as Monumental, there is active work progressing on gold property. Copper mines, showing a rich quality of ore, exist in the Low Divide region. The Klamath River, which has yielded so much gold from its bottom and banks in the past half century, is to be dredged for the precious metal a few miles from its mouth.

The county has its free public schools and places of worship. A high school is located at Crescent City, presided over by a corps of efficient teachers. The grammar schools are a credit to the county. The common schools of the county are scattered, to afford educational advantages to every child. The teachers are capable, and the schoolhouses are suitable and substantial structures.

This corner of the great Golden State abounds with delightful scenery incident to its rugged coast, billowy seashore, and interior valleys and mountains. Scores of vacationists from the cities and other populous centers avail themselves annually of the pleasures afforded by Del Norte County, many of them coming by automobile over the lofty and view-inspiring highways. Crescent City beach, for a stretch of five miles to the southward, is one of the finest beaches in the world for bathing, automobiling and driving, being as hard as pavement.

To the north of the city is a rugged and rocky coast, which offers such attractions as Lovers' Rock, Woody Island, and the much-famed Pebble Beach. The streams and mountains of Del Norte furnish as good fishing and hunting as exists in any county of the State.

Del Norte County is connected by telephone with Grants Pass, Oregon, from which point there are wires north and south. From Crescent City there is also a telephone extending to Smith River, where transfer can be had to a line reaching up the coast to Gold Beach and Coos County, Oregon.

Crescent City has a daily mail to and from Grants Pass, Oregon, the nearest point on the Southern Pacific Railway; a thrice-a-week mail to and from Eureka, Humboldt County, and a mail six times a week with Smith River, connecting with points up the coast. A Wells Fargo Express service is also had with the outside, and an efficient county telephone exchange. Transportation to and from Del Norte County is obtained by steamer or stage.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 3,234 apples, product 3,110 bushels; 96 plums and prunes, product 222 bushels; 42 peaches and nectarines, 32 bushels; 129 pears, product 154 bushels; 48 cherries, product 38 bushels. Value of all crops, 1909, $111,952.

It also gives the land area as 655,360 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 35,947 acres. The value of all farm property was $1,770,222; of domestic animals, poultry and bees $192,277; there were 6,857 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $137,380; 441 horses and colts, value $37,265; 1,770 swine valued at $8,451; 1,841 sheep, value $5,063; 465 goats, value $1,245; 3,911 poultry of all kinds, value $2,175, and 78 colonies of bees valued at $223. The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 699,434 pounds; casein, 120,000 pounds.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was, oats, 216 acres, 12,078 bushels; barley, 32 acres, 840 bushels; dry edible beans, 10 acres, 69 bushels; potatoes, 69 acres, 9,800 bushels; alfalfa, 33 acres, 90 tons; grains cut green for hay, 1,509 acres, 3,597 tons.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $2,388; silver, $62; copper, $3,395; total mineral product, 1910, $5,845.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 1,753 square miles.
County seat, Placerville.
Population per square mile, 4.3.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	9,232	8,986	7,492
Population	1,690	1,748	1,914

Elevation, 1,875 feet.

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
1910:	Temperature	101	17	Rainfall	28.16	Snow	9.0
1911:	Temperature	114	18	Rainfall	51.01	Snow	0

El Dorado County is situated in the extreme eastern part of central California, wedged in crosswise between Placer County on the north and Amador on the south. It is bordered on the west by Sacramento County, and on the east by Alpine County, Lake Tahoe and the State of Nevada, and is seventy miles in length from east to west, and about thirty miles in its widest parts. The north and middle forks of the American River separate it from Placer County, and the south fork, rising up in the high Sierra of El Dorado, flows in numerous branches all through the northern and central part of the county. The Cosumnes River rises in the mountains in the eastern part of the county, and with its north, south, and middle forks, waters the entire lower part of its lands. The mountains, rising gradually from its boundary near Sacramento and Placer counties, form numerous valleys and flats and tablelands, which, fertilized by the many streams that run riot through the land, constitute some of the most fertile and productive farms in the State. All that portion of El Dorado that lies between the middle and south forks of the American River is known as the Georgetown Divide, famous in the history of the State as a mining section, and now becoming noted for its agricultural and horticultural possibilities. The western part of the county, beginning as far south as Latrobe and extending north as far as Georgetown, is given over to farming in all its branches, but after an altitude of 3,000 feet is reached there commences one of the most magnificent timber belts in the United States.

The land of El Dorado County is uneven and seldom level. Some of it is formed from the disintegration of granitic rocks and this is a light, warm, sandy loam, very easily tilled and excellent land for certain kinds of fruits, particularly peaches, figs, pears, plums, apples, and cherries. Other land, usually on the comparatively level tops of the divides or ridges, is a decomposed lava (a gray, volcanic rock), often very deep and very easily tilled. It will produce nearly any crop, but should be fertilized as it is not a heavy soil. Most of the lands of the county are produced from the disintegration of the slates and allied rocks and are strong, heavy soils in which clay preponderates. In depth all these soils vary from a few inches to ten and even twenty feet.

The soil, wherever it is of sufficient depth, is not barren, and under proper cultivation it will produce without fertilization all the grains, the garden vegetables, the clovers and alfalfa, besides the various kinds of fruit for which it is particularly adapted. Fertilization, of course, increases the yield as it does everywhere.

All the grains and ordinary field crops grow entirely without irrigation. The crops are planted with the early rains in the fall as the best method, or from that time on till spring, if the farmer is dilatory, and in June or later the crops are harvested. Vineyards of great, vigorous green vines full of luscious grapes grow absolutely without irrigation and often with but little cultivation. The grapes are sweeter and better when not irrigated than with a greater water supply. Fruit trees may be grown either with or without irrigation. If the soil is deep the tendency now is toward growing them by cultivation alone, but the matter is still under investigation, and it is often a question of soil and location. All kinds of clover and alfalfa and the small fruits, as well as vegetable gardens, require irrigation to obtain the best results, owing to the absence of the summer rains.

The water supply for irrigation is derived from springs to a small extent, but mainly from the streams of the county which are branches of the American River on the north and of the Cosumnes River on the south. The water from these larger branches is taken out at various elevations in the mountains by means of ditches from thirty to sixty miles in length, which distribute it for mining in winter and for irrigation in summer over the lands elevated from 1,000 to 3,000 feet. The larger ditches are about six feet wide and three feet deep. They are owned usually by corporations which sell the water to consumers, the price varying with the quantity used and the cost of distribution. Springs abound all over the county, and it is very hard to find 160 acres anywhere above 500 feet of elevation on which one or more good springs are not found. Water can be obtained from wells anywhere.

The mineral deposits of El Dorado County in quartz and gravel are easily accessible on account of the railroad facilities. There is an abundance of wood, water, and electric power. The original deposits were in richness second to none in the world, and these facts will insure a constant investigation and exploration of the mineral belt by those who are specialists in this field of industry. The prosecution of mining side by side with farming, dairying, and fruit growing is helpful to all, for the miner makes a local market for much that the farmer produces, and there is not the slightest conflict between the two industries.

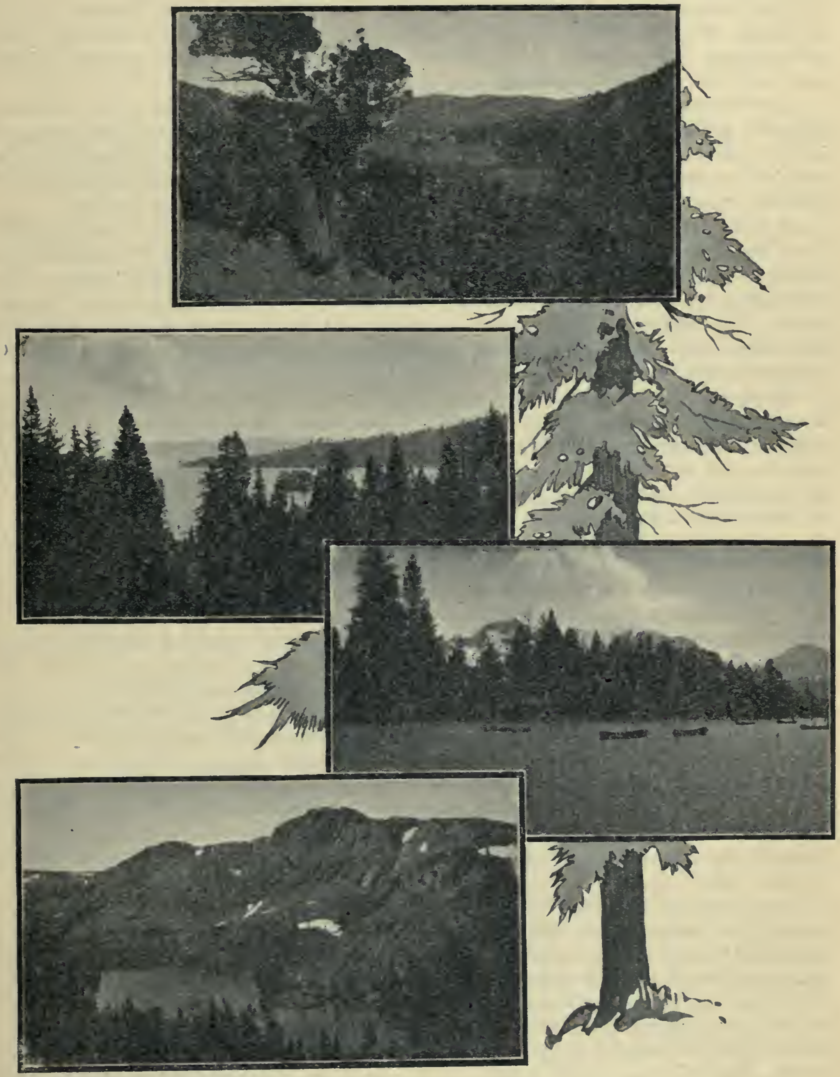
In recent years the production of slate for roofing at the Eureka slate quarries near Kelsey has been an important industry, the slate being of fine quality and a very desirable material for the best grades of roofs.

Copper has been found in the county and the ore worked to a limited extent, and lime is burned and exported from the western side. There are deposits of asbestos, talc, marble, granite, and a lava suitable for building purposes. They may be developed in the future.

Near Placerville, and also at Indian Diggings, deposits of a blue-veined marble exist that await development. The limestone near Placerville is found near the beds of clay and slate, and these have been tested for the manufacture of Portland cement. A first-class cement can be made from these minerals and the only problems to be solved are those of manufacturing and marketing.

The Sierra forests are a very interesting feature of El Dorado County, not particularly in a financial way to the prospective settler, but as an adjunct to his home life. The mountains at elevations of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet are covered with great forests, mainly of coniferous trees, the most remarkable in the world. There is the sugar pine, with its great trunk occasionally ten feet in diameter and 250 feet in height, which is usually found along the mountain ridges and plateaus or benches with its wide-spreading top and great burrs eighteen inches in length. The lumber from this tree is about the finest and most uniform soft wood in the world.

Then there is the Douglass spruce of equal height, but of a more slender habit, which in this latitude seeks the coolness and moisture of the mountain cañons, where it grows in dense clusters with tall, slender spires reaching 200 feet skyward like great needles. Two varieties of the fir and the incense cedar are trees almost equally large, and the yellow pine, second only to the sugar pine in size and the quality of its lumber, furnishes logs from six to eight feet in diameter for the numerous sawmills scattered throughout the forests, which are sending lumber to the outside world in carloads and supplying all local needs.



Mountains and Lakes of El Dorado County.

The timber belt and the still higher regions of the mountains are crossed by many beautiful streams of the clearest and coldest water from the melting snows in which thrive the speckled mountain trout, the delight of hundreds of anglers who enjoy their annual vacation of a few weeks during the warm season when camp life in the mountains at a distance of only thirty miles from their homes is an attraction not at all trivial. The game, comprising bear, deer, grouse, quail, and a host of other animals and birds, adds another interesting feature to the charming life so well depicted by John Muir in his "Mountains of California."

The Alpine lakes of this eastern mountain region, comprising dozens of little sparkling gems less than a mile in length and culminating in size in magnificent Lake Tahoe, indicate some of the picturesque features that may be enjoyed by those who love the beautiful in nature.

At Caldor, on the Diamond and Caldor Railroad, are large and splendidly equipped sawmills, and another company running a railroad line from Placerville up into the heart of the timber district, it is estimated, controls the transportation of two billion feet of lumber. Running through this beautiful region for 57 miles is the state road from Placerville to Lake Tahoe, one of the finest in the State.

Most of the dairying in the county has hitherto been done on the western side from early spring pasturage and with the same herds later in the season from mountain pasturage in the eastern mountains. Clover and alfalfa thrive under irrigation, but only a commencement has been made to utilize these for dairy purposes. The dry season makes the old pasturage method unsatisfactory. It is only in recent years that small cream separators have been substituted for the old-fashioned pan process.

Placerville has a population of about 2,000 people, with the usual business houses and the professional offices of a place of that size. As a supply point it is well equipped. There are five churches and two newspapers, a daily with a weekly edition, and a weekly. A box factory, made necessary by the demand for fruit boxes, ships in carload lots to outside points and also supplies the local market.

During the season of 1910 there were shipped from Placerville 250 carloads of fruit, each weighing 24,000 pounds to the car. The net result to the growers was very profitable, but the profits would or could be almost doubled for each grower if El Dorado County had ten times as many capable orchardists engaged in this industry. They would cause no overproduction, for the entire product of this county is small compared with the great body of fruit from California and other states. El Dorado County fruit reaches its market at its own peculiar season, and this fact and its excellent quality contribute to bring about the high prices obtainable.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 31,929 apples, product 26,529 bushels; 503 apricots, product 786 bushels; 32,764 plums and prunes, product 23,327 bushels; 61,800 peaches and nectarines, product 58,738 bushels; 49,672 pears, product 36,848 bushels; 581,342 grapevines of bearing age, product 4,891,740 pounds; 53 oranges, product 195 boxes; 37 olives, product 4,020 pounds; 587 figs, product 74,060 pounds; 438 almonds, product 3,850 pounds; 880 English walnuts, product 10,855 pounds; 3,259 cherries, product 3,051 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 1,121,920 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 210,881 acres. The value of all farm property was $3,775,358; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $519,497; there were 13,048 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $254,898; 2,544 horses and colts valued at $202,610; 112 mules and colts valued at $10,130; 17 asses and burros, value, $2,895; 2,401 swine valued at $16,502; 3,162 sheep, value, $11,580; 3,315 goats, value, $7,136; 24,308 poultry of all kinds, value, $12,667, and 464 colonies of bees valued at $1,079.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was, corn, 38 acres, 768 bushels; oats, 543 acres, 10,504 bushels; wheat, 193 acres, 3,201 bushels; barley, 50 acres, 884 bushels; potatoes, 113 acres, 18,513 bushels; alfalfa, 407 acres, 824 tons; grains cut green for hay, 7,989 acres, 7,142 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $471,514.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 5,122; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 5,501; acreage included in irrigation projects, 20,264; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $346,939.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $171,304; silver, $967. Total mineral product, 1910, $194,631.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 200,000 pounds.

FRESNO COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 19, 1856.

Land area, 5,950 square miles.
County seat, Fresno (city).
Population per square mile, 12.7.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	32,025	37,862	75,657
Population	10,818	12,470	24,892

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation, 293 feet.	1910: Temperature	110	25	Rainfall	4.88	Snow	0.6
	1911: Temperature	111	24	Rainfall	11.25	Snow	T.

Fresno County, once one of the largest counties in California and still three times as large as the state of Delaware, has been much reduced in size by the creation of two new counties, to which it contributed 2,000 square miles. The heart of the county is a vast plain, intersected by the San Joaquin and Kings rivers and their tributaries. This valley, comprising wonderful farm lands, is protected from the winds by the Coast Range on the west and the lofty Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east. The elevation of the county is lowest below Fresno City, where it drops to 180 feet, while, still within the bounds of the county, the elevation rises to 12,000 in the highest peaks of the Sierra.

Thirty years ago the county was but a part of the arid plains; wheat growing was gambling against the rainfall; sheep roamed over wide areas; and land hardly had a value, so unpromising were the conditions without irrigation. The advent of the irrigating ditch began an era of rough farming, followed in about the eighties by the vineyards and orchards of to-day, and later by the dairy and the alfalfa field.

There are four soil divisions in this county. These are the foothill region, where agriculture was formerly confined to grazing, yet where oranges are now grown; the flat lands of the valley, with the red soils near the hills; the "white ash" soil of the plains; and the bottom or alluvial lands along the rivers. The foothill land on the east side of the valley is what is known as "dry bog." It is soft and spongy under foot like reclaimed swamp land, of a rich chocolate color, and in this part of the county is found some of the finest orange land in the State. The red soils near the hills are characteristic of large areas in California, and simply indicate the presence of iron oxides. They are productive lands everywhere and often of great depth. The white ash lands are found well out on the plains toward the Kings River, rich in potash, phosphate and an abundance of lime; they are good producers. The bottoms are sedimentary, and, of course, very fertile.

Here, one is very dry and the other moderately wet. The rainfall averages eight to ten inches annually, and comes at irregular intervals during the winter, seldom lasting more than two or three days at a time. The summer heat is looked for and does not fail. Upon it great industries rest—the orchards, the vineyard, the orange grove and even the alfalfa field. The California climate insures the life and thrift of both tree and vine, while the long growing season, the abundance of sunshine and the adequacy of sun heat promote size, beauty, and quality of fruit. It is quality that sells this fruit in markets across the continent, and the quality is due to climate. Climate makes the raisin industry of this country, and the sweet wine of the region comes from the sun developing sugar in the grape.

As regards irrigation, California holds the first place of any state in the Union, and of all the counties in California, Fresno leads in irrigation. There are in this county some 400,000 acres under irrigation, and its value to the producer is shown by the fact that in 1910 California contributed to the agricultural output fully $100,000,000 more than the average of all the states of the Union.

In telling of the products of this great county one must begin with the grain farm. Grain, once one of the greatest interests in the county, is now becoming overshadowed by orchards and vineyards, but is still a large interest, from 8,000 to 10,000 acres being sown to grain. There are great possibilities in truck farming. Melons are successfully grown and return big profits from small areas, while all kinds of vegetables thrive amazingly in the warm air under the stimulus of water and cultivation.

Alfalfa is the great forage plant, well known in the Middle West, but of extreme value in California. Here from five to six weeks produces a crop, and the season's yield an acre runs from eight to twelve tons in some localities. It is a matter of skill getting a good stand and caring for it in the right way. The crop itself is one of the most valuable known, having one third more nutriments a ton than clover and timothy. As all kinds of stock eat it greedily, it is amazingly prolific, and instead of exhausting actually improves the soil for other crops. The swift succession of crops and their nutritive value make alfalfa and the dairy a great combination. The dairyman will estimate the value of a mild climate, of cows in the field all winter, of the health of the stock kept in the open on green feed, and of the certain yield of hay fields under irrigation; he will reckon the relative value of alfalfa, the yield of milk, and the advantage of cheap production of root crops that may remain in the ground and be fed as needed. In 1898 this county produced less than 300,000 pounds of butter; two years later it had more than doubled, while two years later, 1911, it had grown to 3,803,644 pounds.

The raisin industry in California began in Fresno and has increased to such an extent that Fresno County now produces four times as many raisins as any other county in the State. Spain held the lead of the world in raisin production and had for centuries until eighteen years ago, when Fresno County passed her and has been increasing the difference ever since.

Sweet winemaking is also an important industry, and the wine made here equals the finest in Europe. What is estimated as the largest winery in the world is situated at Calwa, just outside of Fresno, the county seat. The output for the Fresno vineyards in 1910 was: Port, 3,300,000 gallons; sherry, 1,950,000; Angelica, Muscat, Tokay and Malaga, 7,000,000 gallons.

Several thousand acres in this county are devoted to table grapes, the finest varieties being the Malaga and the Emperor. These are very large and handsome, one a translucent green, the other a rich purple. They grow in great clusters of several pounds each, are firm and "meaty," shipping well and reaching eastern markets in perfect condition. The seedless grapes, Sultana and Thompson, are great favorites and bring very high prices.

The majority of the deciduous fruit of Fresno county is dried or canned and is one of the chief industries. Standard fruits go to the cannery or to the open market, and the surplus is dried in the sun. The peach is the great orchard fruit and is of large size, excellent flavor and color. Apricots, prunes, plums are all plentiful, and these orchards are surrounded by figs which do better growing by the roadsides than in orchard form. The latter are vigorous and require little care, are allowed to drop and are then gathered and dried. The extent of the canning industry can be seen in these figures, 12,200 tons being put up in the year 1910.

The olive is being planted to a great extent every year in this county. For pickling and oil, the California olive is unexcelled, and is rapidly displacing the Italian olive for oil on account of being put up under more sanitary conditions and for its greater purity. The output of Fresno and other California olive oil has never equaled the demand, inasmuch as wherever tried it quickly replaces the imported oil.

The orange belt of the county at present is in the edge of the eastern foothills about Mount Campbell. In this region the soil is a red clay highly charged with iron and mixed with humus or vegetable matter, and is locally known as "dry bog." Here the groves are about perfect, and the fruit is excellent. No frost invades this district nor destructive winds, and no smut or scale insects are known. The fruit ripens early, from two to four weeks earlier than in other parts of California, and this is due to the dry air and remoteness from the ocean. Lemons, too, are grown in this section and are ripening from September to Christmas. The growing of oranges and lemons is a delightful business—clean, profitable, steady, and untroubled year by year.

This county is thought of as a farmer's county, and its vineyards and orchards fill the eye and glorify the landscape, but there is much wealth in the hills and under the crust of the baked earth out in the foothills where the farmer has not yet ventured. Little has been done to develop the wealth that is known to exist in the rich mineral deposits. Among these unexplored assets of the county are gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, bismuth, chrome, magnesite and building stone of a fine quality.

The famous oil fields of Coalinga are in Fresno County, well toward its western borders. In 1907 the yield from Coalinga oil fields was one twentieth of the supply from the United States and one thirtieth of the world's supply. The oil territory that has been proven covers thirty square miles, and it will require a generation to drill and exploit the field. The product in 1910 was 44,000 barrels daily, sent to tidewater by five pipe lines, a distance of 108 miles over the Coast Range to Monterey and 198 miles north to Port Costa on the Carquinez Straits. The capacity of the lines is 98,000 barrels daily. A year ago the daily product was valued at $27,940, or upwards of $10,000,000 yearly. Single wells are producing from 2,000 to 4,300 barrels daily. This oil field is on the edge, almost in the midst, of rich agricultural lands that only need water to make them productive. The value of this product to California is very great. Oil has replaced coal in engines and stimulated manufactures in every direction, and its greatest results are yet to be shown. Important as is agriculture, it requires factories to make a dense population, and a cheap fuel is indispensable if manufactures are to be successful.

In the Great Vineyards of Fresno County

The eastern side of the county, climbing to the summit of the Sierra, takes in a large forest belt and gives rise to a great lumber industry valued at $2,500,000 yearly. From various points in this section one looks down upon shimmering valleys and realizes anew the beauty of Fresno's situation under these snowy peaks. Here, in national preserves, are the world famous Big Trees, or *Sequoia gigantea*, which tourists from all over the world come to see and devotees of camp life pitch their tents near by and enjoy the mild temperature of the mountains. The mountain streams abound in trout, and the streams in the valley have salmon, black bass, and catfish. The mountain cañons have deer, bear, and mountain lion; the valley and foothills, doves and quail. In the fields and by the streams ducks and wild geese are plentiful. The outdoor life never suffers in midsummer from sudden change of temperature or from sudden storms.

Fresno, the county seat, stands in the exact center of the San Joaquin Valley, and a monument erected on the west side of the city records the fact that it also stands in the exact center of the State of California. It has kept pace with the marvelous growth and development of the county, which has now an output exceeding forty million dollars annually. As a center of the valley it has two transcontinental railways, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé. The first named has two main lines, one down the east side and one down the west side of the valley, converging here and there, expanding again for more than a hundred miles. A cross line covers the width of the valleys from the east side of Exeter to the west side at Coalinga and Alcalde. A branch line is also operated to Friant, northeast from Fresno. Electric lines run to all parts of the city, and an interurban line penetrates several miles into the county, with others in course of construction. The city has 106 miles of streets, and forty-four miles of sewers. The city hall is a new building costing $75,000. The courthouse and grounds are officially valued at $1,000,000. A free public library was completed in 1904 at a cost of $30,000 and has about 12,000 volumes. The total park area is large. It represented, until recently, 121 acres, since which time six new parks, or playgrounds, have been added. The bonded indebtedness of $250,000 has been increased by $60,000 to pay for it. Its school system embraces the usual grades, including grammar and high schools, with good buildings and a well-equipped teaching corps. The school structures are well lighted and have up-to-date equipments generally, and they are well situated. There is a total of fourteen schools. Seven playgrounds, besides the five parks, indicate the value placed upon childhood in this Western community and an intelligent appreciation of out-of-door air. The city is healthy, with a low death rate.

Fresno has increased its factories and the output of its various establishments about three hundred per cent in the last ten years. An example of manufacturing is that of by-products from the raisin industry.

Adjoining the city of Fresno on the south is the large plant of California Products Company, occupying twenty acres of its own ground, and employing elaborate machinery and twenty to thirty men in manufacturing the hitherto waste by-products of the raisin seeding and packing industry into commercial products. The grape sugar of the raisin waste is distilled for brandy, and the washed, dried and cured raisin seed from the seeding plants is ground and pressed for oil which is used for paints and in the manufacture of fine soaps; the oilcake residue is used whole or ground for cattle feed. Nothing is wasted. The plant is unique, being the only one of its kind.

Coalinga, the oil city. This thriving little city is sixty miles in a direct line west and south of Fresno. Oil was found here in 1896, and a town of about 5,000 people is wholly supported by oil. There is a large tributary population in the field adjacent to the town.

Two solid banks with large deposits are here; three churches have been built and a fourth is under way; a fine two-story grammar school of brick and a high school of concrete in Mission style of architecture represent an outlay of about $100,000. There is a gas plant and an ice plant, and a complete water system.

Kerman. This young town is sixteen miles west of Fresno, on the west side main line of the Southern Pacific. It stands in the midst of a tract of 26,000 acres, much of which is superior land and is under cultivation by eastern settlers. This colony is but five years old, yet there are more than 12,000 acres in the hands of individual owners, with good houses, improved grounds, and growing crops of alfalfa, corn, milo maize, Egyptian corn, vineyard and orchard trees.

Clovis is a fine little town spread over a territory at once an agricultural center and a place of manufacturing. The town stands in the midst of very rich land, which is rapidly growing productive.

Selma is an attractive town of 2,500 people, is on the main line of the Southern Pacific, fifteen miles south of Fresno. In the midst of a rich body of agricultural lands and surrounded by fields of alfalfa, orchards, and vineyards, the town is a substantial one.

Reedley is situated on the banks of Kings River, close to the foothills on the east side line of the Southern Pacific. The Santa Fé also touches the town, and from this point runs a branch to Wahtoke and beyond in the vineyard and orange district about Mount Campbell.

Sanger is a mill town, being connected by flume with mills in the mountains from which comes the rough lumber to be worked up for structural and other uses. It is peculiar in this that it is a manufacturing town in the midst of farms, orchards, and vineyards. It has a population of 1,000, and is surrounded by a large area of most excellent land. The combination of factory and farm life insures prosperity.

Fowler is an important fruit center, quite embowered among trees and vines. It is a large shipping point for fruit in a fertile section, early settled, and is a well ordered and progressive community.

Kingsburg is beyond Selma, on the Southern Pacific in the southern part of Fresno County.

In Raisin City district, Raisin City, one of the youngest towns in the county, is located on the Southern Pacific, about nine miles airline southwest of Fresno, the county seat, and is surrounded by a very large tract of agricultural and horticultural lands.

Laton is a colony town about ten years old, situated on the Santa Fé and at the junction of a local road called the Laton and Western Railroad.

Mendota and Firebaugh are stations on the west side line of the Southern Pacific in a stock region and a region of general farms.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 32,097 apples, product 34,505 bushels; 186,823 apricots, product 206,536 bushels; 66,926 plums and prunes, product 139,252 bushels; 2,277,314 peaches and nectarines, product 2,727,978 bushels; 13,356 pears, product 7,548 bushels; 40,687,207 grape vines of bearing age, product 611,253,961 pounds; 85,781 oranges, product 92,640 boxes; 12,389 lemons, product 10,083 boxes; 72.788 olives, product 655.302 pounds; 120,124 figs, product 15,898,146 pounds; 7,390 almonds, product 56,472 pounds; 634 English walnuts, product 7,991 pounds, and 2,729 cherries.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was butter, 3,803,644 pounds, and cheese, 54,904 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 3,808,000 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,106,616 acres. The value of all farm property was $92,583,058; of domestic animals, poultry and bees $7,356,409; there were 127,625 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $3,258,420; 25.009 horses and colts, value $2.583.216; 3,979 mules and colts, value $534,660; 101 asses and burros, value $34,883; 33,150 swine valued at $230,325; 142,011 sheep, value $555,057; 4,558 goats, value $8,485; 213,108 poultry of all kinds, value $116,504, and 9,242 colonies of bees valued at $34,859.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was corn, 1.422 acres, 37,726 bushels; oats, 1,554 acres, 20.027 bushels; wheat, 7,829 acres, 97.391 bushels; barley, 32,132 acres, 694.234 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 1,689 acres, 37,506 bushels; dry edible beans, 9 acres, 155 bushels; potatoes, 218 acres, 23,891 bushels; alfalfa, 47,776 acres, 167.217 tons; grain cut green for hay, 44,159 acres, 43,863 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $7,991,187.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 402.318; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 560,326; acreage included in irrigation projects, 633,652; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $1,898,460.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 19,988; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 11,637; milk produced, 5,908.174 gallons; cream sold, 84,594 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $767,828; poultry raised, number, 266,221; eggs produced, 1,267,840 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $419,265; value of wool and mohair produced, $109,982; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 7,930; of other cattle, 22,442; of swine, 24,140; of sheep and goats, 42,286; receipts from sale of animals, $1,324,168; value of honey and wax produced, $33,356.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $3,373; silver, $2,980; copper, $61,999; petroleum, 18,651,470 barrels, value $9,277,241. Total mineral product, 1910, $9,505,699.

GLENN COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 11, 1891.

Land area, 1,259 square miles.
County seat, Willows (town).
Population per square mile, 5.7.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	-----	5,150	7,172
Population	1,176	893	1,139

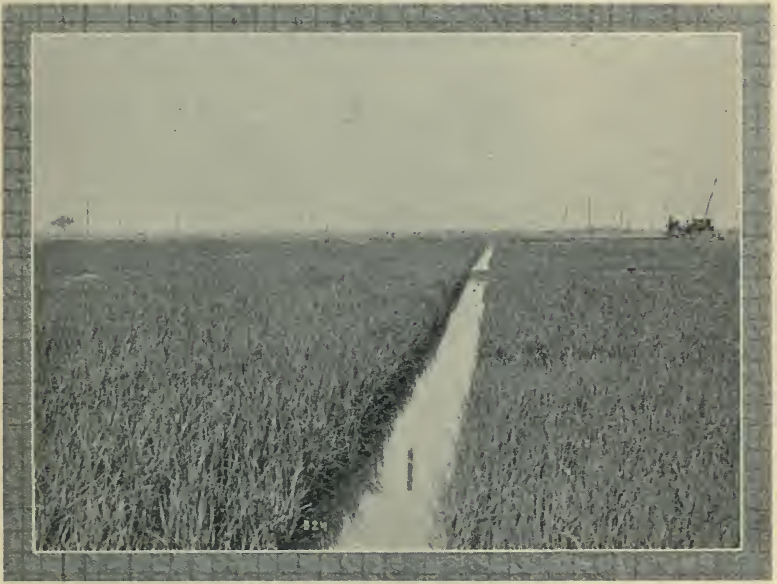
			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	109	25	Rainfall	11.08	Snow	0
136 feet.	1911:	Temperature	109	23	Rainfall	18.42	Snow	0.5

Glenn County lies in the heart of the great Sacramento Valley, nearly all on the west side of the Sacramento River, eighty miles from the city of Sacramento and one hundred and forty-five miles from San Francisco. On the east it is bounded by Butte County, on the south by Colusa, on the west by Lake and Mendocino, and on the north by Tehama. It is thirty miles wide by an average of about fifty miles long, and contains nearly one million acres.

All of the eastern half of the county lies in the valley proper, and therefore is level and adapted to farming and fruit growing; but beginning about midway between its eastern and western boundaries it becomes broken by ranges of low foothills, which rise higher and higher the farther west they occur till finally they become the Coast Range Mountains. Much of this lower foothill land is regularly cropped in small grain, and a great deal of it is splendidly adapted to the growing of fruits and nuts, but for the greater part it is suitable for grazing purposes only. In the mountain region, while there are numerous small, narrow valleys extremely fertile and highly productive, and many mountain ridges and levels where some of the finest apples in the world are grown, much the larger part of it is even less suitable for farming than the foothills, for which reason this section also is given over to stock raising. These mountains are finely forested with merchantable timber as a rule, with huge cedars and firs and pines.

The county's only river is the navigable Sacramento, by which all but the southeast corner is separated from Butte County. But it has numerous smaller streams, the principal one being Stony Creek, which rises in the Coast Range and flows northeasterly across the county into the Sacramento. By these streams the county is drained, and from them, including the Sacramento River, is taken the water for the great irrigation projects.

The soils of Glenn County may be classified under the following three general headings: light and sandy, in places approaching gravelly; heavy black loam; and light sandy silt. The first is composed of particles of rock worn away and washed down from the mountains, mingled with decayed vegetable matter; it occurs throughout the mountain and foothill regions, and over the floor of the great valley to a considerable distance from the foothills, and also in the northern and northeastern parts of the county, where for untold ages Stony Creek has poured out its wash, in places up to the very banks of the Sacramento River. Plant roots easily penetrate this soil to a great depth, for which reason it is ideal for alfalfa and all kinds of fruit trees. Eastward from the foothills, and southward from Stony Creek, the soil gradually grows heavier, shading into the black loam, which occurs over a large area lying nearer the Sacramento River. This soil is richer than the light, sandy kind, but somewhat more difficult of cultivation owing to the admixture of clay in its composition. It is especially fine for sugar beets and alfalfa, while the grains, many of the fruits, and all the berries and vegetables flourish upon it; where it is properly drained, oranges, lemons and all the other fruits will grow to perfection. The sandy silt is a deposit of the Sacramento, and therefore is found in a strip along the river about half a mile wide clear across the county, and on both sides of the river where the southeastern corner of the county extends to its east side. In this perfect soil everything will attain a perfection of growth and yield not to be reached anywhere else, except in similar soil.

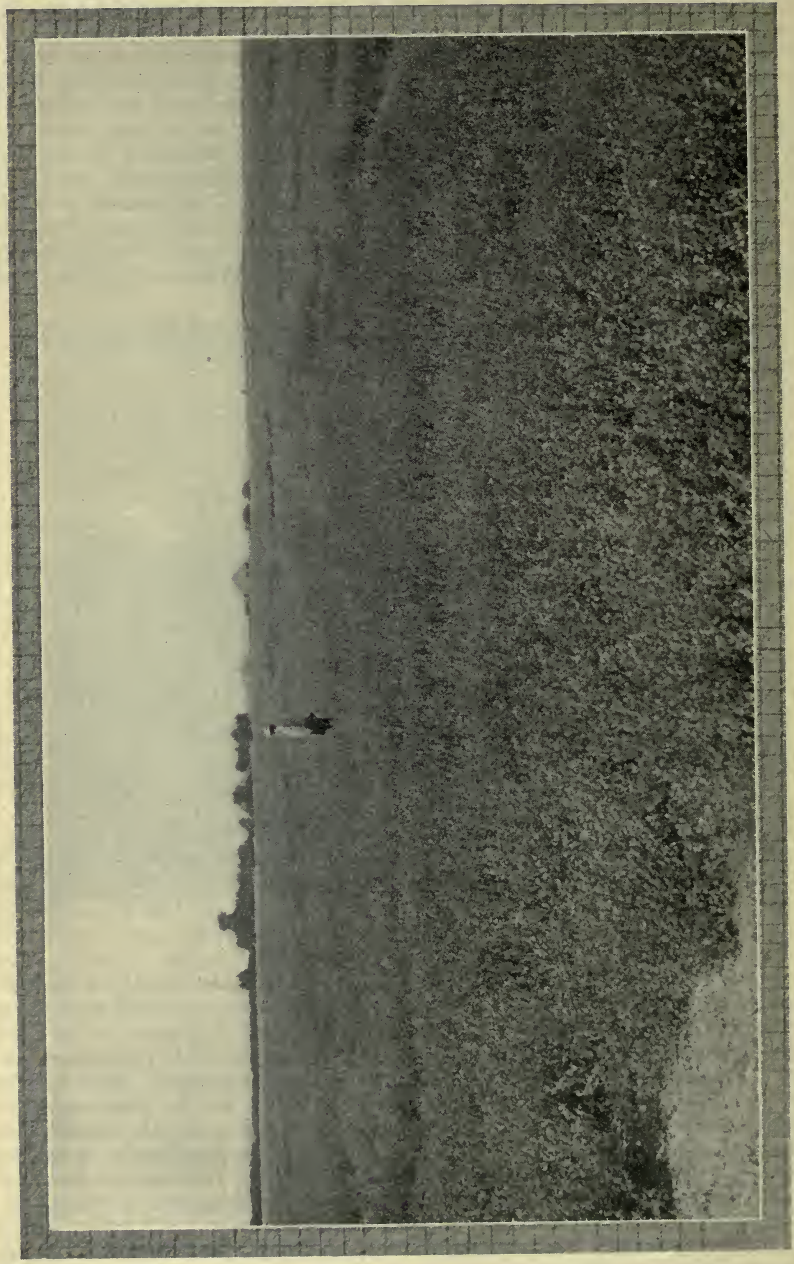


Rice Fields near Willows, Glenn County.

Where oranges and lemons are never hurt by the winter, it is readily seen that there is no winter in the sense of a season of cold, freezing weather. Now and then a snow will whiten the higher hills and mountains about, and on these occasions a light frost may be expected down in the valley. As a matter of fact, winter means merely the cooler season, and the season during which the rains come. Sometimes there is a good shower as late as May, but from then till October, and frequently till the middle of November, not a drop of rain need be expected.

Until all the land has been brought under irrigation, wheat will continue to be one of Glenn County's principal products. Its yield here is from fifteen to forty bushels to the acre. Barley is in the same class with wheat. The yield is from fifteen to fifty bushels to the acre.

Alfalfa planted in April or May, at which season there is enough moisture in the ground to bring it up and support it till it is large enough to irrigate, will be ready



Alfalfa, the Great Wealth Producer of the Great Valleys.

for mowing the first crop about the 15th of July, and should yield that year a total of from one to five tons per acre.

Throughout the county there are numerous areas which have for a long time been irrigated from the streams, independent of the large irrigation systems now established here, and there are other areas of perhaps equal extent where the land is naturally sub-irrigated, and upon these spots alfalfa has been grown from the beginning. Its yield depends upon both the fertility and the nature of the soil, as well as upon the correctness and sufficiency of the irrigation of the land, for which reason the six crops it produces in the year range in total from eight to fourteen tons of hay per acre.

Both the heavy black loam and the strip of silt along the Sacramento River are finely adapted to sugar beets. These soils, where correctly cultivated, will bring from twenty to twenty-five tons of beets to the acre, averaging twenty per cent saccharine; and the price paid for beets by the sugar mill at Hamilton, in the northeast corner of the county, rarely ever is less than $5.00 per ton. This mill has a capacity of eight hundred tons of beets daily.

In 1910 Glenn County produced 210,000 pounds of broomcorn. Like sugar beets, this crop thrives best on the black loam and along the river. The yield is about one thousand pounds to the acre, and the price at which the crop of 1910 sold was about $100 per ton.

While hops grow luxuriantly here, yielding heavy crops of the highest class hops, the scant and uncertain supply of farm labor in the county has made it unwise to attempt the growing of this crop in the past on a commercial scale. In the future, however, it is going to be found highly profitable. Potatoes will bring two crops to the year. In the silty soil along the river they do not require irrigation, though the best results are to be obtained with irrigation. The yield for the two crops is from eight to fifteen tons to the acre.

Onions grow as a field crop. In the silt along the river, where they thrive the best, the yield is from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds to the acre; and there is a ready market for all that are grown at about two cents per pound.

Cantaloupes begin to ripen about June 7th, and watermelons about June 15th. Heavy crops of finely flavored melons of both kinds can be grown for the market with good profits.

While other field crops have not been grown to any extent, it was because of the uncertainty of the labor supply, and not because they could not be raised with profit. Corn, Egyptian corn, Kaffir corn, all kinds of seeds including alfalfa seed, and all the berries flourish here. The small farmer doing his own work will solve the question of which one of them will bring the greatest profit.

All the vegetables grow finely here. Especially is this true of the strip of silt along the river, where many of them do not require irrigation. For this reason, and because of the convenient transportation to the markets provided by the boats plying on the river, this region is destined to become the location of many a profitable truck garden.

Nowhere in the world will oranges grow to a larger size and more beautiful color, and nowhere are they sweeter or more delicious in flavor. Moreover, they ripen early and can be placed on the market at the season when the highest prices prevail. The other citrus fruits, lemons, grapefruit, and the lime, will thrive where the orange will. This industry is now being exploited in an extensive way, a $10,000,000 corporation, "The James Mills Citrus Fruit Company," having taken over more than 20,000 acres, which acreage is being planted to oranges and lemons. The olive has been found highly profitable in California. There are trees growing all over the valley part of this county, free from disease, thrifty and bringing heavy crops. Peaches and all other deciduous fruits are grown profitably, for both the soil and climate are adapted to them. Prunes are even more profitable. Pears and apricots are as desirable as peaches.

Grapes are grown as successfully as in any other part of the State, and all the varieties known to California, including both the beautiful Flame Tokay so highly prized for the table, and the celebrated Muscat, thousands of tons of which are converted into raisins in California every year. Because of the large profits derived from grapes, this is going to become one of the county's big crops in the near future.

Apples are grown at present only in the mountain region in the western part of the county. In that section the trees bear abundant crops of beautiful fruit.

Figs, especially the variety known here as the Calimyrna, which was imported several years ago from Smyrna, bring large profits to their growers.

Cherries are grown successfully and almonds have been grown commercially on a comparatively large scale, since the almond does not require irrigation to yield large profits.

English walnuts, grafted in black walnut stock, do well. A walnut grove is not only a most profitable investment, but also a permanent one, for the limit of life of the walnut tree in California has not yet been discovered.

Large areas have recently been planted to eucalyptus.

Because of its ideal climate the man of limited means can do no better for himself than by planting his land to alfalfa and acquiring a herd of dairy cows. Dairying under such conditions is an extremely profitable business. The cows do not need to be housed except for a few days when it rains, and the rapid and persistent growth of alfalfa provides excellent pasture and hay in abundance. There are three creameries in the county, which buy all the cream produced.

The warm dry spring and summer makes poultry raising very profitable. Thousands of turkeys are raised every year.

The western or mountainous half of the county is given over to stock raising, and in the valley region this is a highly important and remunerative industry. To feed and fatten, the output creates a lively demand for all the hay that is grown in the valley region.

While many things, as has been shown, can be grown here with profit without irrigation, the fact remains that nearly everything can be grown much more profitably with irrigation, and this governs very largely the prices one must pay for land, though nearness to the towns and transportation facilities, degree of fertility, etc., enter into it to as great an extent as elsewhere. In the valley region, land without water for irrigation can be bought for from $25 to $200 an acre, the higher figure being asked for land in the silt belt along the river. Every kind of fruit, except the citrus fruits, will grow nearly as well without irrigation as with it. In the mountain region there are several extremely rich little valleys where irrigated land now in cultivation is offered as cheap as $20 per acre, but these valleys lie at a distance from transportation facilities. In the valley region, which contains both the river and the railroad, irrigated land is held at from $100 to $400 an acre. All the land is cleared and ready for cultivation.

The land included in the Government's Reclamation Service project, about 14,000 acres, lies in the northern part of the county. This land unimproved is selling at from $100 to $150 an acre; seeded to alfalfa and otherwise improved, it is held as high as $400 per acre. The Government does not own any of it. Under the law, the Government can not furnish water to one person for more than 160 acres, and all who obtain water from this project must reside on the land or in the immediate neighborhood.

The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, or the Kuhn Project as it is better known, takes its water from the Sacramento River in the northeast corner of the county, whence a huge canal conveys it southeasterly to and beyond the county's southern border. From this canal more than 100,000 acres in Glenn County will be irrigated when all the lateral ditches have been completed, of which 30,000 acres now are ready for settlement. Of this land 70,000 acres are owned by the Sacramento Valley Irrigation Company, all of which will be offered for sale as fast as it is made ready for irrigation.

Another irrigation project is known as Carson Colony Number Two. It is located on the east bank of the Sacramento River near Butte City, in the southeast corner of the county. Here are 1,300 acres of the rich silt land which the colony company is planting in English walnuts, to be sold in tracts of ten acres each. Close by is the California Farm Products Company with 1,000 acres of the same kind of land, which is being set to Calimyrna figs, and sold in tracts of five acres. Elsewhere in the valley there are two smaller projects which intend to obtain water for irrigation from wells. For this purpose, a well from seventy to one hundred feet will be sunk on each forty-acre tract, the water to be pumped out by either gasoline engine or electricity from the power line traversing the valley. There are large areas of dry land in the county which can be irrigated in this manner.

Willows, the county seat, is situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad not far from the center of the valley region. This is a bustling, growing town; the population in 1910 was 1,139. It has electric lights and power, city water, and is sewered. There are five hotels, five churches, a bank, a daily newspaper, two garages, two planing mills, and a cold storage plant and creamery. One of the county's high schools is located here.

Orland also is situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the northern part of the county. It is a growing town.

Hamilton is situated in the northeast corner of the county on the bank of the Sacramento River. This is the northern terminus of the Northern Electric Railway, and also of the Southern Pacific's branch line from Orland. Here is located the great beet-sugar mill, which gives employment to nearly six hundred men in the mill and on its beet farm. The population is 500.

Germantown is a place of about 200 population, situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the center of the valley region. Butte City, situated on the east bank of the Sacramento River in the southeast corner of the county, lies in the heart of the rich, silty belt. The population here about equals Germantown. Norman is a railroad station of the Southern Pacific, and a post office, in the southern part of the county. Elk Creek is a small place back in the foothills; it is the center of a number of small but very rich foothill farms.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 4,617 apples, product 4,909 bushels; 6,830 apricots, product 2,310 bushels; 24,860 plums and prunes, product 8,559 bushels; 6,420 peaches and nectarines, product 3,175 bushels; 1,655 pears, product 1,500 bushels; 20,416 grapevines of bearing age, product 145,300 pounds; 4,860 oranges, product 1,704 boxes; 593 lemons, product 432 boxes; 445 olives, product 14,290 pounds; 879 figs, product 63,235 pounds; 25,739 almonds, product 61,055 pounds; 220 English walnuts, product 3,617 pounds; 78 cherries, product 48 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 805,760 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 491,198 acres. The value of all farm property was $16,581,419; of domestic animals, poultry and bees $1,655,651; there were 16,214 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $365,093; 3,946 horses and colts, value $357,207; 3,362 mules and colts valued at $407,327; 18,310 swine valued at $106,475; 111,363 sheep, value $363,893; 2,813 goats, value $5,976; 50,336 poultry of all kinds, value $30,715; and 420 colonies of bees valued at $1,340.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was corn, 671 acres, 21,999 bushels; oats, 1,283 acres, 32,620 bushels; wheat, 17,541 acres, 232,911 bushels; barley, 53,513 acres, 1,002,587 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 162 acres, 4,972 bushels; potatoes, 24 acres, 1,435 bushels; alfalfa, 3,211 acres, 10,848 tons; grains cut green for hay, 20,824 acres, 25,332 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,350,910.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 5,661; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 16,804; acreage included in irrigation projects, 220,664; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $1,519,561.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,514; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced 2,301; milk produced, 829,791 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $60,676; eggs produced, 252,286 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $110,010; wool fleeces shorn, 131,612; value of wool and mohair produced, $101,749; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,129; of other cattle, 6,639; of swine, 9,520; of sheep and goats, 31,967; receipts from sale of animals, $413,709.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911. was 285,105 pounds.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

Date of creation, May 12, 1853.

Land area, 3,634 square miles.
County seat, Eureka.
Population per square mile, 9.3.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	23,469	27,101	33,857
Population	4,858	7,327	11,845

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation, 64 feet.	1910:	Temperature	74	28	Rainfall	29.65	Snow	0
	1911:	Temperature	73	30	Rainfall	29.85	Snow	0.1

Humboldt County is situated nearly in the extreme northwestern part of California, the northernmost point being about thirty-two miles from the southern boundary of Oregon, from which it is separated by Del Norte County. Its southern boundary is the parallel of 40 degrees north latitude, making its length north and south about 108 miles, with a width averaging about 35 miles. In physical features it is a mountainous district, with over a hundred miles of coast line and a commodious harbor nearly midway therein.

Along or near the coast is the redwood belt—a dense and almost continuous forest extending through the entire length of the county north and south, with a varying width averaging some ten miles. To some extent included in this belt, but principally to the eastward thereof, are considerable forests of pine, oak, spruce, fir, alder, and madrone, making up an area nearly equal to that of the redwood. Still farther to the eastward, and also in lesser degree within this forest region, are large tracts of bald hills covered with native grasses, which furnish the best of grazing lands. The lands of the county are classified as follows:

Timber land area	900,000 acres
Denuded forest (stump land)	77,000 acres
Cultivable land area	500,000 acres
Grazing land area	600,000 acres
Marsh land area	31,285 acres
Mineral land area	125,000 acres
Waste land area	11,195 acres
Total	2,244,480 acres

The redwood forests are estimated to have originally covered 538,000 acres. About 77,000 acres of this have been cut, leaving 461,000 acres still standing. Estimating this timber at 100,000 feet of lumber products per acre, there is still an untouched reserve of 46,000,000,000 feet of redwood lumber. At the present rate of manufacture, about 350,000,000 feet annually, this supply would last more than a century.

Along the streams are considerable bodies of maple, pepperwood (California laurel), alder, cottonwood, etc., all of which possess considerable commercial value.

The county is well watered by numerous small rivers which, rising in the east and south, flow in a generally northwesterly direction to the ocean. The most important of these streams is Eel River, which enters the southeastern part of the county in two branches, which, flowing northwesterly for about thirty miles, unite and continue as the main Eel River about forty miles, to enter the ocean some seven miles south of Humboldt Bay. Mad River is a considerable stream, flowing entirely across the county in a northwesterly direction to the ocean a few miles north of Humboldt Bay. The Trinity and Klamath rivers traverse the northern portion of the county, the latter entering the ocean one mile north of the northern boundary line. The Mattole River, Bear River, Vanduzen River, Elk River, Maple Creek, and Redwood Creek are all considerable streams with the same general northwesterly direction, and, with their branches, furnish drainage waterways for the abundant rainfall of the region. Along all these streams are numerous small valleys of land unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, and Eel River, Mad River, and Mattole River drain considerable areas of surprising productiveness.

Vegetables of all kinds grow to an enormous size, and are of excellent quality.

Fruit in endless variety, and the best in quality, may be produced anywhere throughout the county.

The rainy season usually begins in October and ends in April, but the rainfall is by no means continuous, and much of the time throughout the winter the weather is as pleasant as in midsummer.

Humboldt Bay is fourteen miles in length, and from one half mile to four miles in width. It has a tidal area of 28 miles, and 35 lineal miles of navigable channels. It is situated near the center of the coast line of Humboldt County, and extends nearly parallel therewith, being separated from the ocean by two narrow peninsulas of sand. Being so completely landlocked, this harbor is of the utmost importance to a coast so barren of good harbors as is the Pacific; but its usefulness has in the past been seriously impaired by shifting sand bars which obstructed its entrance, and by the shallowness of some of its inner channels. In 1889 the Federal Government began improving the entrance to the harbor by extending two jetties of rock, one on each side of the channel, so as to confine the waters to a permanent way. This work was completed in September, 1899, at a cost of more than two million dollars, and has resulted, according to the report of the United States engineer in charge (for the fiscal year 1898-99), in maintaining a "24-foot least depth of channel, fully 1,350 feet wide, on the bar." A survey made in 1903 showed the least depth of water in the channel to be in excess of 30 feet at low tide; by 1905 this had decreased to 27 feet, and in September, 1907, a survey found the channel depth reduced to 22½ feet, and led the engineers to recommend the restoration of the jetties at an estimated cost of $1,037,400. In 1910 Congress adopted this project, and appropriated $150,000 for the first year's work. In 1911 the sum of $170,000 was appropriated, and the project placed upon the continuing contract list, insuring its completion. Work on the south jetty was begun in March, 1912, and is now being steadily carried forward.

There has been expended $214,000 in dredging the inner channels of the bay, and $15,000 additional was appropriated in 1911 for this purpose.

Humboldt Bay is 339 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia River, and 216 miles north of San Francisco Bay. Regular communication with San Francisco is furnished by steamers making frequent and regular trips.

From five to ten steam schooners are engaged with more or less regularity in the lumber, freight, and passenger trade, making round trips about every eight days, and five to ten other steam schooners are engaged in the lumber trade, nearly all of which have accommodations for a limited number of passengers. Many of these load for southern California ports, furnishing additional opportunities for passage to and from those places.

A fleet of from 10 to 20 sailing vessels is constantly engaged in the lumber trade, carrying cargoes to California ports, to Mexico, Central America, South America, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and China.

During 23 years, 1889 to 1911, inclusive, 12,253 steam and 4,739 sailing vessels arrived, and 12,267 steam and 4,791 sailing vessels departed, a total of 34,050 vessels crossing the bar.

Trinidad, 18 miles north of Humboldt Bay, is a deep ocean port, well sheltered from all winds except those from the south to west.

There are twelve distinct lines of railroad in the county, with an aggregate mileage of 80 miles. All of them, either directly or through connection with other roads, terminate at tidewater on Humboldt Bay. Two of them directly enter the city of Eureka, one connects with the city by steam ferry service, and has a franchise and right of way to enter direct. Four of them do an extensive business transporting passengers, general freight, merchandise and produce.

The manufacture of redwood lumber is, and will be for many years to come, the most important industry of Humboldt. With a supply of standing timber estimated at over 46,000,000,000 feet, the greater part of which is fairly accessible, the question of a cessation, or even a pronounced decline in this industry, may well be dismissed for a future generation. The annual export of lumber of all kinds, aside from shingles and shakes, is now about 350,000,000 feet. This is the product of eleven large plants, which are operated nearly continuously, and whose aggregate daily capacity is from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet.

Of the subordinate branches of this industry by far the most important is the making of shingles. Operated either in connection with sawmills or separately, there are in the county thirty-five shingle mills, whose present output is upwards of 500,000,000 of shingles annually, and whose maximum capacity is considerably in excess of that figure.

Redwood has no pitch, and the acid contained in it seems to resist combustion. It is difficult to ignite, and a fire of it is easily extinguished. It resists decay, the lower portion of the trunk, especially, being the equal if not the superior of any known wood in this respect. No known land insect will prey upon it, and only the teredo, against which marine scourge no wood is proof, will injure it. Redwood shrinks but little in drying, and none at all after that. Neither will it, when once dry, swell to any extent on being wet. Its shrinkage lengthwise is, proportionately, much greater than across the grain. It is little affected by extremes of weather conditions, and so is especially adapted for patterns, moldings, tanks, vats, flumes, and house finishings. It is soft in texture and easy to work.

Shipbuilding has for years been a most important industry in Humboldt. A quality of pine excellently adapted to this purpose is plentiful throughout the forest region, and the bay shore offers abundant yard room for the purpose.

The exact amount of Government lands untaken in Humboldt at this time is estimated at 112,000 acres. There are, no doubt, many choice spots of both hill and valley land which are still open to purchase from the Government. Land titles in Humboldt are direct from the Government, secured by patent.

Land for farming, dairying, and stockraising purposes and grazing land in large tracts may be had at reasonable prices. These lands are mostly east of the timber belt, or along the coast in front of the timber south of Eel River. Quite a percentage of this land is cultivable, and will grow any kind of farm product without fail. Farming lands on the hills and benches near the bay, and convenient to markets in Eel River Valley or elsewhere, range from $20 to $100 per acre, according to surface characteristics, soil, location, etc. The rich bottom lands of the lower Eel River Valley, near Arcata, and at Salmon Creek, Elk River, and Jacoby Creek, adjacent to Humboldt Bay, are held at $100 to $500 per acre, according to location and state of improvement. Well-improved farms, fully seeded to clover, pay good interest on the latter sum. The marsh lands, near the mouth of Eel River and around Humboldt Bay, when fully reclaimed and improved are almost as valuable as the best bottom lands, and are used almost exclusively for grazing purposes as dairy farms. Much of this land is still unreclaimed, which in time will be among the best dairy land in the county. Some of this land may be bought very cheaply, but its reclamation requires considerable capital. Redwood timber lands may be had all the way from $20 to $600 per acre, the price varying according to location, accessibility, quantity and quality of timber, and size of tract. Much good timber land in single claims of 160 acres may be had at from $20 to $50 per acre, and many of the smaller tracts not immediately available are held at about the same prices.

The principal agricultural crops are hay, oats, potatoes, peas, barley, wheat, corn, lentils, seeds, etc. Oat hay is grown universally throughout the county and is mostly used for local consumption. Oats is the principal grain product, and in addition to the local consumption, about 2,500,000 pounds are exported annually. Potatoes, formerly the leading product in this line, are still produced largely, and figure among the exports at from three to five millions of pounds annually. Field peas, dried, are an important product of the county, averaging 2,000,000 pounds of annual exports. Barley, wheat, corn, lentils and seeds are also regular products.

The nectarine, peach, pear, apricot, and even the almond and walnut have long been among the regular products of the orchards. Of late years some attention has been given to prunes, with the most gratifying success, and several large orchards are now in bearing, but the principal and most important of Humboldt's fruits is still the apple, of which all varieties do well here. The best apples are produced in the hill lands and valleys away from the coast. Cherries, plums, and small fruits grow in abundance in all sections. The area suitable to horticulture is large, and the time is not far distant when the fruit shipments from this county will be many times increased.

The dairy ranch of to-day is on the deep, rich bottom land or reclaimed marsh land, where clover, green the year round, furnishes the staple food, with corn and vegetables as side dishes in their season, which is pretty much all the time. One to one and a half acres is amply sufficient to maintain a cow. There are now 22 creameries in the county, and half as many separators; 2 cheese factories, a condensed milk and cream works, and a dry milk factory. The annual shipments of condensed milk and cream are about 1,275,000 pounds, and of butter over 5,000,000 pounds. Since 1889, the first year for which a record of shipments was kept, the amount of dairy products shipped from Humboldt has increased each year, until from a total of a little over one million pounds in 1889 it reached over ten million pounds in 1911, of the value of $1,907,400.

Stockraising is one of the most important industries of the county, as the excellent pasturage throughout this region furnishes the most favorable conditions. The large ranges in the eastern portion of the county are dotted with countless herds of sheep and cattle, and every farm and dairy in the region nearer the coast adds its quota. Hogs are also raised in large numbers, and each creamery continually has a band of them being fattened on the skim milk and other waste products. The ranges furnish an annual average shipment of 2,000 head of beef cattle, 2,500 sheep, and 2,000 hogs. Of cattle about half as many more are driven out overland, of which no record is kept, while the number of sheep so driven out of the county is probably in excess of that shipped by steamer. The total weight of live stock shipped from the county by steamer is now about three million pounds annually, and is valued at upwards of $150,000. The wool industry is a very important one, the total shipments of wool for the 20 years ending December 31, 1911, aggregating over 14,000,000 pounds, or an average of 700,000 pounds annually.

In the northeastern portion, along the Klamath and Trinity rivers, placer mining for gold is the leading industry. While no excessively rich strikes have been noted, "pay ground" is unlimited in extent, and water is abundant for its profitable working. The beach sands south of the mouth of the Klamath, and also near Little River, have long been worked with fair success.

Granite and sandstone are plentiful for building purposes. Mineral paint has been produced in commercial quantities from a point near Ferndale. Lime has been successfully burned at Jacoby Creek. Coal and lignite have been discovered at various points. The southern portion of the county has long been known to show strong indications of petroleum. As the result of a prospecting well sunk at Briceland some years ago, that place has ever since been heated and lighted by natural gas. Beginning in 1899, some more extensive prospecting work was done, and in the following year a number of wells were driven, in some instances to a depth approximating 2,000 feet. Strong seepages and other favorable indications were found, but in no case was there a paying flow established. Tests of the oil found show it to be of a paraffin base and of excellent quality for refining purposes.

Fishing is quite an important industry, salmon being the principal variety, although halibut, rock cod, flounder, perch, sea trout, shad, herring, etc., are plentiful, and are nearly always to be obtained in the local markets. The average annual shipments of fish amount to nearly 4,000,000 pounds. In any of the streams trout, salmon, or steelhead may be taken with the rod and line in season, and the bay and deep-sea fishing is unsurpassed.

In the mountains deer abound, and bear, panther, and the smaller fur animals are often to be found. Mountain and valley quail, grouse, squirrels, and other small game are plentiful. In their seasons wild ducks and geese, brant, snipe and other marsh birds are numerous on the marsh lands about the bay, and the various lagoons and rivers.

Eureka, the county seat (population 11,845), has about three miles of water frontage on Humboldt Bay. Its streets are broad, well drained and graded, and many of them are either graveled, macadamized, or paved with bitumen. There is a sufficient water supply; an excellent volunteer fire department; electric light and power, and gas plants; the usual proportion of schools, including an accredited high school, a private preparatory school, and two active and progressive business colleges; churches, and benevolent and secret associations and societies; three daily and two weekly newspapers; five banks, one opera house, two theaters, hotels, an electric trolley street railroad, ocean-going steamers, local railroads and ferries.

Arcata (population 1,121) is located at the northern end of Humboldt Bay. It has three railroads, important shipping interests, and is one of the two principal dairy centers of the county. It has a good water system, mills, stave factory, etc.

Ferndale (population 905) is the commercial center of the rich dairy region of the lower Eel River Valley. It is eighteen miles from Eureka and five miles from Singley's station, on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

Fortuna (population 883) is a thriving town situated on the Eel River and on the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. It is nineteen miles from Eureka.

The U. S. Census of 1910 gives the number of trees of bearing ages on April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 73,010 apples, product 1,552,585 bushels; 235 apricots, product 267 bushels; 26,950 plums and prunes, product 12,161 bushels; 9,471 peaches and nectarines, product 10,552 bushels; 3,804 pears, product 8,196 bushels; 82 figs, product 2,430 pounds; 304 almonds, product 580 pounds; 498 English walnuts, product 8,220 pounds; 3,733 cherries, product 5,040 bushels.

The census also gives the land area as 2,325,760 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 642,536 acres. The value of all farm property was $21,230,881; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,354,044; there were 53,775 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,363,050; 6,403 horses and colts, value $591,639; 189 mules and colts valued at $13,940; 11 asses and burros, value $350; 12,633 swine, value $58,457; 87,073 sheep, value $278,763; 3,747 goats, value $12,477; 54,834 poultry of all kinds, value $30,037, and 1,803 colonies of bees, valued at $5,331.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was corn, 253 acres, 7,633 bushels; oats, 2,823 acres, 75,803 bushels; wheat, 134 acres, 3,370 bushels; barley, 1,296 acres, 65,991 bushels; dry edible beans, 18 acres, 392 bushels; potatoes, 1,108 acres, 156,437 bushels; alfalfa, 974 acres, 3,287 tons; grains cut green for hay, 18,773 acres, 35,805 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,438,425.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 19,763; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 12,914; milk produced, 8,608,984 gallons; butter fat sold, 2,711,304 pounds; cream sold, 109,561 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $1,326,968; poultry raised, number, 67,310; eggs produced, 332,115 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $115,116; value of wool and mohair produced, $104,430; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 8,899; of other cattle, 11,855; of swine, 10,748; of sheep and goats, 12,504; receipts from sale of animals, $487,384.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was, butter, 5,238,382 pounds; cheese, 12,500 pounds; evaporated milk, 3,233,906 pounds; casein, 1,971,300 pounds.

Mineral product, 1910: Gold, $35,289; silver, $150. Total of all mineral products, $77,437.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 208; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 333; acreage included in irrigation projects, 966; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $29,027.

IMPERIAL COUNTY.

Date of creation, August 15, 1907.

(Organized from part of San Diego County.)

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 4,089 square miles.	Population	-----	-----	13,591
County seat, El Centro (city)	Population	-----	-----	1,610
Population per square mile, 3.3.				

Brawley (Station):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	118	24	Rainfall	0	Snow	0
105 feet.	1911:	Temperature	114	20	Rainfall	0	Snow	0

Imperial County lies in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, is bounded on the west by San Diego County, on the north by Riverside County, on the east by Arizona, and on the south by the Republic of Mexico. It is eighty-four miles in length from east to west, by fifty-four miles in breadth north and south. It is watered by the Colorado River, which flows along the eastern edge.

Imperial Valley contains approximately half a million acres of highly fertile land. Not more than half of it is ditched and under irrigation as yet, but it is purposed to extend the canals at no distant date and water it all. To the eye, the valley presents the appearance of a vast plain, level as a floor, but in reality it slopes northward from the Mexican line at the rate of about three feet to the mile, just enough to cause water to flow freely in the irrigation ditches. In ancient times the valley was a part of the Gulf of California, a deep hollow in the earth, but which has been filled in with deposits and decayed vegetation, brought down from the mountains during the passing ages by the Colorado River and other streams. Slowly deposited by the freshets, one stream bringing sand, another silt, and still another mingled sand and silt, it now lies in thin successive layers of silt and sand, and silt and sand mingled, forming a soil which may be compared for productiveness with none other in the world except only that of the Valley of the Nile. In the places where a layer of silt forms the surface, spots of pure adobe or gumbo are found; in other places there are small areas of sand, but nearly all of it is mixed sand and adobe, and all of it is highly fertile. Moreover, as in the Valley of the Nile, the interesting process of its formation is still going on, and may be observed every day in the year. When the Colorado River is in flood, the water used for irrigation leaves a thin deposit of sand on the ground; but when it is the Gila, which empties into the Colorado at Yuma, Arizona, just above the heading of the canals, the sediment is silt, and when both these streams are at flood then it is mingled sand and silt. The total amount of sediment so deposited through the year varies from one sixteenth to one half of an inch in thickness, by which it will be seen that the fertility of the soil is renewed as rapidly as the crops draw it away. Boring outfits have penetrated to a depth of 1,800 feet, and the same formation was found throughout and no indications at bottom of the hole that hardpan or ledge was close at hand.

Cold weather is unknown in the Imperial Valley. During the months of December and January a few light frosts may be expected, but they seldom are sufficient to kill either cotton plants or tomato vines. From October to April it is one long succession of sunshiny days, seldom ever cold enough for an overcoat, and rarely ever too warm for comfort. In April it grows warm, and quickly becomes what the cotton planter terms ideal cotton weather, which is to say, warm both day and night; and this heat is never broken by the coming of cool snaps to kill young cotton, but continues until the middle of Setpember, when it begins to grow cooler. In July and August the thermometer occasionally rises above 110 degrees in the shade; but even so, the rarefied atmosphere of the desert is so dry that the sensible heat is less than in the moist eastern states with thermometer standing at 90 degrees. In midwinter, and again in midsummer, one or two nights' local showers may be expected. As in the Valley of the Nile, there can be no farming here without irrigation. The water for this purpose is taken from the Colorado River a short distance below Yuma, Arizona, whence it is conveyed in canals to the vast network of ditches by which it is distributed over the land. The turbine power plant at Holtville, where electricity is generated for light and power throughout the valley, is driven by the flow of the water in one of these canals.

Prior to 1901, as far back as the history of it goes, this valley was utterly uninhabitable—in places thinly covered by a growth of desert shrubbery, but in others perfectly bare of vegetation. Observant men, however, noting the amazing growth of weeds which sprang up with unexampled rapidity in the low places along the Colorado whenever the flood waters of the river spread over them, had discovered its high fertility, and at last a company was formed which constructed the canals. Then came the first settlement, in 1901, following which other settlers poured in. None doubted the richness of the soil, but all were strangers to it and to the climate, and therefore the one absorbing question with them was, what will it grow? The answer to this, known now to everybody here, is contained in the one word—everything. The response of the soil to the magic touch of irrigation was immediate and amazing, and the crops were bounteous.

Cotton is the crop now exciting the greatest interest here, not only because of its novelty, but chiefly because of the large profit some have obtained from it. A few very small patches of cotton were planted in different parts of the valley in the earlier years of its settlement, but it was not until 1909 that anybody mustered up sufficient courage to plant a real crop. In that year a company of valley settlers built a gin, and brought from Texas a carload of seed, with which five hundred acres were planted. Very few of the farmers in the valley knew the nature of the cotton plant, and none had ever grown it by irrigation; nevertheless, the total crop from the five hundred acres was three hundred and fifty bales. In 1910 there were approximately 13,000 acres planted to cotton in the valley. Where proper irrigation is applied the stand is good, and the growth and fruitage of the plant all but perfect. In the fields, an expert from Mississippi found the rows from 3 feet 8 inches to 4 feet apart, with from 18 to 24 inches between the plants, one stalk in a place. The stalks were finely formed, with limbs starting close to the ground, short-jointed and heavily fruited to their tips. They were between three and five feet in length, not height, for all were bowed to the ground under the weight of their bolls. From one such field eight acres in extent six bales already had been picked and ginned, yet the crop seemed scarcely to have been touched; in fact, there was every promise of not less than two bales to the acre. There are no rains to wet the green bolls lying on the ground; water applied in irrigation wets them, but soaks into the earth before harm is done. There are no rains to beat the open bolls full of dirt, or to knock the cotton out on the ground, and the winds to blow it out do not come until February. The boll weevil need never be feared, for the valley is surrounded by a barren, blustering desert where insect life cannot exist, and a quarantine law decrees that all seed brought in from the outside must undergo a rigid inspection. If it should find its way in it is not to be feared, for it can be easily killed. By clearing off the fields in February, burning all that will burn, the land may be left perfectly bare and bone dry till as late as July, during which time the eggs of the insect which escaped the fire will be hatched, and the young brood quickly killed by the intensely dry air and burning sun. The weevil must have moisture or else cease to exist.

The cultivation of a crop of cotton costs less here than in any part of the south, unless in western Texas. The loose, sandy soil requires no breaking, other than one furrow to the row with a lister, which freshens the ground and makes the ridge upon which to plant; and the dry "June" so fervently prayed for by the planters of the south to retard the growth of weeds and grass and give the young cotton a chance, as well as time in which to get it "chopped" out and plowed, may be had here by simply refraining from irrigating the crop; and the growth of the plant is so rapid in this climate, and the soil so loose, that all the plowing may be done with the cultivator. Picking, on the other hand, comes higher, although 1,500 pounds of seed cotton here will always make a bale, for the price here runs from $1.00 to $1.25 per hundred pounds, as compared with 75 cents in the south. So far there has been no shortage of labor for picking. Another thing in favor of cotton here is its high quality; with proper irrigation the fiber will grow to its fullest length and strength; there are no rains or frost to stain it, and with reasonable care in handling, it all will class from middling to middling fair. The United States Government is experimenting with cotton on a farm near the town of El Centro, where over forty varieties had been planted. It is hoped to demonstrate that the fancy-priced Egyptian varieties will grow in Imperial Valley.

Alfalfa has been from the beginning the favorite crop with a large number of the farmers, as it requires so little labor as compared with cotton. Its growth is never suspended. A cutting of hay may be taken from the same field every month in the year. This, however, is extreme, the average being from six to eight crops a year, which total from five to eight tons of hay to the acre, though as high as eleven tons have been made. The usual method is to pasture it with hogs and other animals for about six months and then reserve it for hay.

Peas, beans, cauliflower, beets, squash, tomatoes, and all the other vegetables of the temperate zone are grown successfully in the valley. For home uses two gardens are usually planted in the year, the first one in March for spring and summer, the second beginning in September for fall and winter.

Fruit trees are large for their age, perfectly healthy in appearance, and the fruit from the few which have borne their first crop is large and well flavored. Olives and peaches are successfully grown. Apricots are greatly in favor, and apples and pears do well. Figs bear early; they bring two crops a year, and the fruit is excellent. Pomegranates, plums, prunes, nectarines and almonds all do well.

Dates find a soil and climate exactly suited to them, in which both tree and fruit attain to a perfection of growth, and in which the fruit ripens. Oranges also may now be said to have passed the experimental stage. Basing upon the general appearance of the groves, and upon the splendid fruit of the trees now coming into bearing, it is safe to predict that orange growing soon will be found to be very profitable.

Lemons and grapefruit will do as well as oranges. Grapes are a proved success and highly profitable; ripening six weeks earlier than those of any other part of the United States, they are in great demand for the table. Blackberries, dewberries and strawberries all bring fine crops of good fruit of luscious flavor, and may be grown for the market with profit.

The rapidly diminishing supply of hardwood in the United States is causing lumbermen and manufacturers no small degree of uneasiness, and more and more they are coming to look to the young eucalyptus plantations of California for relief. In this valley, where the growth of the tree is never suspended at any time of the year, eucalyptus trees six years of age will measure sixty feet in height and five feet eight inches in circumference.

Bee-keeping is a profitable side line with many of the farmers, for in this climate the busy little insects can work every day in the year, and what is more to the point, they can gather honey every day from the blossoms of the thousands of acres of alfalfa.

Chickens and turkeys thrive; in this warm, dry climate the young birds require next to no care, and the older ones forage for themselves.

Let it be established that any country is as well adapted to the production of alfalfa as this, and it will be established at the same time that it is a good stock country. And let the climate be the climate of Imperial County, in which alfalfa grows all the year round, and in which animals need never to be protected from the elements, and it becomes a highly profitable stock country.

There are about 25,000 sheep, most of them graded and thoroughbred Merinos. Every farmer has his little flock of sheep, his herd of graded Holstein or Jersey cows, and his bunch of brood mares, and from everywhere comes the friendly grunt of that mortgage raiser, the hog, which has been found highly profitable.

In round numbers there are over 9,000 dairy cows in Imperial Valley, Jerseys and Holsteins, and their grades, from which the output is over 8,000 pounds daily, practically all of which finds a convenient market in the city of Los Angeles.

El Centro, the county seat, is situated four miles south of Imperial, at the junction of the Southern Pacific with the San Diego and Eastern, and the Holtville Interurban railways. It has electric light and power, gas and water works, and is finely sewered. There are three creameries, one alfalfa meal, and a brick and tile manufactory, an ice manufactory and cold storage plant, at which most of the ice consumed in the valley is made; a cotton gin, a cottonseed oil mill costing $100,000, two garages, two banks, three hotels, one daily and one weekly paper, and five churches. The grammar school building cost $30,000, and a fine high school building has been erected.

In August, 1907, this town had only 125 inhabitants. The population now is 2,400. It is the center of the dairying and cotton growing district.

Other incorporated towns are Brawley (population, 881), Calexico (population, 797), Holtville (population, 729), and Imperial (population, 1,257). All have systems of waterworks and sewers, are electric lighted, have substantial banking institutions, good hotel accommodations, and creameries.

The U. S. Census of 1910 gives the number of trees of bearing age on April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 86 apples, product, 3 bushels; 1,922 apricots, product 673 bushels; 347 plums and prunes, product 3 bushels; 432 peaches and nectarines, product 228 bushels; 347 pears, product 11 bushels; 298,813 grapevines of bearing age, product 1,210,475 pounds; 1,410 oranges, product 3,012 boxes; 36 lemons, product 4 boxes; 41 olives; 606 figs, product 10,450 pounds; 29 almonds; 24 English walnuts, product 400 pounds.

The census also gives the land area as 2,616,960 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 223,602 acres. The value of all farm property was $23,646,067; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,589,207; there were 22,741 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $865,001; 7,229 horses and colts, value $798,317; 1,672 mules and colts, valued at $233,196; 56 asses and burros, value $1,569; 70,562 swine, valued at $503,164; 23,339 sheep, value $108,504; 147 goats, value $463; 72,252 poultry of all kinds, value $54,117; and 4,740 colonies of bees, valued at $24,876.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was, corn, 690 acres, 14,419 bushels; oats, 30 acres, 372 bushels; wheat, 125 acres, 2,559 bushels; barley, 36,986 acres, 908,916 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 9,789 acres, 213,781 bushels; potatoes, 60 acres, 3,347 bushels; alfalfa, 30,847 acres, 72,201 tons; grains cut green for hay, 20,995 acres, 25,105 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,901,358.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $87,341; silver, $237. Total mineral product, 1910, $97,656.

The dairy products for the year ending September 30, 1911, were, butter, 2,885,941 pounds; cheese, 60,000 pounds.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 7,361; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 4,622; milk produced, 2,103,546 gallons; cream sold, 51,930 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $298,721; poultry raised, number, 84,062; eggs produced, 264,826 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $135,526; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,649; of other cattle, 19,305; of swine, 59,063; of sheep and goats, 5,682; receipts from sale of animals, $1,701,217.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 190,711; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 242,000; acreage included in irrigation projects, 375,000; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $4,955,272.

INYO COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 22, 1866.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 10,019 square miles.	Population	3,544	4,377	6,974
County seat, Independence (township).	Population	662	820	701
Population per square mile, 0.7.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	102	10	Rainfall	2.37	Snow	2.3
3,907 feet.	1911:	Temperature	100	4	Rainfall	5.56	Snow	4.5

Inyo County is in the southeasterly part of California, and is bounded north by Mono County, west by Fresno and Tulare counties, south by Kern and San Bernardino counties, and east by the state of Nevada. It is about 180 miles long and from 50 to 145 miles in width.

The Sierra Nevada Mountains reach their greatest altitude in Inyo County, for Mount Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, is 14,502 feet above sea level, while numerous others within easy range pierce the clouds at a height of over ten to twelve thousand feet. Through the western part of the county from north to south, on a parallel with the Sierra Nevadas, and divided from them by Owens Valley, runs the White Mountain range, with its two divisions, the White and Coso mountains. In the southern part, east of the White Mountain range, are the Slate and Panamint mountains, with Panamint Valley nestling between them; while further still are the famous Death Valley, at a depression of 422 feet below sea level, and the Funeral Range. In the lower and western portion of Owens Valley are the Alabama Hills, said to be the oldest geological formation in the world.

With the headwaters in Mono County, the Owens River and its numerous tributaries irrigate the entire Owens Valley, emptying, after a journey of over 125 miles, into the lake of the same name.

Owens Valley (including also its subdivisions in the northern part of the county, Pleasant and Round valleys) extends along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada for 120 miles, and is a land of little rain and great fertility. Although its annual rainfall is a little over five inches, its farmers by economical use have had water for all requirements—one of the many reasons why in the last few years it has sprung into prominence as an agricultural district of both great promise and fulfillment. The ranges between which the valley lies are of such height that the clouds break up before reaching the valley, depositing upon the ridges and in the crevasses an inexhaustible supply of snow, which, melting, feeds the river and its tributaries the year round. Owens Valley is one vast sweep of tillable land, only one fourth of it as yet being under cultivation, the remainder holding forth immense opportunities to homeseekers and farmers, great and small. The cause of this percentage of settlement has been the past inadequate transportation facilities. The only railroad operating in the county has been a narrow-gauge line running from Mina, Nevada, down to Keeler, but now the Southern Pacific is completing a broad-gauge line which is to run its entire length, connecting it with Los Angeles and San Francisco by way of Mojave, and with the eastern world via Hazen, Nevada, giving its farmers the advantage of the shortest route to Los Angeles and the eastern markets.

The metropolis of the county is Bishop, five miles from the railroad station at Laws, and is the center of great farming, water power and mining activity. In the vicinity of Big Pine, about 16 miles from Bishop, and 2 miles from Alvord on the railroad, are thousands of acres of farming lands irrigated by the waters of Big Pine and Baker Creek, and canals from Owens River. There is a great deal of arable land around Independence, 5 miles from Citrus, the railroad station, which is irrigated by Independence Creek.

Lone Pine, 16 miles from the county seat, and a short drive from Mount Whitney Station, has a great future as a summer resort, situated as it is at the base of Mount Whitney, one of America's scenic wonders. It is here that our American Alps can be seen in all their magnificence and grandeur—lofty, snow-capped peaks and pine forests sentineling radiant meadows. An hour's ride will take one up into their midst, to placid lakes and limpid streams—farther up, amid everlasting snows.

Around Lone Pine is a great sheep and cattle country, and farming has been successfully carried on.

A larger quantity of soda ash is manufactured from the highly mineralized waters of Owens Lake than from any other similar deposit in the world. It is said that over one half of the soda consumed in the United States is a product of Owens Lake.

In Round and Pleasant valleys, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, are many thriving farms, with room for many more.

In Owens Valley all kinds of hay, grain, and fruit thrive and bear large and profitable crops. Alfalfa is raised extensively, two or three cuttings are harvested yearly, producing from 6 to 8 tons to the acre. Wheat and oats yield from 30 to 45 bushels to the acre; corn, both Indian and Egyptian, from 1½ to 2 tons, and red top and timothy hay about 2 tons to the acre.

Poultry raising is quite an industry. Stock raising is one of the most promising industries. The fine quality of the alfalfa and other grasses grown, favorable climate, with mountain range for summer use, together with altitude, pure water, and air, guarantee to the stock raiser that perfection only obtained under most favorable conditions, and warrant the high prices that are obtained for cattle, horses, and other stock.

Dairying has proved a paying industry. Several large creameries are located at different points in Owens Valley. With the completion of the new railroad to Los Angeles, a new market will be opened that will mean an unlimited demand for all the products of the dairyman.

The amount of water for both irrigation and power is unlimited. The installation of power plants and more reservoirs is being prosecuted, and the building of the storage reservoirs is of great assistance to farming. Artesian wells have been bored successfully near Independence and at other points, artesian strata varying from 25 to 500 feet in depth, and the water flows in a steady stream.

The mountain streams offer many opportunities of power sites. Rock, Pine, Bishop, Big Pine, Division, Independence, Lone Pine, and Cottonwood creeks are big feeders for Owens River, each in turn being fed by melting snows and myriad lakes in the cañons and crevasses of the mountains.

In the past millions of dollars in gold, silver, copper and lead have been taken from the mountains of Inyo, and an incomprehensible wealth still remains to be delved for in the years to come. Near Bishop Creek, south of Big Pine, in the Alabama Hills, in the White Mountains, near Darwin in the Argus and Slate ranges, and in the Panamint Range, are many good properties, and new discoveries are being constantly made. An extensive copper deposit at Ubehebe has been uncovered.

In the western slope of the White Mountains, between Lone Pine and Keeler, is a quarry whose marble rivals in beauty and quality that of Italy. It varies in color from black through deep orange to pale yellow, and white. The amount is enormous.

Thousands of tons of salt are shipped annually from Saline Valley, situated between the White and Panamint ranges.

In Death Valley—which lies between mountain ridges ten thousand feet high, and has long been told of in song and story as one of the wonders of the world—is the Lila C, the largest borax mine in the world.

All of the spare land in Inyo, of which there are many thousand acres, is more or less grown with sagebrush. It has always been an acknowledged fact among farmers that where sagebrush grows the rankest, there is the most fruitful soil if water can be put upon it, and there is plenty of water.

ALTITUDES.—Mount Whitney, 14,502 feet; Mount Williamson, 14,500 feet; Mount Tom, 12,000 feet; Round Valley, 4,250 feet; Bishop, 4,148 feet; Big Pine, 3,960 feet; Independence, 3,926 feet; Lone Pine, 3,700 feet; Keeler, 3,620 feet; Death Valley, 422 feet below sea level.

The Nevada and California Railroad connects at Hazen, Nevada, with the Southern Pacific trains both east and west bound, and runs from Hazen to Mina, down through Mono County into Inyo as far as Keeler, touching at Laws, Alvord, Citrus, Mt. Whitney, and other way stations. This line, which is now the property of the

Southern Pacific, is to be replaced by a broad-gauge line which will connect at Mojave with the north and south bound trains to San Francisco and Los Angeles. It will be a through route, and will be the quickest way of any between the coast and the east. Automobile stage lines run from all of the railroad stations to the towns a short distance away from the railroad.

The Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad runs from Los Angeles up through San Bernardino into the southeastern corner of Inyo, with stations at Zabriskie, Shoshone, Evelyn, and Death Valley, and then up through the Nevada mining camps to Goldfield and Tonopah. Inyo County is also connected with Tonopah and Goldfield by the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad, connecting with the Nevada and California at Mina.

The Fish and Game Commission has kept all the waterways well stocked with all varieties of trout, bass, and other fish. In the streams and lakes south and west of Lone Pine the rare golden trout disports himself, ready for the angler who knows where to find him. In many other lakes—137, some one has counted—and in their tributary or emptying streams, are Loch Leven, rainbow, Eastern brook, and cutthroat trout; in the slower streams of the valley black bass are making a good start.

As for hunting, quail and wild fowl abound in the valleys, and the native small game is being given such new neighbors as ring-necked pheasants and Hungarian partridges, both of which are thriving since being imported. In the mountains, mountain quail, grouse and sage hens are found. The deer hunter's toil is well rewarded, and occasional other wild animals give a variety to the exploration of the further recesses. Mountain sheep, now wisely protected by law, exist in numbers in the eastern mountain ranges, one of their few remaining haunts in the United States, and are also found in the Sierra.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 19,611 apples, product 35,430 bushels; 342 apricots, product 416 bushels; 2,349 plums and prunes, product 1,845 bushels; 4,602 peaches and nectarines, product 5,037 bushels; 2,668 pears, product 2,676 bushels; 39,478 grapevines of bearing age, product 292,730 pounds; 28 almonds, product 1,080 pounds; 35 English walnuts, product 940 pounds; 539 cherries, product 331 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 6,412,160 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 110,142 acres. The value of all farm property was $7,112,903; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $1,153,767; there were 20,308 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $428,853; 5,032 horses and colts, valued at $453,277; 337 mules and colts, valued at $31,960; 309 asses and burros, valued at $5,845; 3,355 swine, valued at $21,631; 43,346 sheep, valued at $156,319; 2,846 goats, value $6,596; 30,132 poultry of all kinds, valued at $20,590; and 5,868 colonies of bees, valued at $28,696.

Acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 71,815; acreage included in irrigation projects, 92,319; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $962,698.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was, butter, 174,404 pounds; cheese, 7,378 pounds. The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for, 1909, was, corn, 1,883 acres, 57,917 bushels; oats, 573 acres, 28,875 bushels; wheat, 1,715 acres, 50,858 bushels; barley, 678 acres, 19,381 bushels; dry edible beans, 70 acres, 1,055 bushels; potatoes, 326 acres, 52,894 bushels; alfalfa, 12,440 acres, 37,059 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $532,643.

KERN COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 2, 1866.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 8,003 square miles.	Population	9,808	16,480	37,715
County seat, Bakersfield (city).	Population	2,626	4,836	12,727
Population per square mile, 4.7.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	110	30	Rainfall	5.31	Snow	0
404 feet.	1911:	Temperature	105	30	Rainfall	---	Snow	0

Kern county is situated near the middle of the south half of California and approximately midway between the Pacific Ocean and the eastern boundary of the State. Its center is about 300 miles distant from San Francisco, and 170 miles from Los Angeles. It embraces the southern extremity of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and the upper end of the San Joaquin Valley, and it has an area of 8,159 square miles, 2,793,605 acres of which have an assessed valuation. It is crossed by two transcontinental railroads, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé. It has the largest and most complete irrigation system in the United States, one of the richest gold mines in California, and three of the greatest oil fields in the world. Its list of productions is necessarily extended, comprising minerals, petroleum and its by-products, and a variety of agricultural products ranging from wheat and the common vegetables to oranges and lemons.

In addition to the business enterprises usual in all communities, its people engage in mining, lumbering, and producing and refining oil. The scope of the agricultural activities stretches from the operation of immense cattle and sheep ranches to the intense cultivation of small farms of a few acres each.

The climate of Kern County is typical of all California, except that section bordering immediately upon the ocean, where it is not so warm, and the northern portion of the State, where the winters are not so dry and sunny. From September to April, during which time the number of cloudy days is never more than fifty, no weather anywhere could be more delightful. Winter consists of a rainy season beginning usually the latter part of October. Occasional rains fall until the end of March, the total rainfall being less than six inches to the season on the average. The summer days are hot, although the nights are cool and comfortable, and the heated term is broken by frequent periods, weeks long, of ideal weather. Owing to atmospheric conditions, the sensible heat is fifteen degrees less than that of the east. Sunstroke is unknown. Prostrations from heat never occur.

Alfalfa is one of the large crops. Rain is not depended upon, but water is supplied in ditches. Another important crop is Egyptian corn. It is an excellent hardening crop and very profitable to raise. Wheat and barley are produced successfully under irrigation, and many square miles of the dry lands of the plains and the valley lands of the mountains are given up to them. Indian corn and sorghum yield heavy crops, but lands adapted to their production are suitable as well for alfalfa, which is more profitable.

Kern County is adapted to fruit growing, all kinds of fruit being produced there. Choice oranges are raised in the foothills. Apples of fine quality are raised in the cold mountain valleys, and the lower valley lands yield immense crops of peaches, prunes, plums, nectarines, and grapes.

This county is a good place for dairying, as is proved by the statement of one fact—green grass grows every month of the year. Alfalfa is admitted to be the greatest forage plant known to agricultural science, and in the warm alluvial soils of this delta it is at home. It is ankle deep in January and ready to cut for hay in April. Having no snow nor freezing weather, dairy cows and young stock require no sheltering buildings in the winter time, but thrive in the open field.

What has been said about dairying applies to stockraising for market purposes. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are comfortable in the open air every day in the year. Up to this time, the Pacific Slope has looked to the mountain ranges for its supply of live stock, but the growth of population in the cities, mines and orchards on the one hand, and the impoverishment of the ranges by over-stocking on the other hand, have combined to increase the demand. While there are great mountain ranges, particular attention is being given to stockraising in the irrigated valley sections, where the fields of alfalfa furnish the best of feed. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules are shipped in great numbers every year. Hogs are healthy, prolific, and profitable. The county annually exports 2,000,000 pounds of wool.

General farming is confined chiefly to the production of grains, hay, and vegetables. On irrigated land two crops are raised each year, a crop of barley or wheat usually being sown during the months of November or December and cut for hay in May or June, and followed by a crop of potatoes or corn planted as soon as the other has been removed and harvested. The production of wheat and barley for grain is confined to foothill lands and large areas of irrigated lands where from 1,000 to 5,000 acres can be handled in one body. All this grain is usually harvested by combined harvesters, which cut the grain, thresh it, and drop it in the field sacked for market. Large areas of Indian and Egyptian corn are planted during the months of April and May.

The production of wheat to the acre is from four to ten sacks of 140 pounds each on the unirrigated lands, and from six to twenty sacks on irrigated lands. The yield of barley averages somewhat more than wheat, in the number of sacks to the acre. Indian corn produces 3,000 pounds to the acre and Egyptian corn 2,500 pounds.

Hay crops are produced from alfalfa, wheat, barley, and oats, the principal being alfalfa and barley. Alfalfa resembles clover in appearance and produces four to six crops of hay each year.

If the field is well leveled and checked, one man can distribute the water over fifteen acres in a day. Corn, wheat and barley should be irrigated when planted and given a second wetting before harvest. Alfalfa is usually irrigated from two to three times during the year. The oftener it is irrigated (three irrigations being sufficient in this county), the more crops of hay or the more pasturage, within reasonable limits, can be obtained.

The valleys of California being surrounded by high mountains on which there is a heavy fall of rain and snow each year, there is a very large amount of subterranean water under the valley floor. This supply is being extensively used for irrigation. In many places flowing or artesian wells are obtained.

The annual rainfall in Kern River Valley is about six inches. The scant fall here makes irrigation necessary, and practically all crops except grain are produced with that aid.

The water for irrigating the field is chiefly derived from Kern River. This is spread over the valley through 300 miles of canals measuring more than twenty feet wide on the bottoms. Then branching out from them are many hundred miles of branch canals or distributing ditches. This water is applied to the land in two ways, by flooding the whole surface, and by running it in furrows across the field, the latter method being used in orchards, vineyards, and cornfields. In flooding, the land is first made level—it is by nature very level, having a gradual slope of about eight to twelve feet to the mile. Then small ridges, or "checks," are thrown up across the field both ways, dividing it into many small squares. From the ditches, these squares are readily filled with water from three to six inches in depth.

Oil has been produced in Kern County for twenty years, but not until 1899, when the great Kern River field was discovered, did the industry assume any importance. The oil is used mostly for fuel by the railroads and large power consumers of San Francisco and other points on the coast and throughout the interior of the State. Oil contains thirty-six useful elements, such as kerosene, benzine, gasoline, machine and gun oil, etc. Of late it has been used for oiling roads, and makes some of the finest roads. The heavier grades are best for this purpose, as they contain the greatest amount of asphaltum. This forms a surface that refuses to get muddy in wet weather or dusty during the hot season.

The mining industry in Kern County consists chiefly in the production of the precious metals, oil, borax, and soda.

The principal gold fields of the county are those of Mojave and Randsburg desert diggings, where are located two of the richest mines in the State, the Yellow Aster and the Hidden Treasure, with numerous other smaller but rich properties. At Randsburg there are also, among the principal mines, the Butte, Little Butte, Sunshine, Baltic, Gold Coin, and King Solomon. Amalie and Agua Caliente are important mining districts which, though not as yet thoroughly developed, give promise of becoming large producers. The first-named is marked by large quantities of low-grade ore, and the second has an opposite feature, small veins, but rich, the rock running in value from $25 per ton to $300.

One of the early-day "rushes" was to Kern River, in the region comprising the country about Kernville, Havilah and Kelseyville, and much gold has been taken from that section, but while the industry of mining is still being carried on, its relative importance has declined. Numerous small mines exist and are worked over a belt extending the entire length of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Kern County, showing gold can be found in paying quantities.

Two borax mines are being worked near the line between Kern and Ventura counties, one of which, the Frazier, ships 400 tons a month to Chicago and San Francisco. The Columbus Borax mine produces about one fourth as much. Other deposits in the same locality are about to be opened.

A large deposit of soda, 98 per cent pure and covering some 2,500 acres, has lately been found about twelve miles west of McKittrick, and a large plant for its preparation in marketable form is being established.

Kern County contains the only deposit of Fuller's earth in the United States that is as good in all respects as that found in England, where the greater portion of the world's supply is obtained. The local product answers equally well in the clarifying of vegetable oils and animal fats, and is rapidly taking the place of the European article in the great packing centers of the Mississippi Valley.

Bakersfield, the county seat, has long been the center of business for a large section, the chief interests of which in years gone by were farming, stockraising, and mining. Since the development of the oil resources within the last five years, the town has rapidly grown and improved in every way, having now about 18,000 population. Fine business blocks and many dwellings have been erected, the leading business streets well paved, and many miles of cement sidewalks laid. Two daily and several weekly papers are published. Here is the largest ice plant in the State, also flouring mills, packing-houses, steam laundries, and machine shops. Nearly all the dwellings and buildings which have been built lately are of gray sandstone brick, now largely manufactured here. The county buildings are of the finest and of large capacity.

The next town in size is Kern, having a population of 3,000. Kern and Bakersfield consolidated July 17, 1910, Kern section now being known as East Bakersfield.

Tehachapi, lying 4,000 feet above sea level in a healthful and beautiful mountain valley, is the center of a stock and grain raising area and a large manufacture of lime.

Randsburg is noted as a mining town; Mojave as a railroad center; Delano for farming and stock; El Centro, McKittrick, and Maricopa, in the oil districts; Caliente and Edison as shipping points; these comprise the principal settlements outside of Bakersfield and Kern.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 7,725 apples, product 10,006 bushels; 33,573 apricots, product 48,955 bushels; 58,075 plums and prunes, product 74,053 bushels; 35,149 peaches and nectarines, product 30,278 bushels; 1,057 pears, product 1,065 bushels; 419,582 grapevines of bearing age, product 1,715,540 pounds; 80,940 oranges, product 32,232 boxes; 54 lemons, product 37 boxes; 393 olives, product 2,950 pounds; 1,475 figs, product 92,990 pounds; 3,101 almonds, product 23,505 pounds; 127 English walnuts, product 1,565 pounds; 163 cherries, product 64 bushels.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was corn, 466 acres, 7,132 bushels; oats, 82 acres, 770 bushels; wheat, 12,924 acres, 139,375 bushels;

barley, 32,492 acres, 517,029 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 2,813 acres, 45,828 bushels; dry edible beans, 26 acres, 648 bushels; potatoes, 339 acres, 51,666 bushels; alfalfa, 23,600 acres, 73,259 tons; grains cut green for hay, 30,069 acres, 35,441 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,803,255.

It also gives the land areas as 5,121,920 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,403,350 acres. The value of all farm property was $30,405,013; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $4,576,644; there were 118,320 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $3,051,957; 10,347 horses and colts, value $1,013,562; 1,248 mules and colts, valued at $146,095; 130 asses and burros, value $12,543; 20,513 swine, valued at $167,439; 30,317 sheep, value $114,137; 930 goats, value $3,305; 75,900 poultry of all kinds, value $51,438, and 4,501 colonies of bees, valued at $16,168.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 190,034; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 217,418; acreage included in irrigation projects, 402,806; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,788,635.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 5,280; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 4,355; milk produced, 1,892,902 gallons; cream sold, 122,429 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $231,629; poultry raised, number, 89,520; eggs produced, 394,130 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $148,062; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 4,244; of other cattle, 23,692; of swine, 9,545; of sheep and goats, 21,736; receipts from sale of animals, $1,015,548.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $619,974; silver, $35,041; petroleum, 40,641,159 barrels, value $17,825,212. Total mineral product, 1910, $19,614,014; total gold product, 1894–1910, $14,143,579; total silver product, 1894–1910, $1,281,113; total petroleum product, 1894–1910, $182,809,918.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 693,413 pounds.

KINGS COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 22, 1893; organized from part of Tulare County; extended in 1909 by annexation of part of Fresno County.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,159 square miles.	Population	-----	9,871	16,230
County seat, Hanford (city).	Population	942	2,929	4,829
Population per square mile, 14.0.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	108	27	Rainfall	6.69	Snow	0
249 feet.	1911:	Temperature	100	21	Rainfall	9.54	Snow	0

Kings County has an area of 1,159 square miles and combines 741,760 acres. It is one of the smallest, one of the youngest, but withal one of the richest and most resourceful counties of the State. It lies in the very heart of the great fertile San Joaquin Valley.

The days of pioneering are long since past and the county is in the highest state of cultivation throughout most of the area. Climatic and other conditions are such that failure of crops is almost an impossibility. There is a good supply of the purest water from unfailing sources, much of it from flowing artesian wells, and its system of irrigation is as nearly perfect as it can be.

The county is nearly level; there are no rocks to contend with, no land to clean, no hills and hollows to make the tilling of the soil difficult. Railroads run in straight lines throughout its length and breadth. The lofty Sierra, whose snow-capped peaks stand out against the eastern sky, has for years given in rich abundance of its store of water for irrigation. It comes coursing down in lively streams directly to the thrifty fields, or by slower process, finding its way into the lower depths of the earth, is pumped up. There are three ways in which these waters are available. First, the surface streams are tapped by large canals that, in their turn, divide and subdivide and irrigate vast areas of land. Kings River is undoubtedly the most important irrigating river south of Stockton. During the irrigating season, and in years of average conditions, the discharge of this stream ranges from 6,000 to 14,000 cubic feet of water per second. The second means of irrigation is from artesian wells, which tap the streams down in the depths of the earth, bringing up an abundance of fine soft water for irrigation, drinking, and household uses. The third source of water supply is from the sub-surface, brought into use by means of shallow wells. There is a large acreage depending upon these wells for water and finding them an unfailing source of supply. Power of the most up-to-date kind for pumping is easily available and is daily coming into more general use. Electric power can be readily secured for pumping plants or any other purpose.

Horticulture is an industry very extensively carried on. All kinds of fruits and berries are grown and thrive. Apricots, peaches, prunes, and nectarines are extensively grown and the acreage planted to such is annually increasing.

Viticulture is an industry that has assumed vast proportions. There are over 14,000 acres of raisin grapes in the county. The growing of the raisin grape is a business which yields an exceptional profit to those who engage in it. When a young vineyard is in its third year it will yield three quarters of a ton of raisins (dried product) to the acre, and when in full bearing double this amount, which is but an average yield. The grapes being picked ripe are laid on trays between the rows of vines, and after being exposed to the sun for several days are turned, exposing the other side. This process requires about two weeks' time, when the trays are stacked to perfect the curing, after which the raisins are put in large boxes of 150 pounds capacity and left standing for about ten days; then they are ready for market. A vineyard will yield two crops of grapes in a season, the second crop being those that were not sufficiently ripe for picking at the first harvest. Table grapes and wine grapes are grown here to a considerable extent, and are of excellent quality, bringing good profits to the grower. There are three wineries in the county.

Wheat and other kinds of grain were in former years the most important products of Kings County soil. Immense tracts of land were originally sown and great crops gathered in, but with the cutting up of the land into smaller holdings, the growing of grain is not so extensive an industry at the present time. Cereals yield heavily and the growing and harvesting of the crops are not interfered with by weather conditions. In caring for these great grain crops, combined harvesters are used with either traction engines or horses as the motive power.

Sugar beets are fast becoming a great factor in Kings County prosperity. Their cultivation is promising great things in various sections. The discovery a few years ago that a great deal of what seemed to be almost waste land is particularly well adapted to the raising of this product has changed the whole face of the country in some parts. About Corcoran, where the erection of a large sugar factory has opened up a market, the growing of beets is being prosecuted very extensively. In other portions of the county, also, experiments are now being made along this line with most encouraging results.

Corn is one of the leading products and furnishes an example of an economical feature of our farming operations in the wonderful success that attends an intelligent rotation of crops. In December, January, and February barley and wheat are sown for a hay crop, which is harvested about the middle of May, yielding from two to three tons to the acre. Immediately after this harvest, the land is irrigated and ploughed and then planted to corn, the yield of which is from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. This crop is harvested in October, making two profitable crops from the same land in less than a year. It is impossible to grow too much corn, as the demand is greater than the supply. So this crop is always disposed of at a good price.

One who does not know can scarcely appreciate the part alfalfa plays in the prosperity of Kings County. The soil is well adapted to irrigation and is the home of alfalfa. It is well within the mark to say that two tons of hay per acre are but an average yield, and that a field of alfalfa grows from three to seven crops in a season. As a forage this product is unexcelled, and a forty-acre tract of alfalfa will easily pasture from 30 to 50 head of stock the year round. Dairy cows and hogs find it an ideal green feed, bees make great use of it, and the market for alfalfa hay is at all times good. In certain localities alfalfa seed is grown extensively and makes a paying crop.

By reason of the luxuriant production of alfalfa and the abundance of green feed at all seasons of the year, dairying is robbed of many of the complexities that enter into the carrying on of this industry under less favorable conditions. This makes it a favorite enterprise with people of both large and small means, who find the returns from this investment satisfactory. Indeed, dairying ranks secondary to fruit and grape culture in the industries of our people. There are many creameries and skimming stations located so as to be in convenient touch with all sections of the county, and there is a constant and ever-increasing demand for butter fat.

Stock raising is easy and profitable. There is an abundance of pasture at all times, there being extensive tracts of wild feed, which can be supplemented by the large fields of alfalfa available. During many years past it has been the practice to import thoroughbred cattle, so that the standard in the county is high. Many good breeds are represented, including Jerseys, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Dairy Durhams, Guernseys, etc. Including the dairy herds, it is estimated that we have over 20,000 head of cattle. Horses and mules are also raised extensively and with remarkable success.

Sheep find here splendid opportunities for pasture and have a thriving existence. In addition to feeding them upon alfalfa it is a common custom to turn them into the vineyards after the last of the season's crop of grapes has been harvested, that they may strip the vines of their foliage.

Hog raising, also, by reason of the fact that alfalfa, corn, pumpkins, and vineyards are all available for feed and fattening purposes, is a very extensive and profitable business in this county.

Because it does not require a very large outlay, five acres of ground being sufficient to carry on the business even on quite an extensive scale, poultry raising is carried on with splendid results. Everything is favorable to the raising of fowls of the finest breed, and some poultrymen have patrons in many distant states of the Union, and even in foreign countries.

Bee culture is an industry of growing importance. With alfalfa, clover, fruit blossoms, and an abundance of other flowers suited to their need, there is ample material for bees to work upon for the greater part of the year. There are numbers who have considerable apiaries in connection with the fruit or other branches of farming.

The Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the east, reached in a few hours' ride by rail, or in a day's ride by wagon, offer to the nature lover some of the grandest scenery in the world. Here, too, the sportsman finds great forests abounding in deer, mountain grouse, quail, and other game. Beautiful lakes may be sought out, or rushing rivers or little streams, the homes of the finest trout ready to rise to live bait or artificial fly. There are good roads the year round for horseback riding, driving, and automobiling. In season, in almost any part of the county, there is excellent quail and dove shooting, while Kings River fairly teems with black bass, the gamest fish that swims. A half day's drive from the most distant part of the county will bring one to Tulare Lake, where are fish in abundance and myriads of wild geese, hill cranes, ducks, and other waterfowl.

Hanford is the county seat, and is one of the most up-to-date little cities in the State. Incorporated in 1891, it was at that time but a small country town. It was in 1910 an enterprising little city of 4,829, and is steadily increasing in size. Two main lines of railroad pass through Hanford at present, and the Western Pacific, a projected line, includes this point in its proposed route. An inexhaustible supply of fine soft water is at all times available for drinking and household purposes. This water is obtained from three artesian wells. All the business portion of the city is paved throughout the whole width of the street and practically all the remaining streets have the sidewalks paved on both sides. There are many substantial buildings. The courthouse is a building of pleasing architecture, surrounded by well-kept lawns and palms and shade trees. The Carnegie free library is built of cement blocks, and is well stocked with books and periodicals and in very general use. The schools of Hanford are of the best. The Hanford Union High School, organized in 1892, was placed on the University accredited list with the first class of graduates in 1895, and has ever since maintained its position among the better high schools of the State. Four commercial and two savings banks are all in a most flourishing condition. Among the industries are a flour mill, electric lighting and gas plants, ice factory, a planing mill, several well-equipped machine shops, three creameries, a large winery, and several canning and fruit packing establishments.

Corcoran is also in a very favored location for the culture of alfalfa, and is surrounded by many prosperous dairy ranches.

Lemoore is a delightful city, situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad, nine miles from Hanford. The population (census 1910, 1,000) is growing rapidly.

Armona is a busy town, and is the point of junction between the Southern Pacific and one of its branch roads to Lemoore, Coalinga, and other points. The fruit industry here is immense.

Among other towns and stations are Stratton, Guernsey, Odessa, Banner, Harlow, and Remnoy. These give promise of rapid development, with the continued growth of the outlying country in their respective localities.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 4,196 apples, product 8,507 bushels; 124,007 apricots, product 234,147 bushels; 132,192 plums and prunes, product 258,851 bushels; 777,697 peaches and nectarines, 803,637 bushels; 4,379 pears, product 8,007 bushels; 4,538,732 grapevines of bearing age, product 91,434,166 pounds; 391 figs, product 26,720 pounds; 1,721 almonds, product 37,040 pounds; 24 English walnuts, product 1,215 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 741,760 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 373,823 acres. The value of all farm property was $33,312,292; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $4,503,749; there were 74,975 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $2,481,281; 11,473 horses and colts, valued at $1,256,415; 1,069 mules and colts, valued at $148,430; 23 asses and burros, value $10,077; 40,633 swine, valued at $295,301; 62,374 sheep, value $233,005; 507 goats, value $1,902; 102,747 poultry of all kinds, value $59,708; and 4,690 colonies of bees, valued at $17,630.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 2,274 acres, 43,688 bushels; oats, 109 acres, 4,490 bushels; wheat, 8,684 acres, 141,978 bushels; barley, 19,287 acres, 402,432 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 3,931 acres, 95,010 bushels; dry edible beans, 21 acres, 576 bushels; potatoes, 194 acres, 17,658 bushels; alfalfa, 36,778 acres, 123,112 tons; grains cut green for hay, 17,629 acres, 28,629 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $3,180,114.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 17,376; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 16,654; milk produced, 8,078,271 gallons; cream sold, 448,917 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $815,033; poultry raised, number, 153,839; eggs produced, 687,052 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $248,495; value of wool and mohair produced, $58,836; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 6,463; of other cattle, 9,348; of swine, 36,751; of sheep and goats, 21,095; receipts from sale of animals, $932,227; butter fat sold, 1,329,936 pounds.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 3,552,542 pounds; cheese, 66,850 pounds.

LAKE COUNTY.

Date of creation, May 20, 1861.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,278 square miles.	Population	7,101	6,017	5,526
County seat, Lakeport (town):	Population	991	726	870
Population per square mile, 4.3.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Upper Lake (Station):								
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	105	18	Rainfall	17.54	Snow	1.0
1,350 feet.	1911:	Temeprature	108	13	Rainfall	28.13	Snow	3.5

Lake County is about 100 miles north of San Francisco and 20 miles by stage east of the Northwestern Pacific railroad, and lies between two main branches of the Coast Range. The county is about 25 miles wide and 70 miles long, north and south, and lies about 1.200 feet above sea level. Owing to the magnificent vistas and the grand and beautiful scenery, this county has very appropriately been called "The Switzerland of America." The county has a population of about 8,600.

Clear Lake, the Indian name for which is "Lupoyoma," a beautiful sheet of water and one of the most romantic lakes in the world, is nearly 30 miles long, from 3 to 9 miles wide, and lies in about the center of the county. The lake is swarming with fish of various kinds and is a splendid sheet of water for boating and bathing.

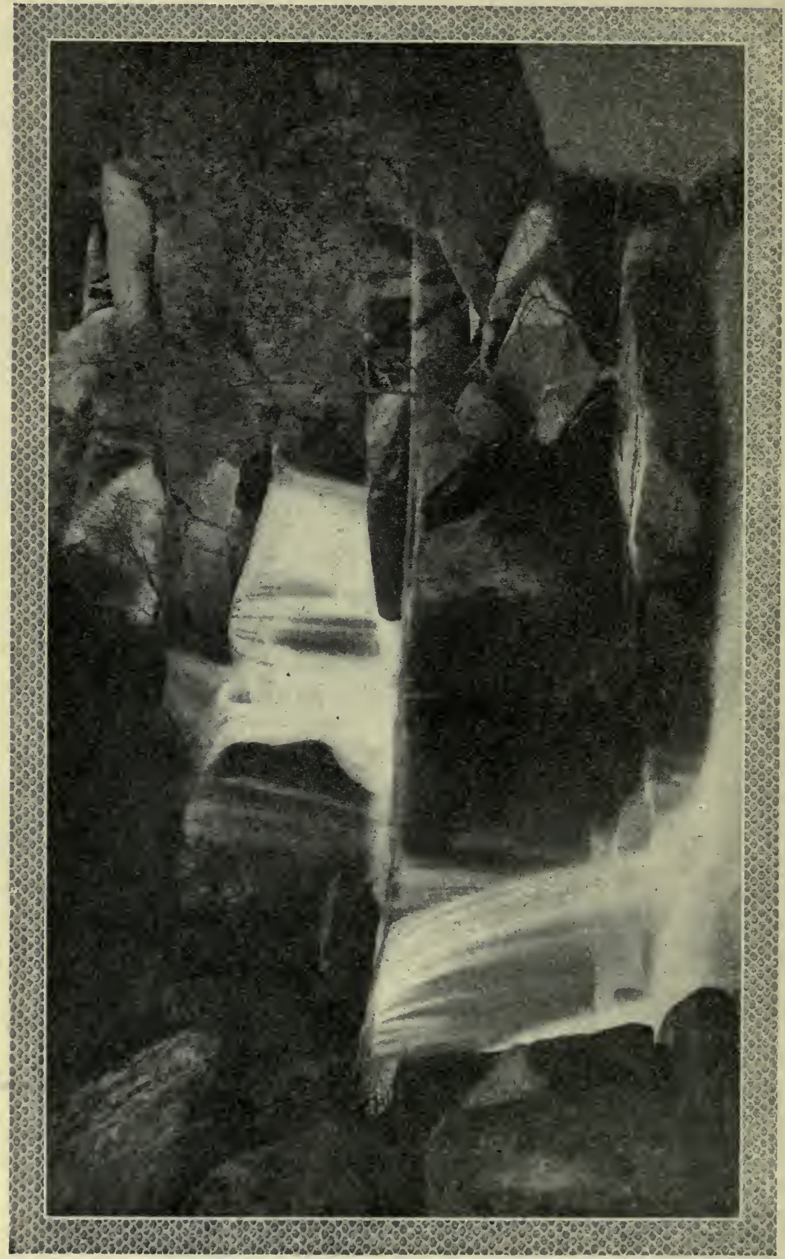
Mount Konocti, the local name for which is "Uncle Sam," lies just east of Kelseyville, and rises almost perpendicularly from and juts into Clear Lake, nearly cutting that body of water in two, thus forming what is known as "The Narrows." West and northwest from Konocti, bordering upon and rising gradually from the lake, is a fertile tract of land comprising about 23,000 acres and crossed by several streams, which, being the largest and richest valley in the county, is known as Big Valley. Mount Konocti, although rising to nearly 3,000 feet above the lake, is quite easy of ascent, there being a good road nearly to the summit, from which a marvelously grand and inspiring view is obtained of Clear Lake, dotted with numerous steam and sail boats; Big Valley, with its lovely country homes, fields of grain, natural groves of majestic oaks, peach, pear, prune and apple orchards, numerous vineyards, hopfields, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and the rugged mountains, in many instances clothed with forests of fir, pine, cedar, oak, manzanita, laurel and other growths.

More distant can be seen many smaller lakes and valleys lying within the borders of this "Wonderland." Notably among the former are the beautiful Blue Lakes, three in number, covering an area of four square miles, and very deep, lying some twenty miles to the northwest. Among the rich valleys seen from this vantage point are Bachelor Valley, lying northwest of Clear Lake, Scotts Valley, north of Lakeport and west of the lake, Burns Valley on the east shore of the southern end of the lake, Coyote Valley between Lower Lake and Middletown, Copsey, Colver, Cobb, Donovan, Gravelly High, Jericho, Jerusalem, Loconomi, and Upper Lake valleys. The combined area of the valleys of the county is 100,000 acres, the land being among the best in the State for cereals, vegetables and fruits, all of which grow luxuriantly here. It is a section of varied agricultural resources. Most of this is of exceptional fertility. About 25,000 acres more of hill and mountain slope are cultivable.

Bartlett pears are a crop for which the county is famous, and the big shipments (green) of this fruit, command the highest prices.

String beans grown in the alluvial lakeshore soil, have a notable quality and flavor, and this product is in great demand. Two canneries now put up a big pack annually, and improved transportation facilities will open the way to a great increase in this industry.

Other crops are grain, hay and alfalfa, French prunes, peaches, apples and grapes. Lake County has the ideal climate for apple growing and specimens from here have taken many exposition prizes. Luther Burbank, the famous plant wizard, has pronounced the soil and climatic conditions of this county as more favorable than any other section of the State for raising English walnuts. Walnuts bear prolifically



Falls on Kelsey Creek, Lake County.

on Mount Konocti. Potatoes, tomatoes, melons, corn—in fact, all vegetables and berries grow bountifully and to perfection in the rich valley lands. Irrigation is not needed here except for berries and vegetables. There is an abundance of pure mountain water in springs and running streams everywhere, and in several valleys are strong and steadily flowing artesian wells.

There are more mineral springs in Lake County than in all of Europe. About 75,000 people visit these springs every year. The curative properties of some of these springs are well known, notably the famous Witter, Adams, Highland, and Bartlett springs, which bottle and ship large quantities of water every week in the year. At Seigler the temperature of the water varies from normal to 137 degrees. There are 47 springs at this place, containing almost every known combination of minerals. One of the most marvelous of these springs, as a natural phenomenon, is Soda Bay Springs, at the northern base of Konocti. Here a considerable area is covered by shallow water of the lake, from the bottom of which bubbles up a great number of springs of the finest soda water. One of these springs throws up a volume of water nearly two feet in diameter, from a depth of 3 or 4 feet below the surface of the lake, with such force as to rise from a few inches to two feet above the surrounding water, and keep itself perfectly pure and unmixed. A bathhouse has been built around the spring, which is a quarter of a mile from the shore, bathers going and coming in boats.

Stockraising is one of the chief industries. Large herds of Angora goats are raised for the hair, which brings the finest prices. Hogs are generally raised all over the county, especially among the great "oak opens" of the valley around Clear Lake, the tons of acorns from which form excellent fattening material just before marketing. Poultry raising is another large industry. Lake County turkeys are known throughout the coast for their excellent table qualities. Dairying, on account of the exceptionally prolific growth of alfalfa throughout Lake County, is a very profitable industry. Three and four crops are common, all without irrigation. There are at present several large dairies scattered over the county. The northern half of the county, including Upper Lake, Scotts Valley and Bachelor Valley, is peculiarly adapted to this industry. Cheese making is a profitable industry connected with dairying.

On Pine and Elk mountains there are about 25,600 acres of yellow and sugar pine and fir, while there is an estimated 400,000,000 feet of No. 1 milling timber in other sections. The great quicksilver mines at Sulphur Banks use the product of two mills and will continue to do so for an indefinite time, hence the quantity of standing milling timber will be reduced largely. A conservative estimate places the milling timber in all of Lake County at 1,472,000,000 feet.

Among the minerals of the county, the ores of quicksilver take the lead. Mercury is found on the east side of the Abbott Mine; at the Sulphur Banks on Clear Lake, and in the belt southwest of Middletown. There are also to be found gold, silver and copper, borax and asbestos deposits, though none of these is being utilized at present, the mining being confined to that of the ores of mercury. Several years ago sulphur was extensively mined at Sulphur Banks, until it was found that underlying it were cinnabar ores ready to be mixed. Borax is found in large quantities and was at one time the focus of a great commercial enterprise. There are twenty-five located mines, including sixteen quicksilver mines, one oil well, four copper mines, one onyx mine, one chrome iron mine and two iron mines. The chrome iron deposit is very large and is all unclaimed. In the southwest corner of the county natural gas and oil land have been found and located and await capital for development. Perhaps the greatest contributors to the prosperity of the county are its quicksilver mines. The Sulphur Banks Mine, worked for quicksilver since 1875 has produced over $4,000,000 of quicksilver.

Lakeport, the county seat, is situated on the west shore of Clear Lake at the point of its greatest width, and is a well built town of some 1,000 inhabitants. The town is on rolling ground of a sandy nature and is readily drained into the lake. A roomy, commodious county courthouse, two stories high, of brick, with an annex for county jail, stands in the center of the town, surrounded by a beautiful park in which are fireproof buildings for the treasurer's and recorder's offices. There are several pretentious hotels in three-story brick structures, and brick business houses line the main street. There are six fine houses of worship representing as many denominations, two weekly newspapers, a commodious grammar school, and a district high school, the latter one of the best in the State.

Kelseyville, with about 300 population, is near the geographical center of the county, 1,500 feet above the sea, three miles from the lake and one mile from the west base of Mount Konocti.

Upper Lake, as its name implies, is at the northern end of the lake and at the natural junction of Bachelor and Gravelly valleys, and commands the business of the whole upper end of the county.

Lower Lake is the trading and business center for the great quicksilver mining district, and is a lively business place, situated at the southern end of Clear Lake and having some 400 inhabitants.

Middletown is a prosperous town of 500 inhabitants, situated in the southeastern part of the county, in the center of Loconomi Valley, six miles north of the Napa County line and sixteen miles from Calistoga on the south and Lower Lake on the north. It is the natural business center for the southern end of the county. Beef, cattle and hogs are extensively raised, the pasturage of this section being of the best.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 22,254 apples, product 18,537 bushels; 1,463 apricots, product 536 bushels; 47,244 plums and prunes, product 54,807 bushels; 9,288 peaches and nectarines, 8,336 bushels; 39,075 pears, product 39,871 bushels; 296,752 grapevines of bearing age, product 1,750,522 pounds; 72 oranges, product 13 boxes; 3,198 olives, product 7,390 pounds; 1,062 figs, product 41,896 pounds; 8,281 almonds, product 47,316 pounds; 564 English walnuts, product 5,232 pounds; 590 cherries, product 764 bushels. Value of all crops, 1909, $517,796.

It also gives the land area as 817,920 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 217,464 acres. The value of all farm property was $6,271,615; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $489,189; there were 7,414 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $148,781; 2,492 horses and colts, value $210,382; 263 mules and colts, valued at $22,015; 10 asses and burros, value $2,730; 8,038 swine, valued at $39,239; 10,947 sheep, value $27,167; 9,018 goats, value $21,114; 27,435 poultry of all kinds, value $17,086, and 276 colonies of bees, valued at $675.

The acreage planted to principal crops, in and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 981 acres, 26,317 bushels; oats, 843 acres, 19,914 bushels; wheat, 2,563 acres, 46,131 bushels; barley, 2,825 acres, 54,758 bushels; potatoes, 182 acres, 21,773 bushels; alfalfa, 2,795 acres, 7,260 tons; grains cut green for hay, 7,810 acres, 9,351 tons.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911: Butter, 70,770 pounds; cheese, 55,250 pounds.

LASSEN COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 1, 1864.

		1890.	1900.	1910.	1912 (Estimated)
Land area, 4,531 square miles.	Population	4,239	4,511	4,802	6,000
County seat, Susanville (town).	Population	-----	-----	688	1,500
Population per square mile, 1.1.					

Lassen County is in the northeastern part of the State; is bounded on the south by Plumas and Sierra counties, on the west by Shasta, on the north by Modoc, and on the east by the State of Nevada. It is a succession of mountain ranges, those in the western half being heavily timbered, and interspersed with valleys both large and small, wherein gleam the waters of several lakes. The mountains, too rough and high for agricultural purposes, afford excellent grazing and therefore are devoted entirely to stockraising. The county contains more than half a million acres of what may be properly termed farming land, though by far the greater part of it is not farmed, large areas in the valley being still in sagebrush. There is room here for a farming population a hundred times greater than it is at present. It is a new country, only recently opened up by the building of railroads, a country of undeveloped resources, rich in soil and climate and golden opportunities.

Farming here, from the county's first settlement by white men down to the present time, has never been anything more than an auxiliary to stockraising. Situated at a distance from the centers of population, and without railroads to transport farm products thither, the only profitable crops were those which could be fed to stock, which in turn could be driven out to market, and those which were required for the small home consumption; therefore this has been, and still is, almost exclusively a hay and grain country; but now that railroads have been built into the county, it is destined to become very quickly a fruit country, a vegetable country, a country of small farms and diversified farming; for here are large areas of soil as rich and productive as any in the world, and a climate suited to the perfect growth and maturity of every fruit and berry, of every vegetable, and of every grain and forage crop known to the temperate zone.

The soil varies with varying localities. In some places it is a rich sandy loam of grayish color, in others it is black sandy loam, and in still others it is "dobe" or "gumbo," as fertile as any but requiring a different cultivation; everywhere it is silt washed down from the mountains during the bygone ages, volcanic ash, disintegrated rock and forest loam, mingled year by year with the decaying vegetable growth of the valleys.

Alfalfa hay, which is grown throughout the county, stands at the head of the staple crops obtained by cultivation, over $300,000 worth having been produced in 1909. It yields two, and sometimes three, crops, which total without irrigation from two to four tons to the acre, and with irrigation from four to five. Alfalfa seed is rapidly becoming one of the leading crops, for it has been discovered during recent years that alfalfa will yield in this form from $40 to $100, and even as high as $150 to the acre.

Wheat brings from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre without irrigation, while with irrigation it has yielded as high as 70. It may be grown successfully throughout the county.

Rye is not planted to any extent except in Honey Lake Valley and on the Madeline Plains, where it yields from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre without irrigation, though it will do equally well in the other sections.

Oats bring from 30 to 100 bushels to the acre with irrigation, the average yield being in the neighborhood of forty-five bushels. At present the crop is grown only in the Honey Lake Valley, Willow Creek Valley, and the Madeline Plains Valley, though it may be grown in Big Valley and elsewhere with good results.

Barley yields from 30 to 35 bushels without irrigation, while with irrigation there is a recorded yield of 840 bushels from eight acres. This crop is grown throughout the county. As there is practically no corn grown here, barley is the grain almost universally fed to stock.

Native grasses, which spring up spontaneously in all of the lower-lying moist places, yield from one and one half to two tons to the acre; and where it has become mixed with redtop or timothy, both of which here reseed themselves in such localities, the cut is from two to three tons.

Potatoes will bring about 300 bushels to the acre without irrigation, though the average for the county is a little less than this figure. As the supply of available labor increases, this will become one of the county's principal crops, for it is a highly profitable one.

Hops grow luxuriantly here, but have never been grown for profit, owing to the scarcity of labor for picking them. Sugar beets are in the same class with hops. While it has been demonstrated that they yield bountifully, and with a high percentage of saccharin, there is not sufficient labor available to produce them.

Corn also, as well as the other crops which require much labor in either cultivation or harvesting, must await the coming of a larger population. Celery, asparagus, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, peas, beans, beets, turnips, carrots, squash, and all the other vegetables known to the temperate zone, as well as watermelons and cantaloupes, grow profusely and yield abundantly throughout the county. Lassen County is destined to contain at some time in the future many highly profitable truck farms, for the vegetables here come into season at a time of year when those of other sections of the country have grown old and tough or else have passed out entirely.

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, gooseberries, and currants all grow finely and yield magnificent crops of fruit of the best flavor and quality. Moreover, they ripen at a time when the berries of other sections have disappeared, which gives them the great advantage of a market free from competition.

Fruit growing has been neglected almost entirely, except in Honey Lake Valley. Here in the older settled communities there are many trees, apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, cherries, and nectarines, with a few small vineyards of the hardier kinds of grapes, all doing splendidly. A few of the ranchers, foreseeing the splendid profits to be derived from fruits, and anticipating the coming of the railroads, have put out orchards more or less extensive during the recent years, and are cultivating and otherwise carefully attending to them.

Emmer has proven a success and this (1912) the first year's returns from this grain show 35 bushels to the acre, on dry land.

Sugar beets have passed the experimental stage: the fact has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of argument by a field of some 100 acres at the east of Honey Lake Valley. Experts from the Nevada Sugar Company, who have been over the ground and have contracted for the crop, declare that the yield will be phenomenal, considering the fact that a year ago the areas planted to sugar beets were covered by sagebrush.

Another industry that can be said to have passed the experimental stage in Lassen County is the growing of the English walnut. There is in Susanville at the present time an English walnut orchard containing from one eighth to one quarter of an acre. Since the year 1897 the orchard has yielded from $40 to $1,600 per acre on a basis of ten cents per pound, except one year. The nuts are large and full of meat and of an extra fine flavor and quality. The trees in this orchard are seedlings, and the showing made is particularly remarkable from the fact that with the exception of two years they have never been watered or cultivated. It is believed that quite a large scope of the county is adapted to the raising of the English walnut.

Owing to the lack of transportation, poultry raising has been neglected, the only demand being local. With the overcoming of this long-felt want, the immediate future will see great strides in the poultry industry, for the reason that the natural conditions of Lassen County are perfect; for the turkey the dry foothills and plains are ideal, and the green feed produced by irrigation makes the poultry farm profitable.

Wherever alfalfa does well, the hog industry is quite a factor. Here hogs are raised quite extensively, using alfalfa pasture, the sugar beet and other vegetable products, together with the grains. This, too, is another neglected industry, and as the hogs at this altitude are free from disease, the future offers great promise for this industry, as the product will be brought into direct touch with all markets by the presence of the railroad.

Beef-cattle feeding is one of Honey Lake Valley's largest industries. Every fall sees from seven to ten thousand cattle driven in from the hills to be fed on alfalfa hay for beef to be shipped to Pacific coast markets, and the fact that they command top-notch prices is evidence conclusive of their quality. Honey Lake Valley alfalfa hay is most famous for its beef-producing qualities.

Apples are the most important fruit of Lassen County, and the planting of commercial orchards, particularly in the Honey Lake Valley within reach of the railroad lines, is an industry of great promise. One plantation of 2,500 acres in red winter apples is now being set out in the southeastern part of the valley, along the line of the Western Pacific, and numerous other smaller planting projects are under way or contemplated. Apples are not an experiment here, but have been well tested out. There are several hundred orchards in many parts of the valley, some of them forty years old and over, though most of them are merely the incidental orchards around the home place. Probably 25,000 boxes were produced in the season of 1911, though few were shipped, because most of the orchards. in the older-settled parts of the valley, are yet distant from the railroads. Since apples have been grown in the valley there has never been a failure of crop. There have been light crops in some years and heavy crops in others, but no failures. Those produced have the highest marks of the shipping apple. They have the high color and polish so much desired, and in size, bouquet, crispness, flavor, and keeping qualities are unexcelled. As long ago as the World's Fair in Chicago a contribution of apples from Honey Lake Valley, sent as a part of the California exhibit, to the surprise of the contributors, took several highest prizes. In the cool cellars of most of the farm houses crisp and sound apples of the previous season can be found in June. When it is remembered that Honey Lake Valley has an immense area suitable for shipping apples, is five hundred or more miles nearer the eastern markets than the other apple districts of Oregon and California, and is served by three great railroad systems, it is not too much to predict that it will soon become a great apple mart of the world. The conditions of climate and soil are very closely like those of the Yakima and Wenatchee valleys in Washington, now famous for their apple orchards, and where raw land has become worth several hundred dollars an acre.

Bee culture has proved a very remunerative venture, for the reason that all natural conditions are to be found here. The honey is of a very high grade, color, and most delicious flavor, as the bees feed almost entirely on alfalfa blossoms and wild sage. Honey from the apiaries of Lassen County is second to none, commanding at all times the highest market price.

Lassen County contains approximately two and a half million acres of mountain land which must for all time be devoted to grazing purposes. Much of it is timbered, all of it is well watered by lakes and running streams, and everywhere the nutritious native grasses abound. Moreover, the climate, while cool in summer, is so mild in winter that the season during which range cattle and horses need to be fed is very short. There are not many scrub cattle. One sees on every hand herds of graded Durhams and Herefords, and many thoroughbreds, both bulls and cows.

There are three plants in operation within the county for the conversion of milk into butter and cheese, one at Susanville, one at Standish, and the other at Bieber.

Within Lassen there are 240,000 acres of commercial timber land, pine and fir, and there are ten sawmills. During 1910 the cut of lumber totaled 4,500,000 feet, practically all of it to supply the local demand. The railroads now in operation do not penetrate this timber belt, but it soon will be tapped, upon which lumbering on a large scale will be commenced.

While much of the farming of the county is done dry, which is to say, without irrigation, there is very little scientific dry farming; indeed, it is all but unknown. However, a beginning has been made — a few small farms in Honey Lake Valley and in Madeline Plains, where may be seen the most substantial of evidence that it is profitable. On 40 acres, where the Campbell system of dry farming was followed, there was cut the first year 761 sacks averaging 110 pounds of grain each, and from 8 acres of rye 96 sacks averaging 130 pounds each.

In the valleys the summer temperature rarely ever goes above 90 degrees in the warmest part of the day, while the nights are always cool and refreshing. In the winter it sometimes drops below zero for a day or two at a time, and now and then there is a light fall of snow, which, however, never remains long on the ground The rainfall ranges between seventeen and twenty-five inches for the year and the greater part of it coming in the late winter and early spring months, summer and fall are usually cloudless and bone dry. In the mountains it is much the same during the warmer season, but winter in the high ranges is intensely cold, and the fall of snow is tremendous. It is this snow which, melting slowly during the spring and summer months, fills the lakes, the streams, the reservoirs, and the irrigation ditches with a never-failing supply of pure, clear water. In this form enough water falls every year to irrigate every acre of land in the county; without it there could be only dry farming.

As has been seen, the best results from farming here are obtained by irrigation, and therefore the value of land depends in greater part upon whether it has water rights or not, although fertility, existing improvements, nearness to transportation facilities, etc., enter into it here as largely as elsewhere in the world. Therefore, while good, rich land without water may be had for even less than $10 an acre, some of the best, with water and seeded to alfalfa, has changed hands for as high as $100; however, the average for irrigated lands will be found about midway between these figures, taking the county as a whole.

The mountains of Lassen county abound with game, bear, deer, squirrels, geese, ducks, sage-hens, and quail; while the lakes and streams are alive with such fish as the native mountain trout, rainbow trout, the so-called salmon trout, whitefish, and others.

Big Valley lies in the northwestern part of the county, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above sea level. It is twenty miles long by fifteen in width, and contains approximately 155,000 acres of arable land, of which 20,000 are now irrigated. While the soil there is as rich and productive as any in the county, its distance from the railroad has kept the price of irrigated land down to from $25 to $40 an acre. While only a small percentage of this valley is now irrigated, there is no reason why the whole of it should not be, from the vast artesian basin underlying its every part. Beneath its deep layer of soil comes a bed of chalk sixty feet or more in thickness, and beneath that, white sand of unknown depth, in which the water lies. Enough has been done to demonstrate that the water will rise everywhere, if not to the surface, then within two or three feet of it, whence it may be cheaply pumped out upon the land. The town of Bieber is the commercial center of Big Valley.

Honey Lake Valley is the largest in the county, lying in the southeastern corner and containing over 200,000 acres besides Honey Lake, with a water surface of 64,000 acres. While there are several thousand acres of successful and productive farms scattered through this valley, the land in the main is still wild, waiting for water for irrigation. There is, however, an ample supply of water, and it is said by engineers that the whole valley can be readily and permanently covered with an irrigation system at a cost within $25 an acre, so that the opportunity for such a development enterprise here holds out an inducement to capital which, it is believed, will soon be taken up. Long Valley Creek, Willow Creek and Susan River now waste annually more than 300,000 acre feet of water which can be saved by storage and carried over the lands of the valley through gravity canals. Additionally there is an accumulation in Eagle Lake of more than one million acre feet which can be made available by a tunnel about a mile in length. The proposed works are all simple and standard in design. The valley is crossed by the three railroad lines of the Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Nevada–California–Oregon. It is popularly understood that the latter railroad, which is a narrow gauge, will soon be connected with the Hill system in Oregon and will be broad gauged to a junction with the Western Pacific. The road which the Southern Pacific is now building is the last link of its east-of-the-mountains line for north and south traffic, which it has been constructing in sections for some time, and is intended to overcome the difficulties in winter traffic over the Tehachapi mountains in the south and the Siskiyou mountains in the north. Over it when completed an immense traffic will pass through Honey Lake Valley, which will also be in close railroad touch through these three systems with an extensive grazing, mining and lumbering area. The valley is entirely walled in and protected by mountains, and, with also the modifying influence of Honey Lake, has a mild and generous climate. A wide range of forage and cereal, vegetable and fruit crops are successfully raised, and under irrigation the whole valley is divisible into successful small farms. Immediately to the west of the valley lie great pine and fir forests, perhaps the greatest in the world, to which the natural approach is from the valley. About a million acres of these forests have within recent years passed into the ownership of the great lumber operators, and large areas more are held by the Government in the forest reserves. The intention is said to be to convert the timber from these forests into manufactured products at great mills to be erected in the west end of Honey Lake Valley, at and near Susanville, provision having already been made for the erection of a large four-band mill, employing some 2,000 men, tributary to Susanville.

Streams dropping down the adjacent mountains offer opportunity for cheap and abundant electric power at the edge of the valley. For all these reasons and many more Honey Lake Valley is expected to become one of the great agricultural and manufacturing districts. No one who intelligently appreciates the conditions can overlook its great potentialities and fail to believe that not in the distant and difficult future, but soon and easily, they will be all realized.

Susanville, the county seat and largest town of the county, and destined to become the commercial and railroad center of northeastern California for the reason that it is the gateway for a large agricultural district and the products of the forest, is situated at the west end of this valley, upon a commanding eminence which overlooks mile upon mile of country, beautiful with green fields and cozy ranch homes. Its population is 1,500. Here is located the U. S. Land Office for Plumas, Lassen, and Modoc counties, and here is Lassen county's high school. It has electric lights, waterworks, a good sewer system, concrete sidewalks, and has begun the macadamizing of its streets. There are three churches here, grammar school, two prosperous banks, a creamery, two planing mills, two garages, a very fine fireproof theater, three good hotels. Its two newspapers are the Lassen *Advocate* and the Lassen *Mail.* Many shade trees, locust, apples, poplars, walnuts, cherries, pears, make its broad streets attractive, while green lawns and flower gardens add to the charm of its numerous pretty and even pretentious homes. That the place is prosperous is attested by its fine business blocks of brick and stone and its numerous busy stores and shops. The stone used in these buildings is composed of cemented volcanic ash, and has been classed as breccia. It is light gray color, of light weight, is easily quarried and cut, and is thoroughly fireproof. It is secured from quarries at the very edge of town and the outcropping of same can be traced for many miles up the picturesque river cañon, and when the value of this stone is discovered by outside markets it will become one of the county's most stable assets.

Eagle Lake, situated in a northwesterly direction from Susanville and at a distance of about fourteen miles, is one of the finest bodies of water in the State, and abounds with black bass and numerous other fish. The lake covers an area of about 27,000 acres and is very deep and clear. It is said that soundings have been made to a depth of 680 feet without finding bottom. On the southern and western shore the timber grows to the edge of the lake and the surrounding mountains and hills furnish good sport for hunting deer and many other classes of game. The lake furnishes good boating and bathing, and owing to the elevation, being about 5,200 feet, the climate during the spring, summer and fall seasons is mild and healthful, and the lake is destined to become one of the famous summer resorts of the Pacific coast.

Too much can not be said for the future of the west end of Honey Lake Valley for the production of the cherry. The fruit is unusual in size, color and flavor. Under present conditions there are hundreds of boxes shipped out by express. With the coming of railroad transportation in the immediate future this industry is bound to take a conspicuous place in the products of the county and the Honey Lake Valley cherries will become conspicuous on the world's markets by commanding the highest market prices.

Ash Valley is in the north central part of the county. It contains about 11,000 acres of land, all of which is occupied by stock ranches. Some of the finest thoroughbred Durham cattle in the State are raised here.

Madeline Plains, a large valley of irregular form, occupies the northeastern part of the county. Its area is approximately 55,000 acres of arable land, of which about 10,000 are now irrigated. However, private capital here has interested itself in irrigation on a large scale, proposing to water some 20,000 acres of Government land. For this purpose the waters of Tule Lake, a body of water six miles long by two in width, lying six miles away, will be brought to the valley. Madeline and Termo are the towns of the valley. The elevation here is 5,000 feet.

Grasshopper Valley is not far from the center of the county. It contains some 20,000 acres of land, of which perhaps two thirds are now covered by a shallow lake. This valley at present is of but little interest to the homeseeker, though it may become so in the near future, as it is proposed to drain the lake for the irrigation of a part of Madeline Plains, which will lay bare a vast tract of fertile land.

Willow Creek Valley is a few miles southeast of Eagle Lake. Here at an elevation of about 4,500 feet are about 12,000 acres of arable land, all occupied by a few large ranches. The soil is most fertile, as here there are many acres of bottom lands watered by Willow Creek, where alfalfa, timothy and grains grow abundantly, also the hardy vegetables. This applies particularly to celery, as it is crisp and juicy and free from the strings and toughness of lower countries. Hereabout are raised some of the finest horses in the world, and the same may be said of cattle. Willow Creek winds for miles and miles through this land, and while there is not very much idle area in it, there are many large ranches here which could be cut up into smaller tracts and are capable of supporting ten families where they are now filling the coffers of but a few.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 12,679 apples, product 10,349 bushels; 70 apricots, product 17 bushels; 2,223 plums and prunes, product 1,069 bushels; 1,455 peaches and nectarines, product 1,753 bushels; 632 pears, product 479 bushels, and 439 cherries, product 61 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 2,899,840 acres and land in farms in the county as aggregating 295,728 acres. The value of all farm property was $9,376,809; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,990,230; there were 43,832 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $871,941; 9,515 horses and colts, value $702,420; 702 mules and colts, valued at $60,681; 119 asses and burros, value $20,220; 5,034 swine, valued at $30,513; 72,725 sheep, value $291,592; 586 goats, value $1,832; 19,297 poultry of all kinds, value $9,957, and 298 colonies of bees, valued at $1,074.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 4 acres, 93 bushels; oats, 977 acres, 25,647 bushels; wheat, 9,938 acres, 153,863 bushels; barley, 3,244 acres, 63,471 bushels; potatoes, 259 acres, 35,703 bushels; alfalfa, 11,709 acres, 27,452 tons; grain cut green for hay, 2,677 acres, 3,442 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 77,079; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 89,815; acreage included in irrigation projects, 149,530; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $884,965. Value of all crops, 1909, $897,949.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,701; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 1,447; milk produced, 531,988 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $67,698; poultry raised, number 28,907; eggs produced, 106,897 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $41,289; value of wool and mohair produced, $55,154; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 968; of other cattle, 17,081; of swine, 4,504; of sheep and goats, 23,853; receipts from sale of animals, $746,769.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $82,180; silver, $972. Total mineral product, 1910, $83,152.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 201,020 pounds; cheese, 96,890 pounds.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 4,067 square miles.	Population	101,454	170,298	504,131
County seat, Los Angeles.	Population	50,395	102,479	319,198
Population per square mile, 124.0.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	100	33	Rainfall	4.89	Snow	0
293 feet.	1911:	Temperature	95	38	Rainfall	17.85	Snow	0

LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND CITY

By SHERRILL BLASDEL OSBORNE.

A county of broad, bountiful valleys; a county of splendid, rugged pine and oak covered mountains, whose topmost peaks are clad in mantles of snow during much of the year; a county of varied coast line which the waves of the Pacific Ocean lave for a distance of eighty miles or more; a county of desert, of valley, of mountain and of seashore; a county of fruits, of grain, sunshine and flowers; a county of orchards, alfalfa farms, vineyards; a county of astonishing oil productivity; a county whose fertility, resources and widely-varying products have made her the richest county in Western America, Los Angeles stands peerless among the counties of California.

To Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a daring Spanish navigator, is given the credit of being the first white man to land in Los Angeles County. Just fifty years after Columbus first descried the new world, Cabrillo's ships sailed into San Pedro harbor. Under direction of Mendoza and Alarcon, the representatives in Mexico of the Spanish throne, Cabrillo had sailed north from Navidad on the west coast of Mexico, on June 27, 1542. The task assigned to him must have appeared fraught with the same sort of perils as those which had confronted Columbus a half century before. He was sailing forth into unknown seas. The theory still prevailed that the earth was flat and that the over-daring navigator stood an excellent chance of sailing over the edge.

Cabrillo seems to have been undaunted by the mysteries that lay before him, and in September of the year 1542 his vessel plowed the waters of San Pedro Bay. A heavy pall of smoke, it is chronicled, overhung the harbor, due to the burning of underbrush by the Indians engaged doubtless in a rabbit drive; hence Cabrillo referred to this harbor as "The Bay of Smokes." So far as known Cabrillo made no effort to go inland, and it was two hundred years after Cabrillo's discovery before a white man traversed what was later to become the site of Los Angeles City.

In their efforts to develop California as a tributary to Spain, the Spanish monarch was pleased to avail himself not only of his own representatives and officials, but of the efforts of the Jesuits, the Franciscans, and the Dominicans, who had accomplished much for the Spanish rule of Mexico and Lower California.

On August 2, 1769, accompanied by a small force, and by Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan of great energy and ability, the Spanish Governor Portola arrived at what is now the site of Los Angeles. Twelve years later, in 1781, the city was founded by Governor Felipe de Neve and the settlement was given the name of "Pueblo de la Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles."

The growth of the pueblo during its early life was very slow. In 1790 it had increased to 139 persons, according to available records, a very different one from that recorded 110 years later, when the county's population jumped from 170,293 in 1900 to 504,161 in 1910, while the city alone showed a population of nearly 320,000.

Los Angeles County covers an area of approximately 4,000 square miles, of which about three fourths is tillable and astonishingly fertile. Four fifths of the county lies north of the 34 degree of latitude and two thirds of the county lies west of the 118 degree of longitude. Within the confines of this county are more than 600,000 persons, about two thirds of whom reside in the city of Los Angeles itself.

The increase in population has been kept pace with by the increase in the wealth of the county, as shown by the official assessments for the purpose of taxation. In 1901 the assessment of Los Angeles County was $100,020,956; in 1905 this had increased to $261,509,780; in 1908 the assessment reached $407,666,294, and in 1911 the assessment was $607,182,757, or a little less than one fourth of the entire assessed valuation of the State of California.

It will surprise many people to know that Los Angeles County is the wealthiest county in the West, as ascertained by the official assessments. It is greater than Cook County, Illinois, which includes the city of Chicago, and is also greater than St. Louis or Milwaukee. Seattle was assessed in 1910 at $209,191,512; Multnomah County, Oregon, which includes Portland, at $156,000,000, and Denver, Colorado, at $132,079,339. These assessment figures are eloquent of the accumulation of wealth in Los Angeles County.

The county's total indebtedness is only $2,625,000 and the state and county rate of taxation on each $100 valuation is 65 cents and $1.25. There is no other county in the State that has such a low rate of taxation, according to the official statement, with the exception of Mariposa and Plumas counties, neither of which has a state tax, and the county tax, in both instances, is but a few cents lower than the combined state and county tax in Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles Oil Field.

Some idea of the population of the county may be gathered from the following brief survey of the towns and cities within its boundaries. Each of these is connected with Los Angeles City by an elaborate interurban electric system, one of the finest and best equipped in the country, an excellent system of county boulevards and highways now being constructed by the county at a cost of more than $3,500,000, and in addition many of them have connection with the city of Los Angeles by from one to three lines of steam railway.

Pasadena, the largest city in the county except Los Angeles, has a population of about 34,000, according to the last school census. Its fame as a residence city, a thriving community of beautiful homes and a center for educational institutions, has been spread throughout the world. Pasadena has set the municipal pace for fine boulevards, bitulithic paved streets, substantial business blocks and the best of school facilities.

Long Beach, which has suddenly sprung from a quiet little beach resort to a busy seaport city, with a large number of manufacturing plants and the only fully equipped shipbuilding plant in Southern California, has the distinction of making the largest gain in population of any city in the United States during the decade from 1900 to 1910, the total residents jumping from 2,252 to 17,809, a gain of 690.8 per cent. Long Beach combines all the natural advantages of a magnificent summer resort with a stretch of nine miles of broad, gently-sloping sandy beach, a natural outer and an artificial inner harbor which is capable of great enlargement at a minimum cost. The city's assessed valuation is more than $22,000,000. It has fine graded schools, a modern polytechnic high school, and a manual arts school. It has churches of all denominations and exceptional hotel advantages.

Wilmington is now a part of Los Angeles but has not lost its individuality by reason of the annexation to the larger city, and its growth since the consolidation has been enormous. The town of Wilmington is one of the oldest in the county. It lies at the head of the "inner harbor" and a large amount of money is now being expended on the water front of Wilmington by the city of Los Angeles in preparation for the opening of the Panama Canal.

San Pedro, now a part of Los Angeles, and the port for Los Angeles' heavy sea traffic, is the greatest lumber port in the world. During the year 1911 there arrived at San Pedro 2,512 steamers, 152 schooners, six barkentines and two barks, a total of 2,672 vessels.

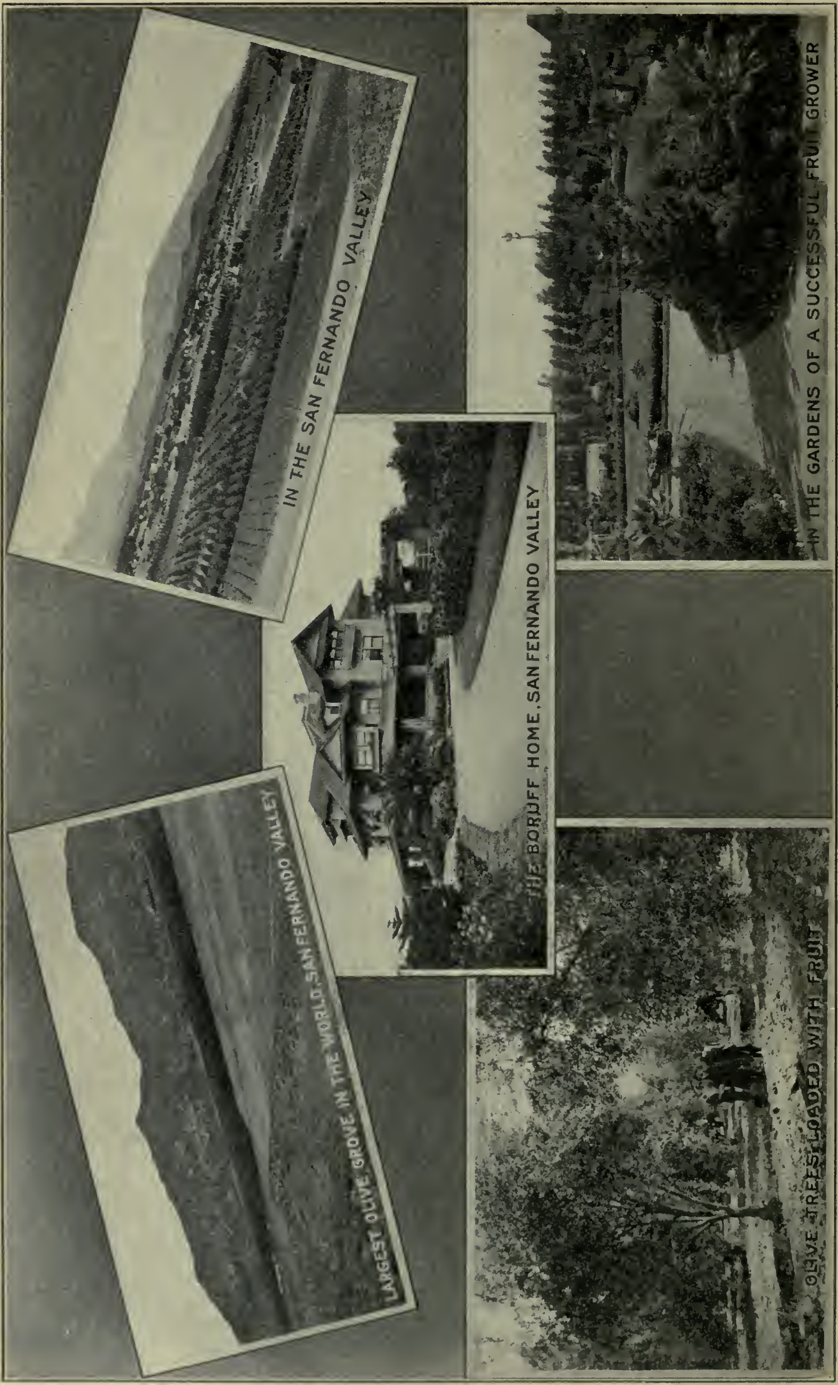
These vessels carried in crews 109,406 seamen, or an average of 9,150 each month, and brought for distribution throughout the southwest, 560,600,000 feet of sawed lumber, 236,000,000 shingles, 5,802,000 shakes, 65,125,000 laths, 272,700 ties, 6,446 piles, 19,403 poles and 28,550 posts, the aggregate of which is equivalent to 605,819,000 feet, having a wholesale value of $15,145,475. Domestic imports include 99,600 barrels of crude oil, 101,575 barrels of refined oil, 18,932 tons of grain, 2,015 tons of flour, 15,436 tons of paper, 6,573 sheep, 2,941 cattle and 109,869 tons of miscellaneous merchandise. The fishing industry gives employment to about 700 men, and two steam trawlers were added to the fishing fleet during 1911. In excess of 4,000,000 pounds of fresh fish and 100,000 pounds of lobsters were exported last year.

Terminal, a port devoted largely to the lumber trade and situated directly across the channel from San Pedro, and between San Pedro and Long Beach.

Alamitos Bay and Naples, popular as summer resorts and situated just east of Long Beach and provided with excellent car service.

Redondo, commerce and the industries combine at Redondo with the ordinary featuring of a southern California watering place to make it one of the most progressive communities to be found anywhere along the shores of the Pacific. No other seaside resort better combines these three essentials. For this reason Redondo is always prosperous and has to-day a future brighter than at any time in its history. Ocean shipping is increasing from month to month and year to year, the fishing industry is growing, as evidenced by the development of the fleet of small boats; and the summer and winter crowds are larger from year to year.

Santa Monica is a delightful beach resort 14 miles from Los Angeles, and popular with southern California residents for forty years. During the last five years a large



OLIVE TREES LOADED WITH FRUIT

IN THE GARDENS OF A SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWER

THE BORUFF HOME, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

LARGEST OLIVE GROVE IN THE WORLD, SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

amount of capital has been expended in constructing a magnificent pleasure pier, hotels, etc., not to mention the great outlay on public streets, schools and other improvements.

Hollywood, now a part of Los Angeles City, is a favorite Los Angeles foothill suburb. Its car service is excellent and a five-cent fare has recently been secured. Being in the frostless belt, with altitude ranging from 400 to 800 feet, fruits, flowers and vegetables flourish the year round. Hollywood is essentially a high-class residence section with no saloons.

Sherman lies just west of Hollywood and east of Beverly, on the Hollywood division of the Pacific Electric's trolley line to the sea and on the direct route of the Foothill boulevard leading from the citrus belt to the ocean. Sherman is the site of the barns and shops of the electric road and the home terminus for many of the motormen, conductors, and train crews.

Whittier is a city of about 6,000 population, founded twenty-four years ago by a colony of Friends, and located fourteen miles from Los Angeles on the slope of the Puente Hills overlooking the Los Nietos and San Gabriel valleys. It has thirty-five miles of oiled-macadam streets and cement sidewalks, a college, high school and three of the best equipped public school buildings, a municipal water plant that cost $175,000, a complete sewer system built at a cost of $110,000; an educational center free from saloons. Whittier has a state pathological laboratory, a polytechnic high school recently completed at a cost of $150,000, a college costing $225,000, a State Industrial School that cost $500,000, and a public library which cost $25,000. The total income from the oranges, lemons, walnuts, oil and vegetables is nearly $3,000,000. The property valuation for 1911 is about $12,000,000.

Rivera is located five miles west of Whittier on the Pacific Electric and Santa Fé railroads, is in the center of the oldest walnut-growing district in southern California, many of the groves ranging from fifteen to thirty-five years old. Although a greater part of the territory around Rivera is planted to walnuts, in recent years its value as an orange-growing district has been discovered and many of the older walnut groves are being transplated to Valencia oranges.

Downey is located about twelve miles from Los Angeles on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is one of the oldest towns in the Los Nietos Valley and is in the center of a farming, dairying and poultry raising district. The town has a population of over 2,000, but is scattered over a large territory. Some of the largest dairies in the southwest are located here, while a great deal of the country is made up of walnut and apple orchards and vineyards, and considerable attention is given to deciduous fruit growing.

Pomona, a thriving city of 12,000, is in the center of a rich and prosperous fruit growing valley. With building permits issued to the amount of $750,000 during 1911, the growth of Pomona continues steady and substantial. The total deposits of the four banks aggregate $2,750,000; the assessed property valuation is now $6,500.000, and the citrus fruit growers of Pomona Valley have received about $3,000,000 for their crops in 1911.

Alhambra, which is shown by the last census to be the seventh city in population in Los Angeles County, is situated three miles east of Los Angeles. Progress along industrial, commercial, and municipal lines during the last year has been steady. Bonds to the amount of $115,000 were voted for school purposes, of which $55,000 were for the purpose of adding five acres to the present high school property and installing courses in domestic science and manual arts, and $60,000 for building a primary school. Building permits issued during the year 1911 were 276, amounting to $518,100.

Azusa is a progressive town and last year was the shipping point for about 1,000 carloads of citrus fruit.

Claremont, the home of Pomona College, is not only known as an important educational center, but has now become a thriving center in the orange industry. Last season 1,500 carloads of oranges were shipped from the Claremont groves. The growers received approximately $1,500,000 for the crop.

Monrovia is a city of homes and fruitful orchards. Last season 400 cars of oranges and lemons were shipped. With three lines of railroad communication residents of this foothill section are able to enjoy the advantages of Los Angeles and at the same time have the benefits of rural life. Population is about 5,000.

Mount Lowe and Mount Wilson are noted as mountain resorts of wonderful scenic beauty, and as the site of the Carnegie observatory, which occupies a place on the summit of Mount Wilson.

South Pasadena is near the top among the fastest growing cities in the United States. During the ten years previous to 1910, this city gained 364 per cent in population. About 300 building permits were taken out for the year 1911, amounting to $600,000, an increase of $100,000 over 1910.

Glendale is six miles directly north of the courthouse of Los Angeles. The "Jewel City" is one mile north of Los Angeles' northerly boundary line. Glendale's close proximity to Los Angeles, in addition to an ideal section for residential purposes, is largely responsible for its remarkable growth recently. Glendale's population is, according to a census just completed, 5,000. A year ago it was 3,500, and five years ago 1,000. The "West Glendale" section was recently annexed to Glendale, which added about 1,500 to the city's population.

Glendora is now a city of the sixth class, with a population of 1,735. There are 4,200 acres set to citrus fruits, all in fine bearing condition except approximately 1,200 acres of young trees, 200 acres of which were planted last year. During the season just closed, 1,736 cars of citrus fruit were marketed from the Glendora district.

Soldiers' Home. At this place, officially known as "The Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," there was expended, under three general heads, during the year just ended, nearly $1,000,000. From the pension fund, $560,116.12; general fund—that appropriated by Congress for the home's maintenance—$358,587.15; and from the post fund, $41,700.11, a total of $960,403.38.

Sawtelle has a population of more than 2,100. There has been a material increase since the official count was taken in the spring of 1910. The entire Soldiers' Home with its 3,000 veterans is tributary to Sawtelle, and the city is backed by hundreds of acres of bean and barley fields and other acres of fruit and walnut orchards.

Compton has the distinction of being the oldest town in southern California.

Venice is the principal seashore amusement resort of the county. Early in the summer of the year just closed Venice was born as a full-fledged city. Prior to the holding of a special election, Venice of America was no more than a legal subdivision of Ocean Park. It had an ocean frontage of 500 feet and found place on the map by reason of possessing a post office. Acting under the provisions of a law that had been enacted by the last Legislature to fit the case, a special election was held, when a majority of votes cast were recorded as being in favor of changing the name of the municipality to Venice. Quickly following this came an annexation election which added Playa del Rey, Walgrove, and a rich section of back country. At about the same time the Playa del Rey and Ocean Park school districts formed a union district for high school purposes, and Venice was the name given to the new union.

Port Los Angeles, near the mouth of Santa Monica Cañon, and two miles from the business center of Santa Monica, is famous for the possession of a million-dollar wharf and pier—the longest wooden pier in the world. This is perhaps the most expensive pier in the world devoted to pleasure fishing. In the years that have gone coastwise and deep sea vessels made regular landings here, but that was before the abandonment by the Southern Pacific of its steam road here. The port is anticipating a revival of activities on the opening of the Panama Canal and with the construction, as planned by the Pacific Electric, of a trolley line up the coast from Santa Monica to Santa Barbara.

Avalon, the only island town in southern California, is located on Catalina Island twenty-seven miles from the mainland. It has a population of 500, but 120,000 visitors went to the island last season. It is a magnificent deep-sea fishing resort, with every manner of unique seashore sport.

Twenty miles north of Los Angeles is the fertile San Fernando Valley, in the center of which is San Fernando, a prosperous city where are seen the ruins of one of the old missions. Orange and lemon groves are being planted extensively and are in a thriving condition. Here is the great olive grove of some 1,200 acres, the largest in the world.

Other towns in the county are Artesia, Norwalk, Spadra, Puente, Sierra Madre, San Gabriel (the site of a famous old mission), El Monte, Covina, San Dimas, Lordsburg, La Verne, Arcadia, Duarte, Altadena, Lamanda Park, La Cañada, La Crescenta, Eagle Rock, Burbank, Tropico, Beverly, Westgate, Brentwood Park, Inglewood (population about 2,500), Palms, Gardena, Clearwater, Florence, Watts, Hynes, Huntington Park, Hermosa, Manhattan, Shakespeare.

As might be assumed with a variety of soil, climate and water possessed by Los Angeles County, its orchard, farm and dairy products are enormous. Here are a few figures for 1911–1912 showing some of the products of the territory surrounding Los Angeles: Citrus fruits, 46,400 carloads; vegetables, carloads: Celery, 2,000; cabbage, 600; tomatoes, 250; potatoes, 1,200; onions, 400; cauliflower, 700; lettuce, 150; sweet potatoes, 50; assorted, 1,000; nuts, 9,000 tons; cantaloupes, 1,625 carloads; raisins and dried fruits, 6,000 tons; eggs, 125,000 cases; flour, 450,000 barrels; canned goods, 760,000 cases; olives, pickled, 1,000,000 gallons; olive oil, 500,000 gallons; beet sugar, 200,000,000 pounds; wine and brandy, 3,500,000 gallons; beer, 300,000 barrels; petroleum, 74,000,000 barrels; beans, 65,000 tons; cotton, 8,000 bales; barley, 45,000 tons. Total valuation, including manufactured products, $250,000,000.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

No city in the Western Hemisphere holds a record fraught with more fascinating romance than the city of Los Angeles. At once it is one of the oldest as well as one of the youngest cities of the western world. Founded more than a century and a quarter ago, it was a full century in reaching a population of 11,000, that being the approximate population according to the census returns in 1880. At that time the city was little more than a Mexican pueblo, without street car lines, without paved streets, without a sewer system and with a privately owned water company and an imperfect open-ditch irrigating system.

Ten years later the flood of eastern immigration had set in. Wide-awake business men from the East and the Middle West had suddenly discovered the fascinating charms and natural resources and advantages of Los Angeles and vicinity and the population jumped to 50,295. Several streets had been improved, a lighting system installed. The city boasted several horse-car lines, cable railway system, and had made an attempt at electric railway service that proved impractical. Also the city possessed a telephone system, not to mention several other enterprises that indicated the city was beginning to have some conception of its own importance and the part that it eventually must play in Pacific coast history.

The following table, compiled by the City Engineer recently, indicates the population growth and at the same time discloses the fact that the area of the city has expanded correspondingly:

1850	Original city		Spanish grant	28.01 square miles
1869	January	1st	Southern Extension, annexation	1.20 square miles
1895	October	18th	Highland Park, annexation	1.41 square miles
1896	April	2d	Southern and Western, annexation	10.18 square miles
1899	June	12th	Garvanza, annexation	.69 square mile
1899	June	12th	University, annexation	1.77 square miles
1906	December	26th	"Shoestring," annexation	18.64 square miles
1909	August	28th	Wilmington, consolidation	9.93 square miles
1909	August	28th	San Pedro, consolidation	4.61 square miles
1909	October	27th	Colegrove, annexation	8.72 square miles
1910	February	7th	Hollywood, consolidation	4.45 square miles
1910	February	28th	East Hollywood, annexation	11.11 square miles
1912	February	9th	Territory adjoining city, annexation	7.00 square miles
			Total area	107.12 square miles

Los Angeles Harbor.

POPULATION, APPROXIMATELY.

1880	11,000
1890	50,000
1900	102,000
1910	319,000
1912	450,000

Considering its size, Los Angeles' growth from 1900 to 1910 was the greatest percentage gain of any city in the United States — 211.5 — and its actual increase, 216,719, was exceeded only by New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, Los Angeles being fourth among the cities of the United States. In other material ways the city has kept pace with this growth in territory and in residents. Take, for instance, the structural building work over a period of years and its bank clearings for those same years:

BUILDING PERMITS.

Year.	Number.	Valuation.	Bank clearings.
1890	737	$1,194,939	$36,019,721
1891	656	1,306,130	37,096,126
1892	878	1,890,005	39,529,902
1893	1,312	1,666,080	45,240,725
1894	1,785	2,324,035	44,669,100
1895	2,462	4,930,473	57,046,832
1896	2,304	2,742,632	61,356,141
1897	2,004	2,479,515	59,323,916
1898	1,623	2,283,005	72,229,036
1899	1,710	2,245,789	83,341,616
1900	1,922	2,517,966	113,766,378
1901	2,730	4,381,855	145,170,809
1902	4,863	9,612,331	245,516,094
1903	6,395	13,046,338	307,316,530
1904	7,064	13,409,062	345,343,953
1905	9,543	15,482,067	479,985,298
1906	9,072	18,158,497	578,635,517
1907	7,584	13,275,943	581,870,627
1908	7,373	9,934,298	505,588,756
1909	8,571	13,260,713	673,165,728
1910	10,738	21,684,100	811,377,487
1911	12,408	23,004,185	943,963,357

The increase in the post office business during the period from 1885 to 1910 affords another basis for calculating the progress of the city. In 1885 the post office business aggregated $46,606; in 1910 it aggregated $1,446,941, and in 1911, $1,646,001.

EXPLANATION OF GROWTH.—The astonishingly rapid growth of Los Angeles has resulted from a combination of causes, and an effort is here made to indicate some of these more important factors in this development.

Until the completion of the Southern Pacific railway into Los Angeles in the early eighties, the pueblo slumbered almost undisturbed by dreams of the future; but with the last rail laid and the connecting link established for quick transportation to and from the East, a new spirit of activity sprang into being. The Santa Fé Railroad soon followed the Southern Pacific and the natural rivalry for traffic did much to develop the tributary country. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway was finished in 1905, and at once there was opened up a territory rich in minerals, lying between this city and the Great Salt Lake. This not only benefited the city enormously, giving it the advantage of three transcontinental lines, but it greatly stimulated the mining industry and opened up many new mining districts. The establishment of the citrus fruit industry on a commercial scale in the Riverside colony aided greatly the growth of Los Angeles.

So rapid was the influx of residents and visitors in 1884, 1885 and 1886 that property values jumped up as if by magic and the city went through the throes of a real estate "boom." It was a lamentable experience for many individuals and in many respects for the city itself, but now it is the general belief of those best able to judge that in the end the "boom" of the eighties had much to do with the enormous progress made as soon as the effects of the reaction had passed. The "boom" had brought tens of thousands of visitors to the city and its fame for scenic and climatic perfection spread over the continent. Eastern capital poured into Los Angeles and the surrounding country. Factories of all sorts were started and a large number of industries and enterprises were founded, many of which proved permanently successful and profitable.

Oil had been found early in the seventies, and in a modest way the industry had grown until several sections of Los Angeles County were extracting a considerable amount of oil for the California market; but in 1894 the oil business received a great impetus when it was discovered that rich oil-bearing strata underlay a portion of the city itself. At one time there were more than 1,400 wells "on the pump" within the city limits, and this within a very short time after the first wells had made it apparent that the city was the possessor of a vast amount of wealth stored under ground. This oil discovery had two direct effects on the city. It settled forever the fear of many prospective manufacturers that the city could never do much in the way of manufacturing because of the lack of cheap fuel and cheap power, and at the same time the value of the advertisement of the oil industry to the future of the city might be reckoned at millions of dollars. It may also be stated that the discovery stimulated the search for other oil districts and the opening up of the Coalinga, Santa Maria, Kern River, Maripoca, and Sherman fields, the latter adjacent to the city limits and a most prolific producer.

In 1911 southern California led all the rest of the country with its oil production of about 85,000,000 barrels. Los Angeles naturally became the center for this business with all its kindred branches.

POWER DEVELOPMENT.—Electrical power development closely followed the introduction of cheap fuel. Some of these plants established are operated by oil and several of the more expensive by water from the streams in the mountain ranges, some near the city — comparatively speaking — and some removed by hundreds of miles, as in the case of those generating plants on the Kern River in Kern County and Bear Valley, nearer at hand but located in San Bernardino County. These dozen or more hydroelectric plants generate about 150,000 horsepower and the steam plants in or near Los Angeles about as much more. In addition the city is now installing a municipal electric power plant which is expected to develop about 120,000 horsepower when finally completed, the energy being furnished by the waters of Owens River, which are being brought to Los Angeles a distance of more than 230 miles. More will be said of these gigantic projects later.

With this power development partly as a reason for it, and partly as a result of it, came an enormous expansion of manufacturing enterprise and extension of electric street-railway service. Almost every portion of the county is brought into close association with the city by what is generally believed to be the best and most complete system of interurban electric car service in the country. The trackage outside the city in this system aggregates 840 miles (single track); most of the lines are double tracked, while a few have four tracks. Within the city there are more than 350 miles of track, all electric, with the latest and most modern equipment.

Activity in the manufacturing line may be judged from the fact that Los Angeles now boasts 2,500 factories with an aggregate output in 1911 valued at $85,000,000. About 20,000 operatives are employed in manufacturing lines.

In the matter of public improvements — schools, streets and highways, parks, water, sewer and storm drain systems, it has been a difficult and sometimes a seemingly impossible task to keep pace with the population growth of the city, yet this has been quite satisfactorily accomplished without an inordinately heavy tax rate. Los Angeles City is assessed for taxes on a valuation of $383,078,890; the tax rate within the city for 1911 was $1.48, the tax rate within the city for county and school purposes was $1.07, a total of $2.55.

The city is proud of the fact that it has 312 churches representing almost every denomination of any prominence. Scores of the largest religious bodies have fine houses of worship and the list of religious leaders engaged in active work contains the names of many men whose power is recognized and whose names are well known throughout the country.

Of educational institutions Los Angeles has about 130 public school buildings, including a state normal, a polytechnic high school, a manual arts and industrial high school, with arrangements made for the erection of a girls' fine high school. Approximately 67,500 school children are enrolled; 1,680 teachers are employed in the schools. In addition there are 40 recognized private schools. Higher education is cared for by two well attended universities of high standard with efficient corps of instructors.

It is also worthy of note that with a public library of 180,000 volumes the home circulation amounts to 841,760, a percentage that places Los Angeles third among the cities of the United States. There are twenty-three other libraries in the city with 103,643 volumes.

Two telephone companies are operating in Los Angeles with a total of more than 95,000 instruments installed, giving Los Angeles more phones per capita than any other city in the world.

Several beautiful parks add greatly to the attractiveness of the city. The combined acreage of all these beauty spots is 3,897 acres. There are twenty-two parks in all, though all but six are small. Griffith Park contains about 3,200 acres, Elysian Park about 500 acres, Agricultural Park 110 acres, and the others range from a fraction of an acre to fifty acres. Most of these parks and all of the smaller ones are maintained in a high state of cultivation, and a rare combination of semitropic sunshine, fertile soil and temperate zone breezes and moisture has enabled the attainment of the acme of floral and horticultural effects. In Agricultural Park extensive construction is under way that eventually will mean the expenditure of more than a million dollars. Among the structures now completed or planned are a magnificent armory for the National Guard, a fireproof museum building and exposition building, great playground, drill grounds, athletic fields, speedway, etc.

The city has seven regular public playgrounds, each under competent management and supervision, and nine vacation or summer centers. Free lectures and entertainments are given during the winter months. It has twenty-one theaters, eight of them very large and costly buildings, nearly one hundred moving picture shows and a large amusement park.

Los Angeles is building for the future, and in her latest business blocks, so-called skyscrapers, her builders have expressed their ideas of stability in the mighty structures of steel, stone and concrete. A city ordinance regulates the height of business structures, a restriction adopted both for safety and for the prevention of unnecessary congestion of streets, but resulting rapidly in a uniformly symmetrical skyline in the downtown district.

In her residence architecture Los Angeles is acknowledged to be one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the world. A climate free from violent vagaries in either summer or winter has made it possible for the designer to bring together and utilize in his composition a variety of ideas almost impossible anywhere else, and the effect has been admirable.

Thirty-nine strong banking institutions, including national, savings banks and state institutions, constitute the banking enterprises of the city. These banks have an aggregate capital and surplus of more than $25,000,000 and aggregate deposits of about $172,000,000. All these banks are ably and conservatively managed by an unusually efficient body of capitalists and financiers. No more stable banks are to be found in the United States than those of Los Angeles.

Climate.—Giving credit and all the credit that may be due to other factors for the abnormal growth of Los Angeles, the city very freely attributes the major portion to a climate that is matchless. For many years this city has been the Mecca of the winter tourist, traveling hither from every portion of the world, but the weather tables are ample proof that the summer season is, if possible, more delightful than

the winter months. Situated between the mountains and the seashore, both in close proximity, and with a very marked freedom from moisture in the atmosphere, the summers are never marked by uncomfortable heat or prostrating humidity. Prevailing breezes both in summer and winter are from the ocean, with an uninterrupted sweep of thousands of miles. The winds that carry the rains of winter are generally from the east and southeast.

Most of the precipitation occurs during the months of November, December, January, February, and March, with an occasional rain in April and October. The total rainfall averages 15.28 inches for the season over a period of twenty-five years. Seldom does the thermometer drop to the freezing point in winter and rarely does it pass the 90-degree mark in the hottest of summer weather, while the dryness of the heat of summer makes a temperature of 100 degrees much more bearable than 85 degrees in most Eastern cities.

All of these facts go to show why Los Angeles has come to the front so rapidly as she has done. Can she keep up the pace? That is the question many a person has asked himself. The answer may be proved from a brief study of what the city is undertaking in order to prepare itself for the greatness her residents are so confident is destined for her.

THE GREAT LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT.—The first of these is the water question; supplementary to this the power question; second, the harbor question; third, the municipal railway and harbor boulevard problem.

For more than two-score years Los Angeles City has derived its supply of domestic and irrigation water from the underground flow of the Los Angeles River. Years ago it became apparent to the experts that with the growth of the city there must soon come a time when the water demand would greatly exceed the total available supply. To ex-Mayor Fred Eaton, himself a hydraulic engineer of note, is given the credit of conceiving the gigantic task of bringing to Los Angeles the waters of Owens River in Inyo County, 240 miles away.

Three successive years of limited rainfall resulted in such an apparent shortage in water supply that the engineer in charge of the waterworks, William Mulholland, took up the Eaton conception, and after an exhaustive study of the field, securing of options, rights of way, etc., the city voted two bond issues of $1,500,000 and $23,000,000 for preliminary costs, land purchases, and executing the work.

The project was first exploited in the fall of 1904. The first bonds became available the next year, and actual construction began in 1907. In 1913 it is confidently predicted the work will be completed, in view of the fact that 85 per cent of the work is ended at the present writing (May, 1912), and the city will have available at its gates 20,000 miner's inches of water. In effect this means that the aqueduct has been designed to carry a minimum of 258,000,000 gallons of water daily.

The system is a gravity system from end to end and in many respects it is a record-breaking municipal enterprise. It is the longest aqueduct in the world — 240 miles. The city itself is building the entire work except a small contract of less than 3 per cent of the work which was let to a bidder, and the work will be finished within the time promised and slightly within the original estimated cost. The city is extremely proud of an undertaking that has been built without the suggestion of "graft" and with very little criticism or mistake, considering the magnitude of the work. More than forty miles of the conduit are constructed through tunnels that had to be bored, some of them for miles through solid rock. All these tunnels are lined with concrete, and from end to end the water is conveyed in cement lined and covered conduits. The longest of these tunnels is 26,780 feet, the second longest tunnel in the United States.

One of the great engineering feats undertaken is the building of an inverted steel siphon from nine to eleven feet in diameter. The aggregate weight of the steel in these siphons is 14,000 tons, requiring thirty-five trains of twenty cars each, loaded 40,000 pounds to the car, for transportation across the continent.

In this work there are now engaged more than 3,000 men, and at times there have been as many as 4,000 men at work. In addition to a supply of water for a city of more than a million inhabitants, it is calculated that the surplus water will irrigate about 135,000 acres of land adjacent to the city of Los Angeles. This means the transformation of great grainfields into closely cultivated vineyards, vegetable and truck gardens and valuable orchards.

Municipal Power Plant.—Coincident with the building of the great aqueduct the city has been developing the power resources made available by bringing down this volume of water from an elevation of two thirds of a mile to almost sea level. The city voted $3,500,000 power bonds and several modernly equipped hydroelectric plants are now being installed along the line of the aqueduct. It is expected that these plants will develop between 120,000 and 130,000 horsepower, which will supply every need of the municipality and permit of a tremendous surplus for sale to the private consumers. The returns from the electric power alone will, it is believed, during the life of the bonds, pay the entire cost of the aqueduct and power plant construction. The city is now engaged in preparing for a bond issue which probably will not be voted before 1912, for $6,000,000 for a complete distributing system within the city.

Los Angeles Harbor.—Long ago it was apparent to those who had the welfare of the city and of the Southwest at heart, that Los Angeles must have complete control of a capacious harbor with every facility for the handling of all classes of shipping, if she expected to receive the benefits that are naturally hers from the opening of the Panama Canal. The course of the ships bound to and from the Oriental ports through the canal will lie only seventy miles distant from San Pedro Bay. Consolidation was therefore effected by Los Angeles with the towns of San Pedro and Wilmington and the first $3,000,000 of a pledged issue of $10,000,000 is now being expended by the city in construction of concrete wharves, docks, slips, etc., and in adding to the available area in the inner harbor for vessels of great draught. For the detailed design of the improvement plans for San Pedro and Wilmington harbor which will be followed by the city a noted harbor engineer, E. P. Goodrich of New York, was engaged.

The dredging now being conducted by the United States Government at San Pedro will give a uniform depth in excess of 35 feet, while the city is dredging at Wilmington along the wharf front to a depth of 30 feet. To the city's wharves and warehouses at San Pedro a municipal railway has been planned and a wide paved boulevard for auto trucking between the water front and the principal part of the city eighteen miles distant. All this is in line with the avowed intention of the city to make the harbor in reality a "free" harbor. The city, having full control of the harbor frontage and tide lands, by act of the legislature, has taken the task upon itself of supplying all the necessary funds for improvement excepting such aid as the federal government gives. In return it will be unhampered in keeping the harbor free from corporate control or private interests.

The wharfage tolls will be nominal and no charges are to be demanded for pilotage fees. Every inducement of economy, safety, and convenience are to be offered to shipping interests to make the harbor of Los Angeles a regular port of call for all lines of navigation that may make use of the canal.

The Federal Government has been at work on the dredging of the outer harbor and the construction of a mighty breakwater for over fifteen years. Millions on millions of dollars have been expended in the work and now the Government's part of the undertaking has been nearly completed. The result is a breakwater 9,250 feet in length, which is entirely completed excepting a fill of a few hundred feet at the shore end, work on which is in progress. This immense wall of granite is of an average width of 160 feet at the base, 38 feet wide at low water mark and 20 feet wide at the top. The width at low water extends for 14 feet up before there is any further narrowing of the width. This work affords about 600 acres of anchorage for vessel of deep draft. The depth is maintained without the necessity of dredging. The entrance to the outer harbor is 4,000 feet wide, with a depth of 38 to 40 feet.

What is known as the inner harbor is 2½ miles in length between the harbor feet, while the turning basin is about 1,600 feet in diameter. The channel is from entrance and the turning basin. The width of the channel ranges from 500 to 900 20 to 30 feet in depth at low water.

The optimistic see in the completion of the Panama Canal the transformation of Los Angeles into a distributing center for a large part of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, for the low water rates should place Los Angeles on terms of equality with Eastern shipping points. Preparations are, therefore, under way with plans for consummation before the possible advent of the expected business which may enable the city to fulfill its destiny.

At the foundation of it all Los Angeles has much to be proud of in the character of its citizenry, for without undue felicitation, it may be doubted whether there is any other city of any considerable size in the world of greater general culture, higher ideals of citizenship and of moral and mental training than are apparent here. The city has been fortunate for many years in the possession of a remarkably vigorous spirit of coöperation for the general good.

The government of the city has been, for years, administered with wisdom, good sense and foresight, and there has been a remarkable freedom from misrule or corruption in municipal affairs. While the city is not a "closed" town, the saloons are restricted in number, district and hours for opening so that the saloon liquor traffic is handled with as little offense to the strictest ideas of temperance as is practicable in so large a city.

The commercial spirit of the community finds expression largely through the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, now numbering 3,300 members, and the largest organization of the kind in the West. The ablest men in the community as well as its humblest members have given cheerfully at all times of their time, talent, and money for advancing those matters that have been deemed of value or of vital moment to the business or industrial interests of the entire community. This service has been gratuitous and often at considerable personal self-sacrifice, for the officers and directors serve without remuneration.

With a past so satisfactory and a future so promising there would seem to be every reason for the city of Los Angeles to achieve an enviable place among the greatest cities the world has known. She has the natural material, means at hand in her superb climate, prolific soil, providential location and the artificial resources of abundant, unfailing water supply, great harbor, magnificent electric power, regulated transportation facilities, and back of it all a universal spirit of united action, civic pride and high appreciation of manifold blessings.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 101,433 apples, product 118,528 bushels; 122,769 apricots, 181,079 bushels; 43,592 plums and prunes, product 34,295 bushels; 160,197 peaches and nectarines, product 234,581 bushels; 16,149 pears, product 21,161 bushels; 4,923,877 grapevines of bearing age, product 44,846,307 pounds; 1,674,695 oranges, product 4,124,161 boxes; 219,149 lemons, product 704,301 boxes; 84,934 olives, product 1,549,419 pounds; 76,949 almonds, product 57,770 pounds; 281,837 English walnuts, product 6,138,033 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 2,602,880 acres and land in farms in the county as aggregating 757,985 acres. The value of all farm property was $199,998,200; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $5,382,217. There were 43,095 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,473,509; 22,424 horses and colts, value $2,479,207; 2,570 mules and colts, valued at $390,200; 84 asses and burros, value $3,806; 28,942 swine, valued at $230,390; 31,091 sheep, value $136,536; 8,238 goats, value $20,839; 513,965 poultry of all kinds, value $547,968, and 25,930 colonies of bees, valued at $99,762.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 9,084 acres, 249,295 bushels; oats, 973 acres, 38,720 bushels; wheat, 6,760 acres, 59,866 bushels; barley, 32,804 acres, 785,129 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 106 acres, 2,145 bushels; dry edible beans, 3,874 acres, 105,011 bushels; potatoes, 4,140 acres, 413,151 bushels; alfalfa, 19,027 acres, 100,855 tons; grains cut green for hay, 129,978 acres, 189,856 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $14,720,884.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 145,586; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 183,506; acreage included in irrigation projects, 241,794; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $7,817,023.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 16,155; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 14,920; milk produced, 8,447,162 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $1,362,257; poultry raised, number 586,566; eggs produced, 2,332,397 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $951,299; value of wool and mohair produced, $32,366; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 7,736; of other cattle, 7,198; of swine, 22,157; of sheep and goats, 5,015; receipts from sale of animals, $710,569; value of honey and wax produced, $93,569.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Petroleum, 5,127,266 barrels, value $3,185,433. Total mineral product, 1910, $5,525,317.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 482,000 pounds.

MADERA COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 11, 1893.

Land area, 2,112 square miles.
County seat, Madera (city)
Population per square mile, 4.0.
Elevation, 272 feet.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	-----	6,364	8,368
Population	-----	-----	2,404

More than a hundred miles long, Madera County stretches across half the width of California in one of the richest belts of the State. For years a banner wheat county, Madera is now undergoing a new development. The small rancher, the horticulturist and the viticulturist control its future. With land prices still cheap, Madera County presents one of the most inviting fields the prospective settler can find in all the west.

The county not only includes hundreds of square miles in the great San Joaquin Valley, but has foothills that make an admirable citrus belt, and mountains whose wealth and possibilities are agricultural as well as mineral. In these mountains lies a part of Yosemite National Park, and one route to Yosemite Valley runs through the county. Practically everything that can be raised in California is grown in this county. The principal activity of late has been in fruit growing and alfalfa farming.

Almost midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, Madera has to the north of it Merced and Mariposa counties, to the east Mono, and on the south and west Fresno.

To the pleasure seeker, as well as the settler, Madera offers splendid attractions, especially in the mountains. And it is a region of comfortable homes. The movement toward creating small farms out of big ranches is well advanced. There are several landowners holding immense acreages, however, though even these are gradually being opened to the settler. The Chowchilla Ranch, embracing 85,000 acres in Madera, lies in the artesian belt. There are on it thirty-seven flowing artesian wells, proven by their production of forty years, and there is also enough water from the Chowchilla Canal to irrigate 15,000 acres. This property alone has 3,000 acres planted to alfalfa.

Madera's soils present a variety of excellence. On the plains, a deep, rich sandy loam predominates, with an extensive area of red earth and much rich alluvial land and sediment. In the foothills red earth is also found to a great extent, there also being decomposed granite and some slate formations. Throughout the mountains there are fine valleys and pockets.

With all the variety of temperature to be found on plains and in the mountains, Madera County has a climate for every agricultural need. In California, climate is not the result of latitude but of altitude. Government figures for Madera show four ranges of temperature: the mountains, with a mean of from thirty to forty-four degrees in the highest regions; the lower slopes, ranging from forty-four to fifty-two degrees; the foothills, fifty-two to sixty degrees, and the plains, whose mean scale is from sixty to sixty-eight degrees.

Although the summer temperature may seem high to the Easterner, the heat of the valley is not oppressive, being dry. This is the heat that makes things grow. It is tempered, as a rule, by afternoon breezes. The seasons are two—the dry and the rainy. The latter, opening in October or November, lasts through April, or perhaps later. The rainfall is usually about ten inches a season in the valley. For forty years irrigation has been advancing in Madera County. The natural water conditions within the county are good. The southeastern, southern and western boundaries of the county are formed by the San Joaquin River, into which empty almost half a score of considerable streams. The South, Middle and North forks of the San Joaquin and the Chiquita rise in the mountains. Starting in the north-central part of the county, the Fresno River flows southwest, sinking near the county's limit though at times flowing to the San Joaquin. Cottonwood Creek is a branch of the Fresno. On the northwest county line is the Chowchilla.

Throughout the lower portions of the county—the agricultural regions—the drainage is good, there being a fairly even fall to the southwest. Much of the soil is sub-irrigated, and Madera has a good share of the San Joaquin Valley artesian basin. The systems of irrigation are two: from canals and from pumping plants. The Madera Canal and Irrigation Company has 108 miles of ditches serving a large part of the county, and there is under contemplation an additional canal system tapping the San Joaquin to benefit the western end of the county.

How millions of acres are made productive.

Within the last few years, however, and particularly the last two, the pump has come into favor with a leap. Throughout the county the depth of surface water is comparatively slight; the average on the plains is rather under eighteen feet, varying, of course, with the locality. West of Madera it ranges from ten to twenty-five feet; to the south, it is more. This is one factor making the total of pump-irrigated acres compare favorably, considering the novelty of the well system, with the 16,000 acres irrigated by ditches. The latter figure, however, does not include the acreage of large ranches watered with private canal systems.

For the most part pumps are operated by electricity or by gasoline or distillate. The size varies not only according to the area to be irrigated, but according to the nature of the soil and the crop. Besides the large artesian belt, which extends from on a line with Madera to north of Berenda in the valley, there are in the hills and mountains many springs giving abundant irrigation supplies.

Madera has an excellent system of roads, the conditions for roadmaking being, for the most part, good. In regard to railroad transportation, Madera County is well served, being crossed by the main lines of two big systems, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé. In the northern part of the county a spur line runs from Berenda east.

The line for an electric railway has been surveyed, running into the mountains and passing near the eastern end of the Ahwahnee Valley. This road is expected to operate as far as Wawona and the Yosemite Valley.

With both grapes and orchards, the custom of making the land pay while waiting for trees and vines to mature is growing, the soil between the rows being utilized for temporary crops. Melons, berries, potatoes, and many other products are grown in this manner.

The peach tree grows to perfection in Madera County, never missing a crop. The trees begin to bear at from three to four years, and, if properly cared for, continue to twenty-five years and even longer. These conditions have made the peach the first deciduous fruit product of the county. A large proportion of the fruit is dried. Next in importance to the peach among Madera's fruits is the apricot. The favorite varieties are the Royal Blenheim, the Hemskirk, and the Tilton.

For the most part figs are grown along borders and avenues. The care of this fruit is slight, a little thinning being at times required, but no heavy pruning. The tree thrives when left alone.

In the hills and mountains of Madera County there is to be found apple land that can not be excelled in the country. Lack of transportation has hitherto retarded development in this fruit, but there is a strong probability of a railroad being built through the most favorable regions. In the valley this fruit also does exceedingly well, though it has been neglected to some extent.

There are few trees more profitable than the olive. It has a long life, and, though requiring care for good results, is not as exacting as other trees.

Madera is doubly tested as a prune country, the conditions that make fruit growing and raisin drying so great a success assuring good returns from prunes. Although the acreage is not large, the results have been such as to indicate an increase.

The county has a rich citrus belt which is yet hardly started on its development. Excellent oranges, lemons, and grapefruit have been raised on isolated trees for years, principally about homes, but little has been done to put the industry on a commercial basis, although conditions here are the equal of any in the State, the fruit ripening early.

The various nuts, grown elsewhere in California, do well, but the chief of them in acreage is the almond.

The grape is at home in Madera County. Many varieties of raisin, wine and table grapes are cultivated. There are two wineries, one near Madera being the largest of its kind in the country. There are thousands of acres of the types of soil in which the grape does best—the alluvial deposit and the deep red earth. Besides two large, successful vineyards, hundreds of acres are worked in lots of from ten to forty acres.

The area in which raisins can be successfully dried is restricted, but Madera is included in it. Under average conditions the Thompson Seedless, chief of the raisin grapes, can be expected to produce from five to eight tons to the acre, green.

Among the wine and table grapes, those largely grown are the Muscat and Malaga, the Zinfandel and the Tokay. Muscats dried yield from one to two tons to the acre, according to situation and attention. Four tons green is not above a fair average. The Seedless Sultana runs from six to eight tons to the acre. Malagas average five to seven tons to the acre. The Feherzago, a sherry grape, is largely grown. This is also dried at times, but mostly sold to the winery.

Ten years ago alfalfa, though it is traced back through agricultural history for centuries, was more or less of an experiment. To-day it is one of the principal products of California. The rise of this crop has done more than any other factor, in all probability, toward bringing about a new order in California—the era of the small farmer. Since alfalfa was first taken up, the day of the big wheat rancher has been passing fast. No region in the great interior valley of California produces better alfalfa than Madera County. Growing luxuriantly through forty-six weeks of the year, during forty of which the weather is ideal for it, alfalfa is cut from five to six or seven times a season. From the end of April through September there is a certainty of a crop a month; an early spring and a late fall influence the full number of crops a year. The yield per acre per cutting varies, under local conditions and the season, from one to two tons. One and a half tons is a fair average. Much of the alfalfa raised in this county is turned into money through stock. Butter fat and hogs created by alfalfa bring big returns.

One of the first counties of California in the production of grain, Madera is an object lesson in what can be accomplished with intelligent dry farming as well as with irrigation. For years the staple crop of the San Joaquin Valley, wheat, is profitable enough in Madera to hold its own to a greater extent than elsewhere against alfalfa. The profits are increased by the possibility, utilized by many of the farmers, of getting a second crop from the ground that has produced grain. Egyptian corn is used extensively in doubling crops. Indian corn, which does excellently, particularly on the river bottom lands, is also grown thus.

Dairying is declared the most profitable industry in the San Joaquin Valley, and nowhere has the dairyman better opportunities than in Madera County. Feeding hay and mixed feed, but three months a year, and keeping one cow to each acre or acre and a half of alfalfa, the dairyman has but half the expense of his eastern competitor. The dairy business is on the increase and presents an excellent opening.

As dairying increases, hog-raising is also on the rise. Madera is well adapted to this industry, it being possible to feed a hundred hogs the year round on nine acres or less. Hogs are turned into vineyards after the grapes are picked, and are also extensively run on alfalfa. In the foothills, acorn pasturage is plentiful.

Stockraising is important. In the foothills and on the plains cattle are run extensively, favored by good natural grasses and alfalfa. Besides ordinary pasturage, sheep are run on vineyards and alfalfa with good results. With conditions changing, the future in sheepraising lies in the hands of the small farmer, although the big owners do well in this county. Small bands, feeding on alfalfa and requiring no herder, will give the best profits per head.

Although poultry ranches are profitable, most of the county's poultry is simply an adjunct to farms. Ordinarily the profits are half of the gross receipts.

Conditions are admirably adapted to the cultivation of the eucalyptus, a tree of great timber value, yielding handsome returns on comparatively little outlay. The eucalyptus is used extensively for telegraph poles, railroad ties, wagon work, furniture and house finishings. The demand for it is increasing.

Peanuts have been experimented with slightly, with excellent results. Potatoes, sweet and Irish, have not been attempted extensively. The white ripen early and do well in the heavier soils, but better results are obtained with the sweet varieties. The soil and climate seemed especially adapted to melons. Seventy-eight carloads from 120 acres of watermelons, irrigated, is the record of one grower. Sorghum, which attains a height of eight feet, with little care, and runs eight tons to the acre, pays well, as do nearly all kinds of beans.

As a mining county Madera is of tremendous value potentially. Under present conditions, the largest production in the mineral class is that of granite, although there are represented gold, silver, gypsum, lead, rubble, brick clay, copper and other products.

The first county in the State in the marketing of granite, Madera ships a stone of such high quality as to have gained a big reputation. Many public buildings, including the post office at San Francisco, are built of granite from Raymond, center of the quarrying industry in the county. Lack of transportation facilities has retarded the development of the wonderful mineral resources in the eastern part of Madera, but there are several proven fields, including, for gold, those around Potter Ridge, Jackass, Hildreth, Zebra, and North Fork; and the Mount Raymond district for silver, gold and lead. Gold mines which have been worked for many years are found around Grub Gulch, Coarse Gold, Fairview and in King's Creek district. The principal mining region, however, is around the Minarets, though the work already done here is but a suggestion of the possibilities. Silver and iron are the main metals here. The latter, of unusually fine quality, is found in one of the largest deposits in the world. Enough is in sight, according to a report of the California State Mining Bureau, to supply steel for a double-track railroad around the world.

The east is fast being depleted of its pine. Madera County has a vast supply. The mountains are thickly timbered, and in the production of lumber the county is the sixth in California. The output includes sugar and white pine, fir, red cedar and redwood.

Power not only for pumping plants and household use, but for manufacturing, is supplied throughout the county. One company has 70 miles of main power lines and 25 miles of branches in the county, and the work for 1911 includes the installation of 40 miles more. The power resources in the mountains of the county have not begun to be utilized.

The Awahnee Valley, running east and west twelve miles or more, with the town of Fresno Flats in its heart, offers a splendid region for the settler. Its elevation is about 2,000 feet, but on the creeks that drain it are other valleys smaller in size, some of which have elevations of 3,000 feet. Aside from rolling hills, there are many stretches of level sediment soil. The principal production has been of wheat, barley, oats and rye, for hay, though the orchard has not been entirely overlooked, conditions being exceptionally fine for fruit growing.

Madera, the county seat, 185 miles south of San Francisco, is a thriving and attractive incorporated city with a population (1910) of 2,404. The largest town in the county, its business interests are varied. An indication of its activities is the table of carload shipments over the Southern Pacific; from May, 1910, to April, 1911, the total was 2,058 cars, the principal items being dried and fresh fruit, wine, barley, hay, wheat, lumber and live stock. Besides door, sash and box factories, Madera has a packing-house, an ice house, a power-house, two garages, a bottling works, two grain warehouses, a brickyard, a roller mill, two hotels and two daily newspapers. There are three grammar schools and a high school.

North Fork, 33 miles east of Madera, is a progressive town with a population of 150. It is the center of a rich fruit and stock country, any fall or winter apple thriving here. Only ten per cent or less of the available land is under cultivation.

O'Neals is the center of a rich farming country, including a level valley seven miles long and three wide, in which handoome profits are made from grain, citrus and deciduous fruits, and stock. Surface water is found at ten feet.

Bates is in the foothills citrus belt, which produces early oranges and lemons. Springs are used in irrigating.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages, April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 20,576 apples, product 11,227 bushels; 9,408 apricots, product 6,188 bushels; 7,570 plums and prunes, product 435 bushels; 40,989 peaches and nectarines, 20,996 bushels; 1,185 pears, product 1,164 bushels; 1,530,630 grapevines of bearing age, product 21,105,970 pounds; 184 oranges, product 114 boxes; 15 lemons, product 16 boxes; 18,010 olives, product 38,035 pounds; 4,321 figs, product 82,290 pounds; 2,778 almonds, product 7,975 pounds; 14 English walnuts, product 560 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 1,351,680 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 620,663 acres. The value of all farm property was $14,984,395; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,507,707; there were 27,905 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $582,792; 4,070 horses and colts, value $386,856; 3,141 mules and colts, valued at $454,606; 49 asses and burros, value $9,301; 6,853 swine, valued at $36,151; 10,106 sheep, value $23,145; 278 goats, value $717; 23,246 poultry of all kinds, value $13,024; and 375 colonies of bees, valued at $1,115.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Oats, 10,569 acres, 175,047 bushels; wheat, 39,468 acres, 370,499 bushels; barley, 90,341 acres, 1,170,945 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 343 acres, 4,948 bushels; dry edible beans, 15 acres, 333 bushels; potatoes, 75 acres, 6,662 bushels; alfalfa, 5,735 acres, 16,717 tons; grains cut green for hay, 11,283 acres, 12,757 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 38,705; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 51,230; acreage included in irrigation projects, 82,321; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $512,098.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $10,076; silver, $1,850; copper, $42,876. Total mineral product, 1910, $133,766.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 87,860 pounds.

MARIN COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 529 square miles.	Population______	13,072	15,702	25,114
County seat, San Rafael (city).	Population______	3,290	3,879	5,934
Population per square mile, 47.5.				

Point Reyes (Station):		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature___	83	35	Rainfall___	12.12	Snow___	0
490 feet.	1911: Temperature___	87	37	Rainfall___	15.62	Snow___	T.

This county abutting on the waters of the Golden Gate has a climate hard to excel. In form it is undulating, hills and valleys, the highest point, Mount Tamalpais, rising to a point 2,600 feet above the bay. Much of the soil is still virgin, rich from primeval deposits, capable of producing most everything. The mountain itself is a unique feature. From its summit the mighty ocean lies revealed like a sheen of limpid silver, while wherever inland the eye may roam the Golden State is seen, with its cities, shimmering bay, and picturesque landscapes—a scene of marvelous perspective. It has been said that no other city in the world but San Francisco lies adjacent to a mountain of the magnitude of Tamalpais. Rising almost sheer above the sea to an elevation where snow occasionally falls, this mountain has become a popular haunt of the tourist. The hotel on its crest is reached by rail over a road of marvelous engineering skill which winds around the body of the mountain in serpentine contortions wonderful to behold. This mountain is also the watershed that supplies the county with its water. Here are many living springs which provide against the drought of summer, while depressions for storage exist capable of forming great reservoirs where sufficient can be stored to meet the needs of a dense population. The summits are wooded and roamed by big game.

Marin County derives its name from the famous Indian chief of the Lacatent tribe, which inhabited this part of California. Marin, as he was called, engaged in a number of skirmishes and finally succeeded in vanquishing the Spanish. This was between the years 1815 and 1824. However, he was afterward captured by his enemies, but escaped and located on a small island in San Francisco Bay which was named after him, his name also communicating itself to the adjacent mainland. Marin, falling into the hands of the Spanish a second time, barely escaped death. The priests of the San Rafael Mission interfered in his behalf and converted him to their faith. He died at the mission in the year 1834.

We learn from Elizabethan history that Sir Francis Drake, with a fleet of five vessels manned by one hundred and sixty men, left England in December of the year 1577 for a voyage around the world. This fearless navigator entered the Pacific from the Straits of Magellan the following September, having parted with his other ships, and visited the coast of China. From there he made his way to the coast of Chile and Peru and, seeking a passage into the Atlantic, turned northward. Not being successful, after skirting the coast of North America, and his ships being in need of repairs to continue their journey, Sir Francis Drake again turned southward, seeking a safe harbor where the necessary repairs could be made and provisions secured. On June 17, 1579, Drake anchored in the bight formed by the jutting headland of Point Reyes and which is now known as Drake's Bay.

In the Beautiful Forests of Marin.

In the Great Redwoods.

This, then, is the earliest record we have of a white man's visit to California, and Marin County has the honor of this historical event. Drake's ship was called the *Golden Hind*, and the sight of the vessel and the white crew filled the Indians in Marin County with awe. It was their first introduction to civilization, and they offered divine honors to the visitors and supplied them freely from their stores. On the 22d of July Drake weighed anchor and set sail for home. For a period of two centuries after this Spanish and Russian navigators became familiar with this part of the coast. Finally, on September 17, 1775, the Mission and Presidio of San Francisco were established, and the forests of Marin County furnished the timber which went into the construction of the buildings. It will thus be seen that Marin County played an important part in the early history of the State of California. The military authorities took possession of the timber supplies on the east slopes of Tamalpais where the town of Corte Madera now stands. The giant redwoods were felled by the founders of the Mission Dolores and were floated across the bay, where they were used in the construction of this structure and also the Presidio of San Francisco.

The climate of the county is unexcelled by any in the State. In its varying changes from the fresh, healthful ocean breezes along the coast from Willow Camp to Tomales Bay, to the mild, soothing, and invigorating balmy air of the interior valleys, it offers a change to satisfy the most exacting. The valleys and hillcrest inland along the coast are covered with virgin pine and redwood trees, which give off their fragrance and are most healthful to people in need of pure air with its plentiful supply of oxygen and ozone. It cannot escape the close observer traveling on the bay towards beautiful Marin, the change taking place in the atmosphere on approaching the shore, and made doubly impressive by keeping on traveling towards its interior valleys. On account of its location, facilities for drainage, and a plentiful supply of water, Marin County has been singularly free from epidemic diseases, which have never been able to take a permanent foothold in this county.

The hills in the surrounding country are covered like green velvet carpet. The climate of Marin County has been found particularly adapted for the modern outdoor treatment and recuperation of convalescents. The county is well supplied with modern, up-to-date sanitariums, whose success is greatly influenced by the balmy air, sunshine, and the absence of harsh winds and fogs.

Marin County is the home of many of San Francisco's prominent merchants and professional men, whose children attend the county schools and are growing to manhood and womanhood with all the benefits of a beautiful outdoor life and influences of environment that cannot possibly be obtained in the big city across the bay. Hundreds of mechanics and workingmen own their homes and journey across the bay each day to their labors. It has ever been a matter of pride with the residents of Marin County that the public schools are among the best to be found in the State. Competent instructors are employed, and large, roomy schoolhouses are scattered throughout the county.

The county touches the ocean on all of its western shore. Very few Californians know of the delightful drive from Willow Camp along the poppy-blown cliffs with the sea thundering in the sheer depths hundreds of feet below and the Golden Gate opening ahead, disclosing San Francisco on her many hills. Far off, blurred on the breast of the sea, can be seen the Farallones, which Sir Francis Drake passed on a southwest course in a thick fog which robbed him of the glory of discovering San Francisco Bay. Here also are the beautiful Muir Woods, now one of the National Parks. Giant redwood trees are everywhere, as are ferns and flowers, and those who come from the busy city across the bay can gratify their hunger for nature's loveliness.

Great quantities of butter are made in northern Marin County and shipped to the metropolis, where a ready market is found for the product. This industry has increased wonderfully, owing to the great improvements in dairying appliances. On the thousands of acres of fine grazing land in the county are the finest cows in the State. There has never been a year when crops have failed or grazing has not been sufficient. Not a single acre in the county is under irrigation, and never has been. The rainfall is always plentiful and the stock is always in the finest condition.

Many successful cheese factories are in operation at Novato, and the product of this industry finds a ready sale in the markets of the metropolis. French and German cheese is also manufactured with great success. Vast quantities of milk are consumed by these factories, and, being situated in the heart of one of the greatest dairying sections of the West, they are enabled to secure the product of healthy, well-fed cows. Thousands upon thousands of gallons of milk and cream are exported to San Francisco from the dairies to supply the demands of that city. The dairymen of the county have had long experience in this business and have brought it to a state of perfection. The best-kept dairies of the State are here, and on many of the ranches are kept some of the finest blooded stock.

Fruit orchards yield well wherever they have been cultivated within the county. The apple, pear, quince, cherry, and plum thrive in nearly every section. The apricot, peach, prune, and grape produce choice fruit where not too much exposed to the winds of the coasts. Some of the largest apple orchards of the State are at Novato. The country around Tomales and Bolinas, on the coast, produces a good quality of apples and cherries. Kentfield and vicinity have vineyards that yield well. The orange, lemon, lime, and pomegranate are grown successfully in some of the gardens of San Rafael and Ross Valley, at Ignacio and some other points, but they are cultivated more for ornamentation than for profit. Novato is the center of the fruit district. Point Reyes is the center of the dairy interests. Southern Marin is the section of suburban residence.

Some of the best-stocked trout streams in the State are to be found in Marin County, and during the season the streams, especially in the northern part of the county, are the Mecca of the San Francisco anglers. Paper Mill Creek is famous for its speckled beauties, and large baskets are caught in all the streams throughout the county.

The forests of Marin abound with quail and deer, and at different places throughout the county are well-kept and carefully-guarded preserves.

Like San Mateo County, Marin, on account of its closeness to San Francisco, is mostly what could be called a residence county. All about the slopes of Mount Tamalpais are elegant homes embracing large tracts of land made into beautiful parks. Many San Franciscans have their homes here and cross the bay daily, to and from business.

For commercial purposes Marin County has some inviting features. There are deep-water approaches at Sausalito, Belvedere, Tiburon, California City, San Quentin, San Rafael, McNear's, Novato, and Grandview. In addition, boat landings are plentiful at many places along the shores, where are many attractive nooks and sequestered spots. But it is the interior of the peninsula that is especially attractive to nature-lovers and people of depleted nerves. Here are many alluring places, small cities, towns, villages, ranches, wooded hillsides and shady dells, where the weary find rest and quick recuperation. In her towns Marin has many beautiful residences, well-kept grounds, modern public buildings, excellent schools, commodious churches, some finely-equipped libraries, good roads, and other up-to-date features which bespeak progress and enterprise and enlist the favorable comment of visitors and the traveling public.

Sausalito, picturesque and commanding, with magnificent homes dotting the hillside, stands at the entrance to Marin County. Charmingly situated, overlooking the placid waters of the bay, it enjoys a mild climate rendering it most attractive as a place of suburban residence, the hills to the west protecting the town from the assaults of the winds and fogs of the ocean. The United States Government reservation and Fort Baker with its frowning guns overlooking and protecting the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, adjoin the town. Sausalito is the terminus of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

Situated on a peninsula which overlooks Raccoon Straits, protected from the fogs which sweep up the bay and possessing a delightfully mild and agreeable climate, is the beautiful town of Belvedere. In the waters of the cove at the foot of the town are scores of houseboats, which make practically another city. Here is to be found the city of Bohemia, and many delightful fêtes are held by the ark-dwellers. This feature of life in Belvedere is both novel and interesting.

At Sausalito, Tiburon, Belvedere, and other places on the bay shore, boating is a great sport, and annual regattas are held which attract thousands of visitors to the county. Motorboats and launches owned by residents of the bay communities furnish an exhilarating sport.

Ross Valley is one of the most beautiful valleys in Marin, and is the home of many wealthy people. Beautiful trees line the roads, which are some of the finest to be found. Mount Tamalpais can be viewed from a hundred points. Artistic architecture and unsurpassed landscape gardening are everywhere in evidence and add much to the natural beauty of this heart of the valley.

Situated at the foot of Mount Tamalpais in Ross Valley is Kentfield, with its beautiful homes, orchards, and vineyards.

Mill Valley is a town of suburban residences. Here are some of the finest homes in Marin County. Many San Franciscans live here.

In its forest of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) the people of the valley have great pride, and jealously guard against its destruction. Only those who have seen them can fully comprehend the exceeding beauty of the redwood groves. Natural amphitheatres, natural temples, natural arbors, unto which those built by the hand of man are not to be compared.

San Anselmo's progress in the past few years has been marvelous. With the opening up of many desirable tracts of land there has come an influx of residents who have built substantial homes and settled permanently in the valley with their families. But forty-five minutes from San Francisco, with a climate healthful and pleasant, protected from harsh winds and fogs, with magnificent scenery, fertile soil, excellent water, and with all the improvements of modern life, San Anselmo is certainly entitled to its rapid increase in population.

San Rafael, the county seat of Marin, a city with a population of more than 6,000, has the distinction of possessing one of the most even climates in the State of California. It is the home of many of San Francisco's wealthy business men, and hundreds of handsome residences are to be found, with luxuriant gardens and magnificent lawns surrounding them. Some of the best roads in the State are maintained here, and with every advantage of location and climatic conditions it is not surprising that the growth of the city has been marvelous. Within the past five years the city has improved wonderfully. The schools of San Rafael are on a par with any in the State. Property values are firm and as an investment prove of sound value. The city has two banks of firm standing, fraternal societies with excellent halls, clubs of unusual merit, fine business blocks, and a sewerage system which is flushed with salt water twice a day. During the summer months the population of San Rafael is greatly increased by the numbers of city residents who spend the delightful days of the vacation season within the confines of one of the most picturesque cities within fifty miles of the metropolis.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: Apples, 15,995, product 6,907 bushels; apricots, 1,689, product 633 bushels; plums and prunes, 3,775, product 2,625 bushels; peaches and nectarines, 6,313, product 3,092 bushels; pears, 4,151, product 8,979 bushels; grapes, 115,198, product 1,982,560 pounds; oranges, 79, product 147 boxes; lemons, 26, product 25 boxes; olives, 48, product 150 pounds; figs, 201, product 1,065 pounds; almonds, 151, product 1,112 pounds; English walnuts, 61, product 385 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 338,560 acres and land in farms 263,442, valued at $12,426,158; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, as valued at $1,541,221. There were 39,266 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, value $1,046,404; 2,558 horses and colts, value $248,075; 11 mules, value $980; 16,099 swine, value $126,569; 2,955 sheep, value $14,391; 147 goats, value $556; 203,277 poultry of all kinds, value $104,178; and 20 colonies of bees, valued at $68.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 52 acres, 2,061 bushels; oats, 850 acres, 31,430 bushels; wheat, 57 acres, 1,155 bushels; barley, 16 acres, 231 bushels; potatoes, 435 acres, 33,469 bushels; alfalfa, 25 acres, 86 tons;

grains cut green for hay, 13,055 acres, 20,787 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $534,383.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 1,835,983 pounds; cheese, 664,500 pounds; evaporated milk, 336,000 pounds.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 24,534; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 17,889; milk produced, 8,575,850 gallons; cream sold, 174,069 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $1,280,315; poultry raised, number 141,629; eggs produced, 1,465,911 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $422,837; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 17,201; of other cattle, 1,663; of swine, 8,384; receipts from sale of animals, $196,947.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,463 square miles.	Population	3,787	4,720	3,956
County seat, Mariposa (township).	Population	697	1,009	654
Population per square mile, 2.7.				

Yosemite (Station):		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature	99	0	Rainfall	21.51	Snow	72.0
3,945 feet.	1911: Temperature	98	—1	Rainfall	38.30	Snow	82.1

Mariposa County is triangular in shape, embracing about 30,000 acres of foothill and plains together. Its north side is bounded by Tuolumne, its south by Madera, and Merced lies at its western base. It is perhaps principally remarkable as containing the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, but this fact, though it attracts thousands into the county all the year around, is not the only remarkable feature of the county. Its topographical peculiarities strongly resemble El Dorado, Amador, and Calaveras. With its eastern extremities lying in the high Sierra and its western portion embraced in the San Joaquin Valley, it is at once a mining and agricultural county. Its forests, too, are so extensive that lumber can be put down as its third industry.

A portion of the county is covered by the Frémont grant, a fact which has been quite as fruitful of litigation as the quieting of the Sutter titles. This grant is a large tract of land which was ceded by the Mexican Government before California was acquired by the United States and which was afterward awarded to John C. Frémont. It covers an area of over 44,000 acres of land, including some of the richest mineral districts in its limits. There are many rich veins on this grant lying idle, caused from the seeming indifference of the owners to work same. The whole county is decidedly a mining region. There are probably more gold-bearing quartz veins than are to be found in any other territory the same size in the State. There are three mining belts in the county. The mother lode unites its offshoots, the east belt and the copper belt. The climate is even and the soil fertile, adapted to all kinds of fruit and vegetable growing. Irrigation is practiced to some extent, but with a wider field of irrigation the land will blossom like the San Joaquin Valley. The agricultural and fruit interests are steadily improving.

At an elevation of 1,200 to 2,500 feet, fruit attains an excellence of flavor that is unaccountable unless it be from the dryness of the atmosphere and the abundance of sulphurets of iron that impregnate the soil throughout the mining region. Apples are the chief products. There are immense tracts of sugar and yellow pine, fir, spruce and cedar, and the giant *sequoias* of the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, which contains some 427 trees, many 35 feet in diameter and 150 to 300 feet high. Lumbering is extensive on this account and of considerable importance. There are four sawmills.

Stock raising is a considerable industry, with which is connected dairying to some extent. The cattle are ranged in the mountains in summer and brought down to the valley in winter. Many horses and mules are raised, thousands of sheep and goats. Hog raising is also a considerable industry.

The mining industry includes five mining towns and about fifteen quartz crushing mills.

Yosemite Valley, preëminently the wonder of this continent, was granted to the State of California by the United States by an act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, which grant also included the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove."

The surveys necessary to establish "The locus, extent, and limits" of the valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove were made in the autumn of 1864. These surveys were forwarded by the Surveyor General of California to Washington, and subsequently accepted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; but before such grant could become the property of the State of California, it was necessary that it should be accepted by the State Legislature, which was done by an act approved April 2, 1866. By this act the property was to be under the control and management of the Governor, and eight other persons appointed by him on the 28th day of September, 1864, constituting the "Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," whose terms of office should be four years. Pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State of California, approved March 3, 1905, the premises were receded and regranted to the United States, and accepted by the United States by House Resolution No. 118, adopted June 6, 1906, since which time they have been under the control of the Interior Department of the United States.

Haying in Mariposa County.

The Yosemite Valley is a natural gorge in the eastern portion of Mariposa County, in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at an elevation of about 4,000 feet, and distant from San Francisco, in an air line due east, about 155 miles. At this point the Sierra range is about 70 miles wide, and the valley lies midway between the east and west bases. The level area, or floor, of the valley, containing 1,141 acres, of which 745 acres are meadow land, is about 7 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in width, sunk to a perpendicular depth of about 4,000 feet below the general level of the adjacent country. Through the center of the valley flows the Merced River.

The territory embraced by the Yosemite grant comprises the whole of the valley proper, and extends back from the edge of the precipice for an average distance of about one mile, covering in all an area of 36,111.14 acres, only a small portion of which can ever be made useful for any other purpose than that for which the act of

Congress granting it to the State devoted it, namely, a place for "public use and recreation." All of the land extending back from the edge of the bluffs forming the boundaries of the valley is high, much of it exceeding 8,000 feet, and either covered thickly with heavy timber or extremely rocky. "To the Mariposa Battalion, commanded by Major Savage, must be given the honor of first entering the Yosemite Valley," says Dr. Bunnel, in his "Discovery of the Yosemite." He gives the date as March 21, 1851. The first tourist party to visit the valley was organized by the late J. M. Hutchings and reached there the latter part of June, 1855.

Mariposa, the county seat, lies 145 miles southeast of Sacramento, 185 east of San Francisco (via stage routes) from Le Grand and Bagby, and automobile route from Planada. The town contains 700 inhabitants, contains good schools, churches, hotels, stores, etc. The county buildings are located here.

Hornitos is an old mining town on the stage road leading to Merced Falls. It is located in the midst of inexhaustible gold-bearing quartz veins and as a whole is unequaled in richness in the State.

The other towns of prominence are Coulterville, Bear Valley, and Mount Bullion.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 16,001 apples, product 29,141 bushels; 233 apricots, product 415 bushels; 762 plums and prunes, product 1,168 bushels; 1,618 peaches and nectarines, 1,803 bushels; 701 pears, product 1,528 bushels; 28,647 grapevines of bearing age, product 285,740 pounds; 1,169 oranges, product 1,691 boxes; 35 lemons, product 50 boxes; 2,711 olives, product 2,452 pounds; 461 figs, product 135,455 pounds; 159 almonds, product 1,918 pounds; 91 English walnuts, product 2,019 pounds; 120 cherries, product 216 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 936,320 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 206,059 acres. The value of all farm property was $2,829,235; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $656,552; there were 16,671 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $370,521; 2,240 horses and colts, value $182,986; 296 mules and colts, valued at $30,565; 83 asses and burros, value $10,183; 8,882 swine, valued at $46,704; 1,181 sheep, value $4,409; 931 goats, value $2,365; 12,217 poultry of all kinds, value $8,668, and 34 colonies of bees, valued at $151.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 174 acres, 2,330 bushels; oats, 55 acres, 1,100 bushels; wheat, 124 acres, 1,298 bushels; barley, 1,434 acres, 19,130 bushels; dry edible beans, 62 acres, 409 bushels; potatoes, 76 acres, 8,537 bushels; alfalfa, 28 acres, 97 tons; grains cut green for hay, 5,472 acres, 4,884 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 376; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 546; acreage included in irrigation projects, 767; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $13,440.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $317,580; silver, $2,364. Total mineral product, 1910, $346,245.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 3,453 square miles.	Population	17,612	20,465	23,929
County seat, Ukiah (city).	Population	1,627	1,850	2,136

Population per square mile, 6.9.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation, 620 feet.	1910:	Temperature	110	18	Rainfall	21.14	Snow	0
	1911:	Temperature	111	21	Rainfall	34.71	Snow	0.5

The waters of the Pacific Ocean wash the western boundaries of Mendocino County. It is divided into three great watersheds. The Russian River and its branches drain that portion of the county south of the Eel River range. In the north Eel River, with its numerous tributaries, carries the waters from the northeastern ranges. Between the Coast Range and the ocean through the redwood belt numerous rivers and creeks drain the western portion of the county. The water power of Mendocino is inexhaustible; most of it as yet undeveloped. Topographically, the county is mountainous to a great extent, the eastern portion being broken up into a chain of rich valleys, separated from the coast section by numerous timbered ridges. The western section, lying on the ocean, takes in a scope of country 100 miles long and from 15 to 20 miles wide containing one of the most magnificent bodies of redwood timber on the Pacific coast.

A narrow strip of land, from one half to three miles in width, next to the ocean, comprises some of the most productive land in the county. The eastern and central part consists of timbered mountains and broad stretches of open hill country, estimated to contain over a million acres of grazing land, and numerous valleys containing 160,000 acres of agricultural land second to none in the State.

The largest of these valleys comprise the Ukiah, Redwood, Sanel, and Potter valleys, drained by the Russian river; Round Valley, Little Lake, and Long valleys farther north, in the Eel River section, and Anderson Valley and Hermitage Valley in the basin of the Navarro River. Through all the variations of altitude the climate is mild, with a good growing season. Although the winter brings snow to the northern part of the county, it does not cover to any great depth, and the heat of summer is tempered by the sea breezes and coast fog.

Ukiah Valley is the most important in point of wealth and development. Eight to ten miles long and about three miles wide, it contains about 10,000 acres of excellent agricultural lands. It has a population of about 5,000. The soil is a sandy loam along the river bottom, and farther back a clay loam. Along some of the streams are bodies of black gravel well adapted to fruit, especially pears and prunes. Grain, vegetables, berries and grapes are raised in abundance. Hops are the most important crop. Stockraising is followed farther back in the hills, where there is excellent pasture. Much attention is being paid to poultry raising of late, and the farmers are finding conditions peculiarly adapted to this industry. Dairying is a considerable industry; a creamery recently erected turning out excellent butter. Situated in the center of the valley on the Russian River is Ukiah, the county seat. Its population is 2,136; altitude 635. It is 112 miles from San Francisco. The city has a fine water and sewer system and is lighted by electricity. Lately there has also been added about two miles of paved streets and a gas plant, which furnishes the town and surrounding country. It has three banks, a flour mill, a cannery, two wineries, one with a 200-ton a day capacity, planing mills and ice plant. There are eight grammar schools and a high school accredited to the universities. Near Ukiah is the Mendocino State Hospital, an institution for the insane, located in this valley because of its excellent climate and beautiful surroundings. Ukiah, besides being on the railroad line, has stage connections with all of Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma's towns that are off the line of the steam roads. It is an important shipping point — large numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs are loaded for San Francisco. Wood and tanbark shipments are extensive. In 1910 this city alone shipped 26,614 pounds of live poultry, 57,823 pounds of dressed poultry, and 27,628 dozen eggs.

North of Ukiah, a few miles, are two small but rich valleys — Redwood and Coyote. Originally devoted to general farming and stock raising, of late much attention has been given to fruit and vine culture.

Sixteen miles northeast of Ukiah is Potter Valley, with 7,500 acres of excellent soil producing grain, fruit, hops, alfalfa and vegetables. Particularly adapted to fruit culture, Potter Valley is destined — with the coming of the proposed electric railway — to be a phenomenal fruit producer.

Pomo, in this valley, has a flour mill. Potter is the principal town (population 576, altitude 975).

Little Lake Valley, twenty-five miles north of Ukiah Valley and on the line of the railway, is eight miles long and three miles wide, and comprises 15,000 acres of remarkably fertile soil. The climate is bracing and invigorating and the rainfall ample, being on an average of forty inches a year. The soil is a sandy loam, with occasional areas of black loam. The land is well adapted to the raising of cereals, fruits, and vegetables. Dairying has been a leading business for years, the upper end of the valley being an ideal dairy land. Apples, pears, and prunes are grown in their greatest perfection here. With the coming of the railroad, lumbering became of prime importance to this section of the county, and to-day a number of mills are turning out millions of feet of lumber from the almost inexhaustible forests adjacent to the valley. A railroad has been run north from Willits to Sherwood to tap the redwoods in that direction.

Willits, a town of 1,153 inhabitants, lies near the head of the valley. Its altitude is 1,364 feet. It is the terminus of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and is soon to connect with Eureka, in Humboldt County, over twenty miles of this road now being in operation. It also connects the coast towns by the Union Lumber Company's railway with the interior of the State.

Ten miles north of Willits is Sherwood Valley, the present temporary terminus of one branch of the railroad. It is a narrow valley, containing about 1,000 acres of arable land. The principal industries are stock raising and dairying.

Calves Thrive on Grasses of Little Lake Valley, Mendocino County.

Anderson Valley is about twelve miles long and from one half to two miles wide. It contains 7,000 acres of fine soil — most of it tillable. This district supports a population of about 1,300 people. There are two kinds of soil — a rich, black loam on the river bottoms and a red clay on the foothills. On the former vegetables, grain, and hops are raised; and on the latter deciduous fruits, especially apples, pears, prunes, and peaches. Apple growing and wool are the most important industries at present. A railroad is being built from Albion, on the coast, to Healdsburg, in Sonoma County, and will be through this valley in the near future. Considerable dried fruit is shipped, there being a number of dryers in operation in this district. The apples raised here have a surpassing flavor and are the equal of any grown in the most favored sections of Oregon. The famous apple belt takes in Comptche, Lower Anderson, and Christine. Anderson Valley is destined to be one of the great fruit-raising sections of the State. The open hills and rolling land contiguous to the valley support numbers of cattle, sheep, and hogs. The lumbering industry will some day be of great value, only requiring cheap transportation to develop it. Shakes, posts, ties and tanbark form an important item in the productions of this section. There are 80,000 acres of redwood awaiting the ax of the woodman along the Navarro. Boonville is a flourishing little burg which will some day be quite a town, as miles of fertile timber land are tributary to it. It is connected by good roads with Cloverdale, Ukiah, and the coast.

Round Valley, the largest valley in the county, is twelve miles in length and has an extreme width of eight miles. It contains 25,000 acres of the finest farming land. The soil is a gravelly loam, very deep and fertile. All the cereals grow well here; most of the hay and grain is fed to stock, as it is too far from market to haul it out of the valley. The railroad to Eureka is now completed to Dos Rios, which will be the depot for this great valley, being twelve miles distant. The county is now in the process of building a fine, new highway from Dos Rios into Round Valley, which when completed will cause a wonderful development of this section. Dairying will take rank as one of the most important industries, as most of the upper part of the valley is green the year round. Deciduous fruits do well, especially the Bartlett pear and prune. The principal industry is stock raising. Round Valley is in the center of an extensive grazing country and thousands of cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised annually. Hops have been extensively raised in the past, and interest is again being taken in this important industry. The town of Covelo lies in the upper end of the valley and contains about 300 people. The altitude is 1,250 feet.

Long Valley lies on the other side of Eel River and is twenty-five miles north of Willits. It is about ten miles in length and about two in breadth, comprising about 8,000 acres of tillable land. The principal industry is the raising of stock.

Ten miles nearer the coast lies Jackson Valley, which contains an extensive timber belt. The railroad will eventually tap 15,000 acres of fine timber in this section.

The most southerly of the chain of rich valleys in the eastern part of the county is the Sanel Valley, extending for fourteen miles on both sides of the Russian River. Apples, pears, prunes, grapes, oranges, lemons and olives thrive here. Hops have been one of the principal crops raised in the valley — the rich alluvial soil being adapted to this vine. Dairying is carried on extensively — a creamery and cheese factory shipping tons of butter and cheese. The Foster and Waterhouse and Burns stock farms have achieved great success in the raising of blooded stock. The Foster chicken farm, recently equipped, is one of the finest plants of its kind in the world. Two miles from town is the Duncan Springs Hotel, situated at the famous springs of that name. In the center of the valley is Hopland, a thriving, enterprising little burg of 800 inhabitants. It is an important shipping point and is growing rapidly.

The coast section takes in about 1,200 square miles, comprising a densely wooded country with a narrow but rich strip of land next to the ocean. Numerous rivers empty into the sea here, at the mouth of which are small bays, affording good shipping points for the huge harvests of lumber and the products of the agricultural strip washed by the ocean. Here are the great lumber mills and the busy camps of the tie cutters, shingle makers, and tanbark peelers. Millions of capital are invested in the various industries, and it will be many years before the 500,000 acres of redwood are cut and sawed into marketable lumber. The cutting of the timber has left thousands of acres of land that are being turned into farms or used for grazing.

Fort Bragg is a thriving city of 2,408 and the most rapidly growing town in the county. It has daily communication with San Francisco and the interior towns by railroad to Willits, and has frequent communication by boat with all the coast cities by means of the numerous lumber and passenger steamers that ply along the coast. It is the largest lumber shipping point in California, having shipped over 80,000,000 feet in 1910. It has a good harbor and an almost exhaustless timber belt surrounding it. Here is one of the largest and best equipped mills on the coast, having a capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber a day. East of the city the hills have been logged off and are being converted into farms and stock ranches. Orchards do well on the ridges. North and south along the coast hay, vegetables — especially potatoes — and small fruits are raised in considerable quantity and find a ready market. Dairying is the coming industry, although lumbering will be the important business for years to come.

Mendocino City has a population of 1,200 people. It has a fine harbor and a salubrious climate. Steamers calling at regular intervals and stage connections with the coast and interior make Mendocino City a lively little town. Lumbering is the most important industry, although farming plays no unimportant part. The recent discovery that a large amount of land adjacent to this town, formerly considered unproductive waste land, is peculiarly adapted to apple growing has augmented its prosperity.

Point Arena (population 497) is on the cape of the same name stretching nine miles out to sea, and having one of the best equipped lighthouses and life-saving stations on the coast. It is the main shipping point for the dairy products of the county, it having been said that over 25 per cent of Mendocino's dairy produce passes through Point Arena. It also ships large quantities of lumber, ties, posts, shakes, and tanbark. Apples, hay, grain, and potatoes are some of the produce that pass through this port. Ten miles up the river are the Point Arena Hot Springs, one of California's many beautiful health resorts.

The north coast is studded with harbors and one is seldom out of the sound of the buzzing sawmills that dot the coast. Westport, twenty miles north of Fort Bragg, is a busy town and an important shipping point. Rockport, Hardy, Usal, and Bear Harbor are all milling and shipping points of importance. The Needle Rock mill is the most northerly lumber center.

Gualala, in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, does an important lumber business. Fish Rock, farther north, is one of the oldest settlements, and besides being the outlet for the lumbering industry, has established a reputation for raising fine apples. Manchester and Miller, near Point Arena, contain many farms and dairies. Greenwood is the center of a great lumber belt, but agriculture plays its part.

One of the most remunerative of Mendocino industries is hop raising. The alluvial soil of the valleys produces a fine quality of hops, which have been a mine of wealth to the county. One reason for the success in hop growing here is the thorough cultivation and scientific methods of conducting the business. The hop crop never fails, and hop lice and plagues are unknown. The best land for hops is the sandy, alluvial soil along the rivers, especially the overflowed land. Hops are raised in all the larger valleys from Round Valley in the north to Sanel Valley near the Sonoma County line.

It is estimated that there are 1,100,000 acres of grazing land in the county, the bulk of it lying in the northeastern portion, contiguous to Humboldt, Trinity, and Tehama counties. It has not been deemed necessary by most stock raisers to feed stock, but there is plenty of hay land distributed over the county so that feed can be obtained in abundance. At the present time sheep and cattle raising are about of equal importance. Thousands of oaks furnish mast for the fattening of hogs, which roam through the woods without care, except for an occasional rounding-up.

Butter making has long been an important industry on the coast and is now assuming importance in the valleys to the east. Creameries are being built and dairy stock improved. The coast exports large quantities of dairy produce from her numerous harbors and is extending her dairy farms out over the stump lands, where formerly the redwood forests reigned supreme. Point Arena and Manchester are famous for the quality of the butter exported to the San Francisco market.

The many varieties of climate in Mendocino permit of a wide range of fruit culture, and the products of all varieties of soils and temperatures are grown here to perfection. Deciduous and citrus fruits, grapes, olives, walnuts, almonds, and berries all flourish in the soils and climate adapted to their growth. The valleys and foothills of the interior, the prolific strip of coast land and the ridges and small valleys between the two sections, have only begun to reveal the mine of wealth latent in their fertile soil. The Cloverdale citrus belt extends into the southeastern part of the county and has only been partially developed. Ukiah, Potter, Anderson, Little Lake, and Round valleys are famous for their fruit. The coast is more restricted in its variety of fruit products, but the more hardy varieties — such as apple — are grown here with great success. As a commercial factor, fruit growing has been developed on four lines principally. The first, and most extensive, is the culture of the French prune, which is largely followed in Sanel and Ukiah valleys; next comes the Bartlett pear, for export, in the same region; third, is the apple-drying business in Anderson Valley and Christine; fourth, the export of apples from the coast apple belt and Little Lake Valley; and lastly, wine grapes in Sanel, Ukiah, and Calpella.

With a soil capable of producing all the various varieties of vegetables, there has not been, with the exception of potatoes, much effort made to supply more than the local markets would absorb. With immigration and the closer settling up of the country, vegetables will be more extensively cultivated for commercial purposes. Little Lake Valley and the coast export many tons of potatoes.

For hay and grain the local market is good and much of the surplus product is fed to stock. The advent of the steam and electric lines will stimulate the production of grain and hay. The coast raises a fine quality of hay, but the local demand absorbs the majority of it. Round Valley, Little Lake, and Ukiah valleys have many acres planted in grain.

With 850,000 acres of timber, estimated by some authorities to last for one hundred years, the future of the lumber industry is very bright. The ten mills along the coast and the two large mills adjacent to Willits, produce revenue that dwarfs that derived from fruit, hops, and butter. The output of lumber in 1910 was 200,000,000 feet. It is estimated that the 600,000 acres of redwood standing will yield from 30,000 to 40,000 feet per acre. Besides the redwood there are seven varieties of oak, besides pine and fir. The tan oak is scattered all over the county, and thousands of cords of bark find their way to the market every year.

Mendocino has one of the most extensive coal fields in the State, the vein having been followed for a distance of over ten miles. Considerable work has been done on Eel River — about six miles from Covelo — and a vein from ten to fourteen feet thick exposed. There are two beds, one bituminous and the other lignite. The coal is firm, cokes well, burns readily, and is an excellent steam coal. The coal fields will soon be reached by the extension of the railroad, which will pass within a half mile of it.

At Red Mountain, near Ukiah, ore has been uncovered that assays 30 per cent copper. Near Hopland, Anderson, and Eden valleys good prospects have been uncovered. The richest mines, however, are near the Trinity line, on the Eel River. At Horse Shoe Bend the ledges crop out of the ground and can be followed with ease for a considerable distance. The ledge varies from twenty to forty feet across, and it is estimated that there are 500,000 dollars' worth of ore in sight. The railway will cut the vein in half. South of Hopland quicksilver has been found. The southern part of the county has many quicksilver prospects which may eventually develop into paying mines. Various other minerals are found, there being considerable asbestos near Round Valley. Oil prospects are plentiful and are found all over the county.

With the Pacific Ocean on the west teeming with fish, Mendocino has a source of wealth that has been almost ignored. Millions of salmon ascend the many streams that reach every part of this favored region. Deep-sea fishing supplies the local markets with a great variety of excellent food. There are 3,000 miles of trout streams that are visited annually by hundreds of sportsmen. These streams are kept stocked by the Ukiah hatchery and the spawning station at Willits.

Mendocino is the hunter's paradise. Sportsmen from other sections make annual pilgrimages during the deer season, and in spite of the slaughter of bucks there seems to be no diminution of their numbers. Bear, panther, quail, grouse, and doves are plentiful. At the coast one can enjoy deep-sea fishing or the less hazardous — but more exciting — sport of catching abalones and all sorts of shellfish. In winter the land abounds with ducks, wild geese, snipe, and curlew.

Thousands of tourists and seekers after health and recreation visit the county during the season and return invigorated and rejuvenated after a short stay near the health-giving waters. Vichy Springs and Orr's Springs, around Ukiah; Duncan's Springs, near Hopland; Baker's Springs, near Potter Valley; Point Arena Hot Springs, on the coast; the Mud Springs, of Jackson Valley, and many other less noted but not less meritorious springs pour out their healing and refreshing waters

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, was as follows: 63,263 apples, product 112,856 bushels; 187 apricots, product 305 bushels; 37,197 plums and prunes, product 63,356 bushels; 6,928 peaches and nectarines, product 10,031 bushels; 15,829 pears product 23,666 bushels; 924,191 grapevines of bearing age, product 6,471,050 pounds; 358 figs, product 25,125 pounds; 229 almonds, product 4,260 pounds; 360 English walnuts, product 9,990 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 2,209,920 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 721,325 acres. The value of all farm property was $14,659,467; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,693,844; there were 30,154 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $597,588; 5,994 horses and colts, value $541,605; 309 mules and colts, valued at $27,421; 29 asses and burros, value $1,240; 22,069 swine, valued at $102,615; 129,770 sheep, value $377,121; 3,927 goats, value $10,215; 56,807 poultry of all kinds, value $34,665, and 441 colonies of bees, valued at $1,374.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 533 acres, 14,454 bushels; oats, 3,087 acres, 81,059 bushels; wheat, 3,906 acres, 59,195 bushels; barley, 1,904 acres, 43,370 bushels; dry edible beans, 5 acres, 44 bushels; potatoes, 616 acres, 78,909 bushels; alfalfa, 2,401 acres, 6.253 tons; grains cut green for hay, 16,429 acres, 21,356 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,531,986.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 5,547; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 5,014; milk produced, 2,030,479 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $156,117; poultry raised, number 64,935; eggs produced, 337,781 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $121,577; value of wool and mohair produced, $158,918; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,687; of other cattle, 8,577; of swine, 13,073; of sheep and goats, 19,023; receipts from sale of animals, $346,864.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 371; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 590; acreage included in irrigation projects, 1,365; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $30,297.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 662,334 pounds.

MERCED COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 19, 1855.

Land area, 1,995 square miles.
County seat, Merced (city).
Population per square mile, 7.6.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	8,085	9,215	15,148
Population	2,009	1,969	3,102

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature	104	26	Rainfall	8.34	Snow	0
173 feet.	1911: Temperature	105	24	Rainfall	16.67	Snow	0

Merced County is one of the central counties of California and of the great San Joaquin Valley — a valley of wonderful diversity of resources and products. It has 2,000 square miles of territory, or 1,280,000 acres of land. There are a great variety of soils, suitable for the growing and perfection of many kinds of crops. Sediment loams — soil that has the strength of the soil of the Nile, sandy loams, rich bottom and bench lands all produce abundantly. The climate is balmy and equable — the winters mild, the summers not uncomfortably warm.

One million acres have yet to feel the quickening touch of water. In 1909, 11.9 per cent of the total land area of the county, or 151,998 acres, was irrigated. The improved land in farms amounted to 607,742 acres. The irrigation enterprises existing in the county in 1910 were capable of irrigating 248,670 acres, while the irrigation projects approaching completion will, with existing enterprises, be capable of irrigating 281,719 acres. The cost of enterprises to July 1, 1910, was $3,748,211. The county has one of the largest and most efficient irrigating systems in the world. From Yosemite Valley, eighty miles away, the water is brought through the Merced River and thence through thousands of feet of tunnel bored through mountains of solid rock, into the great network of canals and ditches 250 miles in length, irrigating a vast acreage of the fertile lands of eastern Merced County. The great reservoir covers 740 acres and has an average depth of 36 feet. The total cost of the system was $2,500,000.

Alfalfa is the great forage crop, and, in 1910, 37,842 acres was planted to it. Dairying is the great industry of the county, the industry that in 1910 produced $2,331,632 out of the $5,044,978. Add to this the value of the alfalfa hay product and you will have $2,646,807, or over one half of the production of the county.

Time was when Merced was a great grain producing county, when almost the entire production was from the grain fields and the cattle herds. Now it is from the small ranch—from the twenty and ten acre farm where irrigation is used. It is a marvelous story, this tale of the transformation of grainfields into orchards, vineyards, alfalfa fields, and gardens. In 1910 irrigated acres produced two thirds of the county's production, while the 1,000,000 non-irrigated acres produced the other third.

Great Reservoirs Insure Great Crops.

Figs, peaches, almonds, grapes, apricots, pears, all bring handsome returns. The county is the natural home of the fig. The United States Department of Agriculture reports say that the Merced fig is the finest grown in America. As a proof of this, Merced figs capture first premiums wherever exhibited. Figs are easily grown and produce enormous returns.

Intensive agriculture pays. This county produces over one half of the sweet potatoes grown on the Pacific coast. Sweet potato growing is extremely profitable. "Merced Sweets" have a market. Tomatoes and onions are also great and profitable crops.

The county is yet in its infancy as regards real development. With an area of 2,000 square miles, embracing about 1,000,000 acres of tillable lands, capable of the very highest production adapted to the growth of all crops, with an equable and genial climate, allowing for continuous work throughout the entire year; with ample water for irrigation, both by pumping or gravity flow; with unexcelled transportation facilities; surrounded by populous and growing cities affording ready markets for all that can be produced, it can be truthfully claimed that here are ideal conditions for the agriculturist and horticulturist.

Merced, the county seat, is a city of 3,500 people, located 140 miles southeast of San Francisco, on the main line of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé railroads. The Southern Pacific has a branch line running from Merced to Stockton, a distance of seventy miles. Merced is also the terminus of the railroad to the great Yosemite Valley, and this road carries many thousands of tourists from all parts of the world to the great wonderland ninety miles away. A new railroad to the west side of the county, and on to the coast, is being talked of, and will probably be a reality in the near future. The city has forty blocks of asphalt paved streets, nineteen miles of cement sidewalks, and fine public buildings. The courthouse is located in a beautiful shaded park of four blocks. The high and grammar schools are large, handsome buildings; churches of all denominations, a flour mill, business houses of all kinds, and many miles of shaded streets lined with comfortable homes, a complete sewer system, electric lights, and power and gas works. The land in the immediate vicinity of the city is what is known as sediment loam soil, or bottom land, of unexcelled fertility. Alfalfa, corn, and all kinds of fruits and vines grow here in great luxuriance. Dairying is one of the most important industries.

The San Joaquin River runs through Merced County from southeast to northwest, and that portion of the county lying west of the river is commonly known as "The West Side." One branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad traverses the west side, tapping one of the richest and most productive sections of the entire State. The railroad enters the west side of Merced County from Stanislaus County on the north, and its first stopping place is the new town of Gustine, three miles south of the Stanislaus County line. Gustine was founded only four years ago, but is now a thriving town of about 600 people. It is surrounded by some of the best dairy and alfalfa land in California, sixty acres of which are considered sufficient to support 100 cows and increase. A large creamery is located here.

About twelve miles south of Gustine, on the railroad, is Volta. The same general condition prevails here as in the other dairy and alfalfa sections, and an immense amount of all kinds of grain and hay are produced.

The city of Los Banos is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad about midway between the western border of the valley and the San Joaquin River. It was incorporated as a city of the sixth class in 1908. The chief industry is dairying. Seven competing creameries have receiving stations in the city. The land is peculiarly adapted to alfalfa growing, standing much pasturage and yielding large returns. Oranges, apricots, grapes, and all the usual California fruits are produced here.

In the southernmost edge of the county, on the west side, just where the Southern Pacific crosses the line into Fresno County, is Dos Palos. This is a most thriving colony and, like all the other west side towns, is the center of a rich dairy and alfalfa district. The land is also adapted to the raising of apples, which are grown with much profit.

Fifteen miles south of Merced, on the line of the Santa Fé Railroad, is Le Grand. This is a growing town surrounded by rich agricultural lands. Pumping plants are being installed to raise water for irrigation. The soil is particularly adapted to orange culture and the raising of fruits of all kinds.

On the Southern Pacific Railroad, seven miles from Merced toward San Francisco, is Atwater. This is the home of the celebrated Merced sweet potato, of which hundreds of carloads are grown and shipped from this point annually. At present, however, Atwater is taking front rank as a peach producing section. Thousands of acres of beautiful peach orchards may be seen there. Grapes are another profitable crop grown in the Atwater district.

Snelling is the oldest town in the county and one of the oldest towns in the San Joaquin Valley. It is located on the Merced River, on the line of the Yosemite Valley Railroad, eighteen miles from Merced. It was the first county seat of the county. The country tributary to it is very rich, the river bottom lands yielding abundant crops of corn, fruit, vegetables, and numerous other crops.

Merced Falls lies in the northeastern part of the county, on the Merced River. At this point the Yosemite Lumber Company has laid out a model lumbering camp and town site. The mill, lately completed, is of the latest type and has a capacity of 150,000 feet per day. The location of this mill at Merced Falls means a town of 1,000 to 1,500. The enterprise represents an outlay of about $500,000.

Livingston is another thriving town, seven miles from Atwater, toward San Francisco. It is on the Southern Pacific Railroad and only one mile from the Merced River. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, adapted to the growing of alfalfa, fruits, sweet potatoes, and many other crops.

At the junction of the San Joaquin and Merced rivers there is a rich body of land which for years was known as the Stevinson Ranch. It is watered by the East Side Canal, the property of the Stevinson Company, and a thrifty settlement has been built up there, with a town called Stevinson. It is eighteen miles west of Merced City. Planada, Winton, and Cressy are new towns on the main line of the Santa Fé, and are destined to form an important part in the development of the county.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 8,941 apples, product 7,267 bushels; 7,381 apricots, product 4,263 bushels; 5,401 plums and prunes, product 3,437 bushels; 134,991 peaches and nectarines, product 90,954 bushels; 5,704 pears, product 2,624 bushels; 1,281,342 grapevines of bearing age, product 12,085,751 pounds; 1,572 oranges, product 1,097 boxes; 209 lemons, product 217 boxes; 6,981 olives, product 90,916 pounds; 9,837 figs, product 793,495 pounds; 17,132 almonds, product 114,499 pounds; 633 English walnuts, product 11,538 pounds.

The total acreage from which alfalfa, grain, and grass hay was cut in 1911, 45,800, and the number of tons produced, 27,000, value $233,000. Vegetable products were (in pounds): Green asparagus, 5,000; beets, 150,000; celery, 26,000; corn, 304,000; potatoes (Irish), 612,500; potatoes (sweet), 17,500,000; pumpkins, 4,750,000; watermelons, 1,700,000; cantaloupes, 70 carloads. In pounds, dried: Beans, 1,269,558; onions, 650,000; peanuts, 4,750.

Fruit products were (in pounds, green): Apples, 119,300; apricots, 125,450; figs, 80,120; grapes, wine, 7,743,000; grapes, table, 3,590,000; olives, 237,000; pears, 116,000; peaches, 2,247,150; plums 112,500; quinces, 30,000. Fruit products (in pounds, dried): Almonds, 56,475; apricots, 9,450; figs, 630,000; grapes, 60,000; peaches, 772,900; raisins, 300,000; walnuts, 8,680. The berry product aggregated 408,250 pounds.

County Statistics for Year 1911 of Number of Fruit Trees and Vines.

	Bearing.	Non-bearing.	Total.
Apple	3,700	2,000	5,700
Apricot	9,500	8,250	17,750
Cherry	400	1,300	1,700
Fig	12,000	11,000	23,000
Lemon	765	385	1,150
Olive	10,000	3,400	13,400
Orange	3,100	4,350	7,450
Peach	149,500	375,250	524,750
Pear	4,300	9,500	13,800
Plum	2,500	3,000	5,500
Prune	1,600	725	2,325
Almond	22,875	14,600	37,475
Walnut	975	965	1,940
Grapevines	2,211,000	808,500	3,019,500

It also gives the land area as 1,276,800 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,162,167 acres. The value of all farm property was $49,520,913; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $6,330,377; there were 150,467 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $4,343,845; 12,556 horses and colts, value $1,063,537; 4,075 mules and colts, valued at $482,209; 107 asses and burros, value $17,432; 29,535 swine, valued at $185,474; 39,768 sheep, value $152,708; 5,246 goats, value $21,272; 83,998 poultry of all kinds, value $51,943; and 4,072 colonies of bees, valued at $11,957.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 1,877 acres, 52,778 bushels; oats, 19,843 acres, 338,041 bushels; wheat, 10,399 acres, 115,938 bushels; barley, 88,145 acres, 2,009,531 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 2,206 acres, 45,770 bushels; dry, edible beans, 523 acres, 5,839 bushels; potatoes, 246 acres, 18,882 bushels; alfalfa, 37,842 acres, 144,357 tons; grain cut green for hay, 19,751 acres, 20,293 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $3,423,574. Sweet potatoes 2,114 acres, 255,938 bushels.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 3,102,222 pounds; cheese, 215,000 pounds.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 17,185; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 12,080; milk produced, 6,700,019 gallons; butter fat sold, 2,710,996 pounds; receipts from sale of dairy products, $990,716; poultry raised, number 136,305; eggs produced, 454,115 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $184,810; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 8,181; of other cattle, 32,880; of swine, 28,662; of sheep and goats, 34,424; receipts from sale of animals, $1,669,927.

MODOC COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 17, 1874.

Land area, 3,823 square miles.
County seat, Alturas (town).
Population per square mile, 1.6.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	4,986	5,076	6,191
Population	-----	-----	916

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	100	—30	Rainfall	14.16	Snow	35.0
4,460 feet.	1911:	Temperature	101	—21	Rainfall	10.13	Snow	63.0

Modoc County lies in the extreme northeastern corner of California. The county is a succession of mountain ranges and valleys branching off from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the principal spur of which is the Warner Range. It is principally drained by Pitt River, which flows into the Sacramento, near Redding, Shasta County. The valleys are the principal features, the leading ones being Surprise, Goose Lake, Hot Springs, Jess, Big, and Little Hot Springs.

The climate is that of the temperate zone, and the products are those of the great intermountain region which stretches from the Sierra to the western plains of Kansas. Snow falls in the valleys and much deeper in the mountains, forming the principal supply of moisture for the development of the country. Stock is usually fed for several months through the winter, although it is not always necessary to do so. The thermometer will sometimes run below zero for a few days in the winter, but not for very long. In summer the evenings are cool and delightful.

Excepting certain small areas where "adobe" exists, itself rich and black and highly productive but requiring different cultivation from the rest, the soil is a loose sandy loam, silt washed down from the mountains during countless ages and mingled year by year with decaying forest and other plant growth, black and fertile and practically without bottom.

For the grains that are grown the average yield of barley per acre will be found somewhere between 40 and 100 bushels; wheat between 25 and 80 and oats between 40 and 100. Grass and hay crops are of next importance. Of these the wild grasses which spring up spontaneously all over the moist valley lands, rush squawgrass and bluejoint, as do also burr clover and blue grass, come first. So rich are these grasses in nutriment, that horses pastured on them require no other feed for light farm work; while the cows, which are mainly Durhams and Herefords, require no other feed from April to November. The grasses produce in hay from one to three tons to the acre, hay so very nutritious that animals require no other food for fattening them. Modoc timothy hay also is of excellent quality. Timothy does not need to be reseeded here oftener than every twenty years, and alfalfa every fifteen. Alfalfa and red clover each cuts from four to five tons of the hay to the acre, and timothy a little less.

Alfalfa seed, which is grown extensively in Surprise Valley, has been found profitable in the past to export to outside markets, for its bulk and weight are small in proportion to its money value. Irrigated alfalfa produces but a small amount of seed, and therefore the seed is grown on land that can not be irrigated. Wherever Modoc alfalfa seed is known it commands premium market prices, owing to its superior quality.

Honey may be termed a by-product of alfalfa seed, for the bee is a necessary agent in the fertilization of the plant's blossoms, without which there can be no seed. Aside from this feature, bee-keeping is lucrative.

Potatoes are destined to become one of the county's staple crops, for the yield is enormous. Cabbage, turnips, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, cauliflower, peas, beans, watermelons, cantaloupes, and all other vegetables of the temperate zone grow to perfection in both size and quality. Particularly is this true of celery and asparagus, to the production of both of which the deep soil is especially adapted.

The famous lava beds of Modoc County are generally supposed to be barren rocky wastes, but while to a certain extent this is true and the area occupied by them in the northwestern part of the county is large, yet there is in this territory much good grazing land, and which in connection with the county's forests and mountainous sections furnish good pasturage for the flocks and herds.

In the Meadows of the Sierra.

Sheep have been very profitable during the past few years and there are many thousands of improved breeds on the ranges. Hogs are raised and pastured on alfalfa and fed on the sugar beets and grains. The horses of Modoc have an established reputation for hard hoof, a strong wind and general good qualities; the United States buys many of them for cavalry mounts. A number of the highest bred stallions, Percherons, Clydesdales, Englishshire, Belgian, and Coach, that the world can produce, have been imported into the county from abroad.

Beef cattle are raised almost to the exclusion of other kinds, Durhams, Herefords, etc. Dairying here is still in its infancy, although the valleys are peculiarly adapted to it, with their fine pasturage of rich native grasses and heavy yields of forage crops. However, there is a creamery and cheese factory near Cedarville, in the eastern part of the county, and one at Adin, and two small ones at Lookout, in the western part. And now that railroads are coming, many of the ranchers are changing to Holstein and other dairy breeds of cattle, preparatory to going into the business on a large scale.

Without railroads to transport fruits to outside markets, they have been grown for local consumption only, but with the coming of railroads the fruit industry is destined to be one of the most extensive and profitable. Cherries bear heavy crops of the finest fruit with unfailing regularity. Apples do equally well. Orchards which were set out thirty-five and even forty years ago, and which year after year have borne great quantities of fruit, are to-day as healthy and productive as at the beginning. The fruit is of a size, keeping quality and flavor second to none. Insect pests are but little known here; the fruit is sound and healthful and free from worms. Plums of all kinds, including prunes, also bear heavy crops. The cloudless summer days and the dry mountain air here are peculiarly suited to the drying of prunes, and, therefore, it is safe to predict their production will become one of the county's most profitable industries. That this is the natural home of the plum is evidenced by the great quantities of wild plums that grow all over the mountains and hills. Pears, owing to the cool, dry climate and the composition of the soil, are free from blight and other diseases, and produce heavily year after year with unfailing regularity. All varieties have been tried and proved to be suited to this locality. Apricots appear to be as well adapted to the soil and climate as any of the fruits named. Peaches are in the same class as apricots. Berries of all kinds that grow in the temperate zone have been proved to do remarkably well here. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, blackberries and loganberries also grow vigorously and yield amazing quantities of fine fruit.

There are approximately 350,000 acres of commercial timber in Modoc County, sugar and yellow pine, cedar and fir, and therefore lumbering is bound to become in the near future one of the principal industries. In spite of the lack of railroads, the sawmills of the county cut about 5,000,000 feet in 1909, all to supply the local demand.

Only in recent years has Modoc come to be regarded as one of California's mining counties, although it has been known for a number of years that there was a region rich in gold hid away somewhere in her mountains. This region was discovered in 1905, and is now known as the Hoag Mining District. It lies in the Warner Range, in the northeastern corner of the county, about eight miles north of Fort Bidwell. There are numerous rich prospects. The absence of milling facilities has been removed by the erection of a 50-ton Lane Chilian custom mill on the Mountain View property of the Bidwell Consolidated Company. The district is free milling, and with an abundance of convenient water and timber for all purposes.

The Winters Mining District lies in the western part of the county, fifteen miles north of Adin. Here also is an abundance of timber and water.

Modoc County is a paradise for the hunter and the fisherman. For the hunter, there are deer, antelope, bear, panthers, wolves, grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens, doves, snipe, quail, plover, swan, geese, and ducks in great number. Many specimens of the lordly mule deer have been killed that weighed from 250 to 300 pounds, and the lakes and marshes fairly swarm with waterfowl. For the fisherman, the lakes and numerous streams are alive with trout, whitefish and pike. Lake trout weighing as high as eight pounds have been caught in the lakes, while the streams may be said to be leaping with native mountain and brook trout up to fifteen inches in length.

Irrigation, as has been indicated, is necessary to obtain the best results from farming. There are in the county approximately 750,000 acres of arable land, but of which not more than 200,000 are now irrigated. Not because there is not sufficient water in the county to irrigate it all, for enough snow and rain falls in the high mountain ranges to wet every foot of it. Naturally, the water from the streams was the first to be utilized for this purpose, and latterly a number of reservoirs have been constructed to catch and hold the surplus as it comes down from the mountains, and others are projected. The mountains afford many excellent sites for reservoirs, and of these the United States Reclamation Service has reserved a number. One of them is at Clear Lake, in the northwestern corner of the county, another is in Jess Valley, and still another in Hot Springs Valley; and, besides these, private enterprise has taken up the work at three different places in the county, each purposing to reclaim thousands of acres of what is now sagebrush land.

Modoc County may be briefly described as a succession of lofty tree-clad mountain ranges, which here and there rise to an elevation of 9,000 feet or more above the sea, broad plateaus and fertile green valleys, with now and then the placid waters of a lake.

Surprise Valley lies at the county's eastern end, parallel with the Warner Range, by which it is separated from the rest of the county. It is sixty-five miles in length by twelve in width, and slopes gently down from the flanking mountains to the shores of the three lakes which mark its center—Upper, Middle and Lower lakes, they are called. These lakes are twelve, eighteen and twelve miles in length, respectively, and all are five to six in width. Th eastern side of the valley has not been settled to any great extent, but the western is green and gold with broad pastures and fields of ripening grain. Here is some of the county's best land.

Fort Bidwell, with a population of about 200, is prettily situated at the upper end of Surprise Valley.

Lake City, sixteen miles to the south of Fort Bidwell, has a population of 100. It has good schools, a church, and flour mill.

Cedarville, with a population of 500, is situated about midway in the valley.

Eagleville, which has a population of about 100, is near the southern end of the valley, in a rich farming section.

In passing, it must be mentioned that Surprise Valley has over 300 artesian wells, all flowing, the water in all having been found at a depth of from 20 to 300 feet.

Goose Lake Valley lies partly in Oregon, just west of the Warner Range. While the area of arable land of that part of it which is in Modoc County is much smaller than that of Surprise Valley, the soil is equally good. The tillable land is a strip averaging four miles in width along the eastern shore of Goose Lake, where it slopes gently from the mountains down to the water's edge. Here also is a prosperous country, with many well-kept orchards and attractive ranch homes. Goose Lake, from which the valley derives its name, is a beautiful sheet of water thirty miles long by nine in width.

Pine Creek, with a population of 300, is situated on the Oregon-California state line.

The Pitt Valleys follow the windings of the Pitt River, the North Fork from the southern end of Goose Lake Valley, and the South Fork from the southern edge of the county, to where the two unite near its center. The two valleys form a whole about fifty miles long by ten in width. While this country is not so picturesque as either Surprise or Goose Lake Valley, the soil is just as fertile.

Alturas, the county seat, is situated at the junction of the two valleys. Its population is 916 and its elevation above the sea is 4,450 feet. Here are good schools, a $40,000 high school, a $25,000 grammar school, churches, three weekly newspapers, two banks and a public library. Here is the main office of the Northern California and Oregon telephone system, which has lines running to all parts of the county, and is lighted by electricity.

Likely, situated on the Northern California and Oregon Railway in the South Fork Valley, at an elevation of 4,400 feet, has a population of about 50. This is one of the growing towns.

Jess Valley, lying twelve miles east of Likely, has an area of about 7,000 acres of fertile soil. Its elevation is about 1,000 feet higher than that of Likely.

Hot Springs Valley occupies the geographical center of the county. Here is a large area of rich soil, much of it government land, subject to homesteading.

Big Valley lies near the southwestern corner of the county, where the elevation is only 4,200 feet. It is dotted throughout with the many pretty homes of prosperous ranchers. The little town of Lookout occupies its northwestern corner, with a population of about 100.

The town of Adin, beautifully situated on Ash Creek at its eastern edge, is one of the county's most attractive places.

Little Hot Springs Valley is in the extreme southwestern corner of the county. Its elevation is 3,800 feet above the sea, and its area of arable land is about seven miles by seven. With a population of only 6,200 and with so great a quantity of rich farming land, every forty acres of which can be brought to support a family in comfort, it will be seen that Modoc County has room for many more farmers than it has at present. While it is thinly peopled evidences of material progress are ready at every turn. There are good roads everywhere, a good stage service throughout the county, daily mails and rural free delivery service; all the towns and many of the ranches have telephones, and every neighborhood has its good free school.

The transportation facilities of Modoc County have been such as to retard its growth in population and production, but this condition will soon be remedied. A line of railroad running from the heart of Modoc County down to a junction with the transcontinental Western Pacific Railway, and thence to Reno, Nevada, where it joins the Southern Pacific's main line from San Francisco to Omaha and the east, is to be built, and this railroad now is being extended into Oregon as fast as men and teams can build it. The Southern Pacific's two connecting lines, which have been surveyed and the rights of way in part purchased, to cross the county diagonally, the one from its northeastern corner to the southwestern and the other from the northwestern corner to the southeastern will give the county short line rail transportation north, south, east and west to all parts.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 28,969 apples, product 60,202 bushels; 652 apricots, product 788 bushels; 3,182 plums and prunes, product 4,660 bushels; 2,113 peaches and nectarines, product 1,866 bushels; 1,888 pears, product 3,334 bushels; 795 grapevines of bearing age, product 7,100 pounds; 963 cherries, product 1,033 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 2,446,720 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 410,134 acres. The value of all farm property was $11,376,263; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,627,448; there were 46,916 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,005,026; 15,636 horses and colts, value $1,145,568; 1,132 mules and colts, valued at $93.005; 98 asses and burros, value $26,511; 8,488 swine, valued at $53,595; 76,562 sheep, value $286,882; 549 goats, value $2,331; 23,789 poultry of all kinds, value $11,466, and 839 colonies of bees, valued at $3,064.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 6 acres, 209 bushels; oats, 728 acres, 22,138 bushels; wheat, 9,362 acres, 195,924 bushels; barley, 8,650 acres, 227,473 bushels; dry edible beans, 88 acres, 1,567 bushels; potatoes, 346 acres, 44,614 bushels; alfalfa, 10,869 acres, 24,480 tons; grain cut green for hay, 3,496 acres, 4,992 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,176,038.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 82,075; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 89,476; acreage included in irrigation projects, 124,166; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $301,040.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,641; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 2,591; milk produced, 808,920 gallons; eggs produced, 134,731 dozen; value of wool and mohair produced, $55,583; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 2,548; of other cattle, 27,068; of swine, 6,943; of sheep and goats, 33,168; receipts from sale of animals, $1,184,669.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 30,300 pounds.

MONO COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 24, 1861.

Land area, 3,030 square miles.
County seat, Bridgeport (township).
Population per square mile, 0.7.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	2,002	2,167	2,042
Population	335	373	312

Bodie (Station):

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	--	--	Rainfall	14.49	Snow	0
8,248 feet.	1911:	Temperature	--	--	Rainfall	----	Snow	0

Mono County is a long, narrow county lying on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Its greatest length is about 108 miles, while its average width is about 38 miles. The general contour is rough and very mountainous, all but 400 square miles being mountainous. The western portion lies among the Sierra Nevada Mountains; along their summit the heights are clad in snow, and the slopes of the range are covered with forest trees. Nestled among the spurs of the Sierra that spread tentacle-like through the county are beautiful and fertile valleys, and it is in these valleys that the greater portion of the people live. A minority of the people reside in the mining camps in the surrounding mountains.

The mountains of Mono are especially grand and picturesque, the scenery rivaling any to be found in the Sierra Nevada. Peak after peak, ridge after ridge, they extend as far as the eye can reach. Dark forests and jagged bands of stately pines stand in bold outline on the inferior ranges, while the higher mountains, their snow-capped summits extending far above the timber line, offer a picture of rugged grandeur that cannot be surpassed.

McBride Peak, 13,432 feet; Mount Ritter, 13,072 feet; Mount Lyell, 13,042 feet; Mount Dana, 12,992 feet; Mount Conness, 12,553 feet; Castle Peak, 12,320 feet; Mount Warren, 12,270 feet, and Glass Mountain, 11,127 feet, are the principal peaks, while there are numerous others 10,000 feet and more.

The mountain lakes—numberless, exquisite bits of delicate, vivid blue—dot the cañons and cup-like hollows in the hills—tiny lakes, like miniature mirrors, reflecting the gnarled old hills and jagged cliffs; magnificent lakes, miles in length and breadth, shimmering under the California sunshine like gigantic sapphires at the bottom of some giant cup, their waters pure and clear, fed from the eternal Sierra snows by rippling, flashing mountain streams, their banks fringed with daintiest wild flowers and delicate grasses.

The climate of Mono County is healthful and invigorating. During the summer months the thermometer seldom records a higher temperature than 90 or 95 degrees, which, in this dry, bracing atmosphere, causes no discomfort whatsoever. The cool breezes from the perpetual snows of the high Sierra temper the heat of the summer days, and the nights are always cool and pleasant. Blankets are generally necessary for covering during the summer nights. Summer showers are frequent. The winters are seldom severe. Considerable snow falls in the valleys, but is soon thawed by the warm winter sun, and it is not uncommon for stock to graze all winter. The snows generally commence the latter part of November or December, and last into March or April. Ice in large quantities is put up for summer use.

Mining is the principal industry of the county. Grazing and stockraising are carried on on a large scale, while agriculture and horticulture are given considerable attention. The soil in many localities is especially adapted to small fruits and berries. Excellent opportunities are presented for dairying and poultry raising. Bee raising is confined chiefly to Antelope Valley, and the quality of honey obtained is par excellence. Four sawmills are operating in the country, and turn out a fine grade of lumber. Two hydraulic electric plants supply power for some of the mines, while other power plants are projected. Recent indications of oil in the Mono Lake country have turned the eyes of capital in that direction, and prospects seem favorable along that line.

The development of the varied resources of the county has been greatly handicapped by insufficient means of transportation, but with the prospect of a road that will traverse the county for almost its entire length, the outlook for a great increase in all industries is most favorable.

Mono County lies in one of the richest mineral sections of the State. In the recesses of her mountains nature has laid vast quantities of precious minerals, and while many rich mines have been opened up, of which a number are now working, the county is still practically undeveloped. What has been done in the way of uncovering the treasure that lies here is but child's play in comparison with the work that will be done when this field receives the attention it undoubtedly merits. True, the ground has been scratched, but for the most part not systematically prospected, and more thorough exploitation is all that is needed to bring to light properties that will rival the rich strikes of the past. Its hills abound in the precious metals, and with innumerable streams to furnish cheap power, there is every reason to believe that Mono County will in the near future be the scene of mining activity greater even than during its most prosperous days of the past.

About a mile and a quarter east of Bridgeport is a valuable deposit of travertine. The deposit is a large one, the surface showings consisting of six elongated moles which lead from the crater of an extinct volcano. The largest of these is about 1500 feet in length and 125 feet wide, the heights ranging from thirty to forty feet. The deposit is found over an area of about forty acres, and work already done shows it to have great depth. This travertine, which is a marble of exquisite beauty and variety of color, has never been quarried on a large scale, owing to lack of transportation facilities, but with the introduction of cheaper transportation will be worked extensively. The lower rotunda of the dome of San Francisco's City Hall was wainscoted with this material, and was recognized as the finest display of colored marble in the United States.

Owens River, in the south, which takes its rise in a high peak in the Sierra, and Walker River in the north, are the principal streams. One passes through the southern part into Inyo County. The other, after rising in Mono County, continues its course into the state of Nevada. These two streams with their branches, together with the small streams that flow into Mono Lake, furnish the principal water supply for irrigation. The retaining of the snow in the high mountains, at the sources of the streams used for irrigation, until later in the season, assures an abundance of pasturage on the mountain ranges, which are thronged with vast herds of cattle and bands of horses and sheep that are brought from the lower sections to graze during the summer. That portion of the valley soil lying contiguous to the streams is very rich. A great deal of the sagebrush land, formerly considered barren, is found to be very productive when placed under cultivation. Thus the area of tillable land has been vastly increased within the last few years, and wherever water can be got on the land, even well up on the foothills, there are farms that are making comfortable homes for their owners. Vast herds of cattle and thousands of sheep range the rich mountain and valley pastures. Beef cattle are raised in large numbers, while those bred for stock run far up into the thousands. The animals fatten rapidly, grow to good size, and are very healthy.

Few thoroughbred horses are raised, but large numbers of standard and common are bred each year and find a ready market. The county ranges about 200,000 sheep each year, 60,000 of which belong in the county, the balance being brought in from surrounding counties and the state of Nevada. Sheep are shorn once a year, averaging eight pounds of wool to a sheep. Both mountains and valleys supply excellent grazing ground during the summer, there being over twenty different varieties of brush and fattening grasses for them to feed on. An abundance of pasturage is always assured, the snows on the higher mountains at the sources of the streams used for irrigation not melting until quite late in the season. In some of the mountains the snow is perpetual. In winter very little feeding is necessary, and in the milder years stock pasture all winter.

The dairying industry should be a thriving and popular one in Mono County. At present hardly enough dairy produce is provided to supply the local demand. Natural meadows afford excellent pasturage and produce a fine quality of hay, alfalfa doing especially well. With the grains produced, the county should make a most profitable dairying section.

Turkeys, chickens, geese, and ducks thrive wherever their raising is attempted, and are never troubled with disease.

The area given to the raising of cereals in the county is small, though this is a condition that will last but a short time. Most of the yield is at present consumed in the county, generally not passing from the hands of the producers. About 40,000 acres are set to alfalfa and grass hay, alfalfa being cut twice a year, with an average yield of over two tons to the acre.

Quite a large acreage is set to fruits of all kinds, and the product is of a superior quality and excellent flavor, that raised in Antelope Valley being especially worthy of mention. All fruits do well, contain no worms, and are perfectly free from disease, even the much-dreaded codling moth being unknown here. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries are the principal fruits raised. All fruits and vegetables find a ready market throughout the county. Smaller fruits, including the various berries and currants, are also successfully raised, and require little attention or labor to produce an abundant crop. Vegetables of all kinds here attain the greatest perfection.

Irrigation is carried on on a large scale throughout the county. There is so far no general system of irrigation, individual ranchers controlling their own water rights and owning their own ditches. Droughts are unknown, the perpetual snows of the higher mountains insuring an abundance of water even in the most unfavorable years.

The lands lying contiguous to the streams are very rich, while the sagebrush lands, when put under cultivation, are found to be wonderfully productive. With the aid of irrigation, the area of tillable lands has been vastly increased, and there are yet thousands of acres waiting to be reclaimed. The land yields generously wherever soil and water are united through irrigation.

The timber growth in Mono County is very heavy, and the timber is pretty well distributed. Most of the timber land has been put into the forest reserve. The placing of these great forest areas under the jurisdiction of the government has done much for the protection of the growing timber, and has regulated the cutting of the matured timber.

The discovery of oil in the Mono Basin is doing much to bring that place into prominence. Experts sent in during the past few years have been unanimous in the opinion that oil was to be found here in large quantities. A number of seepages are found on Paoha Island, the larger of the two islands that occupy the center of Mono Lake, and practically the whole county is made up of oil sands and shale, while gypsum is present in small quantities. The oil of this district is a very high-grade product, with a market value far above that of the ordinary petroleum.

Mono County is rich in water-power possibilities, many mountain streams affording opportunities for generation of electrical power that can scarcely be surpassed. While the streams are as a rule not very large, their number is great, and at small cost many thousands of horsepower that are now annually running to waste could be harnessed and utilized to great advantage.

The crying need of Mono County is more railroads. With increased facilities for transportation a great forward movement would take place in all industries. There are sixty-eight miles of railroad in the county. The Nevada and California Railroad cuts through the southeastern corner of the county, affording the people of that section good facilities for shipping the products of their ranches and mines. The Southern Pacific has surveyed for a line to tap the rich producing sections through the Antelope and Bridgeport valleys. Survey has also been made for a road from Mono Lake to Mina, Nevada, there connecting with the Southern Pacific's main line. With the prospects of oil soon being struck in Mono Lake Basin there is little doubt that this road will be built in the very near future. At the present time everything is freighted into and from the county by wagon. All mail and passenger transportation is carried on by stage, the principal towns getting daily service.

Two state roads are being built in the county. One of these roads is from Bridgeport to Sonora, in Tuolumne County. The other road is being built from Mono Lake through Leevining Cañon. This latter road takes an easy grade through the mountains for sixty-five miles to where it joins the Big Oak Flat road at Crocker's, twenty-five miles below Yosemite Valley. From here to the railroad is only a few miles. This will materially shorten the distance for freighting to the lake section, and will no doubt be the means of bringing much travel into the county from Yosemite Valley, less than fifty miles from Mono Lake. A branch road is contemplated which will leave the state road at Porcupine and run direct to the top of Yosemite Falls. With the building of the railroad from Nevada to Mono Lake, the state road will give the people of Nevada direct and easy access through Mono County to Yosemite Valley.

Probably no county in the state offers greater attractions for the sportsman than Mono County. Here is the hunter's paradise. Bears, California lions, lynx, panthers, and bobcats offer opportunities to the hunter who is looking for excitement, and deer, squirrels, rabbits, quail, doves, snipe, plover, sagehens, grouse, ducks, and wild geese abound in large numbers. The fisherman can also gratify his taste for this sport, as splendid fishing is to be had in most of the mountain streams and lakes, the greater part of them being stocked with speckled and rainbow trout. Virginia Creek Lakes, Twin Lakes, Green Lakes, Jesse Lake, Rhinedollar Lake, Lundy Lake, Walker Lake, Silver Lake, Grant Lake, Sardine Lake, Convict Lake, Sherman Lakes, East and West Walker and Owens rivers and their tributaries, Rush Creek, Leevining Creek, Mill Creek, Rock Creek, and Convict Creek are the favorite fishing streams, all of them being well stocked, while numerous smaller lakes and creeks yearly give up their tribute to the sportsman.

Picturesquely situated among the mountains of the northern portion of the county is Antelope Valley, whose fertile lands and prosperous industries make it one of the most important sections of the county. Its two small settlements, Topaz and Coleville, are reached daily by stages carrying mail and passengers from and to Bridgeport and Minden, Nevada.

In this district ranching and stock raising are carried on under almost ideal conditions. Large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep graze on the fattening grasses and shrubs of the valley and nearby mountains. Large crops of hay and grain are harvested, alfalfa being cut two and three times a year. Beans are raised here quite extensively, the valley being the only place on the eastern slope of the Sierra whose soil seems adaptable to this product. The beans are of exceptional quality, and failure of the crop is unknown. The soil is especially adapted to the raising of small fruits, berries, and vegetables.

Bee raising is yet practically in its infancy. The great quantities of sweet clover, alfalfa, white sage, and the profusion of wild flowers assure an unlimited food supply. No straining of honey is necessary, and the product is very light and of an exceptionally fine quality.

The dairying possibilities in the valley are unusually good, though the industry as yet is not carried on very extensively.

Large deposits of marble have been discovered, but as yet little work has been done toward developing the properties. The marble comes in white and a variety of colors, and is an excellent material for both inside and outside work. Lime and clay in large quantities also exist here, and it is the opinion of experts that a Portland cement of superior quality can be manufactured.

Southwest of Antelope Valley, and separated from it by a low line of hills, is Little Antelope Valley. This smaller valley contains a large acreage of well-watered, fertile land, and is given over chiefly to agriculture.

Bridgeport, the county seat, is beautifully located in the heart of a large, fertile valley of the same name. The town lies at an altitude of 6,465 feet, and save for natural passes through the hills is entirely surrounded by lofty mountains and rolling hills. The high altitude and the invigorating mountain air make Bridgeport an extremely healthful locality. The county buildings are commodious and well fitted throughout. The town has telephone communication, excellent public schools, a newspaper, and prosperous mercantile establishments.

The Bridgeport Valley, containing about 40,000 acres of land, has a rich and fertile soil and is well watered. The tonnage of hay raised is very large, while thousands of head of horses, cattle, and sheep are brought in each summer to graze on the meadow lands.

Bodie is situated at an altitude of about 8,500 feet. It saw strenuous times in the early days of the mining excitement in that section, and the name became a familiar one through its prominent mention in Mark Twain's stories of frontier life. Population about 800. The business of the town is quite extensive in all lines. Few of the business houses specialize, most of them carrying general stocks. The town has a good water system, good schools, two churches, a newspaper, and telephone service.

Mono Lake, commonly referred to as the Dead Sea of America, has an altitude of 6,380 feet above sea level. The lake has an area of over a hundred square miles, and is situated in an elliptical basin, having an approximate area of 1,100 square miles. It is inclosed by towering mountains, the high Sierra to the west, the picturesque White Mountains to the east and the Mono Craters and Minarets to the south, forming exceptional scenic features. These craters are twenty-seven in number and form a distinct range in themselves. The highest of them has an altitude of 9,480 feet above the level of the sea, almost two and a half times as high as Vesuvius. In the center of the lake are two islands, the larger one offering striking inducements as a site for a sanitarium. Numerous hot springs of great medicinal value abound on the island and in the lake waters adjacent. Lake Mono should afford the basis for an extensive industry, as it contains salts of great value.

An interesting sight on the large island is "The Rookery," prominently mentioned in Mark Twain's "Roughing It." Thousands of gulls come in from the coast each year to hatch their young.

Mono Lake should be a great resort, both for health and pleasure. The summer climate is mild and pleasant, and invalids find the high altitude and invigorating mountain atmosphere very beneficial. The craters, one of the wonders of the world, should bring large numbers of sightseeing travelers, and when the state road is completed connecting the lake with Yosemite Valley a great many people who visit the Yosemite will take advantage of the opportunity afforded to cross the great Sierra and view the wonders of this section.

Other towns are Mono Settlement, Masonic, Benton, and Lundy, depending principally on mining. The vast acreage embraced in the southern portion of the county is largely mountainous, the hills enclosing many valleys with small population. These valleys are all well watered; the soil is rich and fertile, and is highly productive, large orchards of apples and pears being under cultivation, while grapes of exceptionally fine quality are raised. Hay and stock ranches take up an immense acreage. The southern end of the county is also rich in valuable mineral lands, is well timbered, and the many lakes and streams found here insure to the miner and rancher abundant water.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 1,088 apples, product 850 bushels; 86 plums and prunes, product 10 bushels; 91 peaches and nectarines, product 61 bushels; 123 pears, product 122 bushels; 2,000 grapevines of bearing age, product 20,000 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 1,939,200 acres; the land in farms in the county as aggregating 115,672 acres. The value of all farm property was $2,347,797; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $559,939; there were 5,301 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $107,941; 2,097 horses and colts, value $175,884; 136 mules and colts, valued at $11,535; 62 asses and burros, value $1,630; 423 swine, valued at $2,766; 63,046 sheep, value $256,477; 25 goats, value $77; 2,515 poultry of all kinds, value $1,584, and 438 colonies of bees, valued at $2,045.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 4 acres, 160 bushels; oats, 42 acres, 3,000 bushels; wheat, 167 acres, 2,739 bushels; dry edible beans, 5 acres, 133 bushels; potatoes, 97 acres, 12,094 bushels; alfalfa, 2,086 acres, 6,685 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 49,027; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 50,007; acreage included in irrigation projects, 84,973; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $64,282.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $435,724; silver, $9,391. Total mineral product, 1910, $445,115.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 3,330 square miles.
County seat, Salinas (city).
Population per square mile, 7.3.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	18,637	19,380	24,146
Population	2,339	3,304	3,736

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation, 40 feet.	1910: Temperature	98	27	Rainfall	7.48	Snow	0
	1911: Temperature	90	25	Rainfall	17.97	Snow	0

Monterey County is situated about 100 miles south of San Francisco, and 300 miles north of Los Angeles, on the Pacific coast. It is 124 miles long and 45 miles wide, its extreme length being from north to south. It is naturally divided into mountains and valleys, but the mountains are not lofty, and are used as stock ranges, furnishing excellent feed. In the Santa Lucia Range are found wood, gold, coal, and limestone, and superior mineral hot springs. This range is on the western border of the county. On the east are the Gabilan Mountains, less rugged, readily accessible, and holding in their spurs and folds charming little valleys and fertile soil, delightful climate, abundant fuel, and good water. Between these two ranges lies the agricultural heart of the county, the Salinas Valley. On the south this fine valley is broken across near its extremity by the San Antonio hills, but runs far on into the adjoining county. On the north the Salinas Valley is separated from the Pajaro Valley by a low range of hills. This valley, an irregular crescent in shape, opens out to the bay, and is formed by the Santa Cruz Mountains and the Monterey hills. It is drained by the Pajaro River.

The river system has for its main trunk the Salinas River, of which the Nacimiento, San Antonio, San Lorenzo, and Arroyo Seco are tributaries. The Pajaro and the Carmel flow westward, and empty one into Monterey the other into Carmel Bay. The great Salinas Valley opens out on Monterey Bay and extends southward 100 miles, with an average width of 10 miles; therefore its area is about 1,000 square miles, or 640,000 acres. The Salinas River flows through its entire length. Between the low mountain ranges which form the valley are found three distinct types of agricultural land: the heavy, rich bottom lands; the land of the plains, or table-lands; and the uplands, or rolling foothill lands. They are tillable to a greater or less extent, and produce the usual California crops, save oranges, which are not commercially grown in the county. The terraces are not pronounced or marked in the lower valley, but the low, rolling, wave-like hills are cultivated to wheat and barley. The grade of the Salinas River bed is slight and the channel wide, but there are no destructive floods, nor any appreciable area ever covered by water.

Irrigation investigations have been made by the Geologic Survey, and the preliminary report shows an ample watershed, excellent water, ideal climate for irrigation, and great stretches of superb soil in which grow crops of great variety. Engineers report 150,000 acres that can be watered, and that possibly an additional 100,000 acres can be reached. Irrigation everywhere marks the difference between certainty and uncertainty, between scientific farming and mere speculation, and a system of irrigation once established, small farms will multiply, towns will take on new growth, and land values increase.

Below the surface of the Salinas Valley flows an underground stream of absolutely pure water. This supply is inexhaustible, and in several places rises to the surface of its own accord, or rises within easy reach of a pump. Many farms may thus have their own irrigating system, supplying water for alfalfa fields and for other crops at small cost.

This valley has long been famed for its wheat crops. In 1910, 22,924 acres were planted to wheat. An area nearly equal to that of the state of Rhode Island yearly produced from twenty-five to sixty-four bushels of grain, but of late the wheat crop has largely declined, and barley is grown instead. This grain has largely supplanted wheat. In 1910 there was planted to barley 98,923 acres. A variety, called Chevalier barley, is grown. Out of this grain the so-called pearl barley of commerce is made. It grows to perfection, and commands a special price.

Dairying is steadily increasing. The production in 1910 was reported by the county officials as being of butter 760,000 pounds, 3,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 162,000 cases of condensed milk. The county has forty-five creameries. The adaptability of the soil to alfalfa and the long growing season makes the dairy a profitable business. The production of root crops for the dairy herd is easy and the harvest abundant. Belgian carrots yield to exceed 100 tons to the acre. Stock beets and root crops of every kind can remain in the ground almost indefinitely, being fed from the field, directly from the ground.

The stockraising industry has been chiefly dependent on the hill ranges, but the farmers are becoming more and more dependent upon the alfalfa fields and the root crops.

The growing of sugar beets is a feature of farm life in the Salinas Valley. The largest beet sugar factory in the world is here. Its capacity is 3,000 tons daily. Four hundred million pounds of sugar beets were reported as the product of 1910, and farmers find it a paying crop. The yield varies from ten to thirty-five tons to the acre. Sugar beets weighing fifty-four pounds have been grown in this valley without irrigation. The saccharine contents reach 15 per cent. A large portion of the valley is adapted to sugar beets, which are contracted for in advance, at an assured price.

The "Salinas Burbank" potato is widely known commercially. It is here a special crop, and is in demand, and is shipped throughout the Northwest, and many have been marketed in the Philippine Islands. As high as 400 bushels to the acre have been grown here, but the average is considerably less.

The valley in places is spotted with green alfalfa fields, the result of extended ditches, and an increasing number of pumping plants. Alfalfa is cut about five times, and yields a total of about seven tons to the acre.

Much of the valley is unexcelled for pears and apples, while the mesa land, especially on the west side of the Salinas Valley, is particularly well adapted to vines and many varieties of pitted fruits. Citrus fruits on this side of the valley have been successfully grown. Olive trees flourish with all the vigor they possess on the Mediterranean coast. All kinds of small fruits do well.

The Persian walnut, commonly called the English walnut, will do well in suitable ground in the lower part of the valley, and will be a valuable addition to the farm. Slow in maturing, beets or vegetables of several kinds can be grown between rows.

The upper part of the Salinas Valley is narrow, and merges into rolling hills — the wheat and barley lands, and grazing lands of the county. To the west and the east in the folds of the hills and among their spurs, secluded often and away from transportation lines, are several little valleys that deserve the attention of the homeseeker. They are beautiful, and have an attractive climate, and in most cases land values are within easy reach of the man with little capital.

The Jolon Valley lies west of the upper part of the Salinas Valley. It is an old settled section. It was found by the old Franciscan monks over a century ago, and it is proverbial in California that the monks have an eye to the best soils, the most beautiful valleys, and the best climates. Going into Jolon Valley from King City it requires only a slight detour to see the now ruined mission of San Antonio. The mild and even climate of this intermountain valley is not widely known; but it will in time be sought out for its health-giving air. The valley is broad and fertile, and beautiful with park-like groves of oak. The San Antonio is a perennial stream, and the valley will some day be irrigated, and multiply its population. The wheat lands are of the best, and the stock ranges extend over a wide region and are excellent. West of the valley and toward the coast is the Los Burros mining district, where considerable gold has been taken from the creeks.

Peach Tree Valley, one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the county, is about twenty miles long by three quarters of a mile wide, and lies parallel to the Salinas Valley, the northern end being opposite King City. This valley is situated between two ranges of low hills, distinguished for their grass-producing qualities. It is unsurpassed for wheat raising, and nearly all kinds of fruit are produced here, especially Bartlett pears and winter apples. The mountains are rich in minerals, coal, iron, copper, quicksilver, and gypsum, offering flattering inducements to investors. Peach Tree is the principal valley in this part of the county, and parallels the Salinas.

Practically continuations of this mountain valley are Cholame, Indian, Long, and Priest valleys. They lie in the southeastern portion of the county, and in the section that produces much grain and which has long been noted for its fine stock ranches. The town of Parkfield is in the Cholame Valley, which is rich and attractive.

The San Miguel Cañon has in it some good farms, and shows the typical foothill farm, with orchards and comfortable homes.

Carmel Valley is drained by the Little Carmel River, which flows into Carmel Bay, about four miles below Monterey. This valley has about thirty square miles of excellent land and is narrow. The returns are surprising from well-grown orchards in this valley, and the apples produced are superior in quality.

Pajaro Valley lies partly in Monterey and partly in Santa Cruz county, and has an area of about 45,000 acres. It is separated from the Salinas Valley by a low range of hills and is open to the sea only at the mouth of the Pajaro River. The soil is very rich and the valley is noted for its superior apples and the extensive cultivation of berries. It is almost entirely enclosed by mountains and hills. The Little Pajaro River divides the valley into two unequal parts, and several creeks flowing from the Santa Cruz Mountains give names to little valleys which lie within the larger Pajaro Valley.

The success of the apple in this valley is due to the quality of the soil and the conditions of the climate. The valley is open to the sea winds and the sea fogs. During the summer the prevailing winds are from the west or northwest. They are known as "trade winds" from their regularity. These winds from off the Pacific blow directly across the cold waters of the Japan current, the "Kuro Sirra," which flows southward from Alaska just off the California coast. The trade winds are warm, and contact with these cold waters causes condensation of atmospheric vapor, and this creates fogs which obscure the sun. These fogs occur almost daily, and continue until ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon. They hold the secret of the crisp and juicy apple. They prevent sunburn, keep down soil evaporation, and provide humidity enough to render the apples crisp and full-juiced.

The rainfall here is more abundant than farther inland, and averages about 24 inches. The temperature of January is about 52°, and of July 63°. The average difference is even less than this, being about 7 degrees.

The soils of this valley are alluvial, but sorted into varous types by the action of the river waters. There are predominating proportions of clay and silt, mixed with much sandy material. Much lime is found in all save the sandier types, and this has increased the humus, giving them a very dark brown or black color. The fine sandy loam usually rests upon a subsoil of black loam or silt loam. The Pajaro loam is described as very heavy dark brown or black loam, from twelve to eighteen inches deep, underlain deeply by a light yellow silt loam. The great depth of the mellow subsoil facilitates the percolation of water and the penetration of roots. This explains the immense size of the yellow Bellflower trees and crops. Many trees on this soil have yielded fifty to sixty boxes per tree in a single season.

Apple lands in this valley can hardly be bought. The area is limited, and the price high. Apple trees begin to bear profitable crops between the ages of 6 and 10 years. Berries of several kinds are grown in the young orchards, as are also beans, potatoes, and sugar beets. Irrigation is not necessary for apple growing in this deep soil in this cool, moist summer air, but berries are irrigated, and vegetables. While the bulk of the apple crop of Monterey County finds it way to the markets as ripe fruit, every year tons of apples are made into what might be called the by-products of the orchard — apple butter, cider, vinegar, canned and dried apples. Apricots do well and the fruit is of large size and excellent flavor.

The valley soils produce heavily of all kinds of vegetables. Sugar beets average about twenty tons to the acre, and potatoes and onions yield enormously. The latter produce over five tons to the acre. Seed is sown in September in beds, and late in November or in December the plants are set in the field and cultivated until the harvest in May or June. The heavy alluvial soils, the loam, silt loam and adóbe produce fine onions.

Bee culture forms an important and very lucrative industry of Monterey county.

In this county climate provides for almost continuous growth of vegetation. One can plow and plant from November to April, can grow grain or fruit, can raise hay for market or for the dairy herd, can grow beets or potatoes, apples or apricots, berries or beans. The elements of production are soil, warmth and moisture, and these are found to perfection here.

The bay of Monterey is broad and open, about 30 miles wide by 21 miles long— a great indentation in the central California coast; a beautiful, placid body of water, deep enough for the largest ships and sheltered enough for small pleasure boats. The bay slope is an ideal site, green hills rising gently from the water's edge. The climate is one of perennial spring, and the scenery matches the climate. The marine life of the bay is said to be most abundant, and the most wonderful to be found anywhere. This has led to the location here of the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory, where students gather from all parts of the country to study marine forms.

Exhaustive investigations prove that Monterey Bay has a greater variety of life than any other body of water in the world. The glass-bottomed boats in use here show a bewildering scene. Looking into the depths, one sees submarine gardens, delicate sea mosses, ferns in profusion, and an endless variety of fish moving in and out among the surprising growths of plant life at the bottom.

The mean temperatures in this locality for certain months of a series of years are shown in this table:

	January.	April.	July.	October.	Mean temperature for year.
1903	54	50	51	59	51
1904	54	50	58	58	55.5
1905	53	51	56	50	52
1906	53	50	58	54	53

Compare the records here with some other noted resorts in the world. Take a fair sample of January and July temperatures:

	January.	July.
Monterey and Pacific Grove	52	58
Mentone, France	40	73
Algiers, Africa	52	75
Naples, Italy	46	76

Note the wide range of 33 degrees at one of the most celebrated resorts on the south coast of France. Nice, on the same glistening and radiant seaboard, is also subject to sudden and violent changes of temperature. Taking a year at random, we find on this peninsula an average temperature of 55 degrees; the spring showing a mean of 54, summer 59, autumn 57, winter 51; the range of variation having a mean of but 7 degrees.

Monterey is historic. It was California's first capital, as a part of Spain's dominion. It was California's first capital, as a part of the United States. Here the flag of Spain had been set up, and a governor appointed. Here in due time came Commodore Sloat sailing into the bay and, hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the little settlement, read the proclamation declaring California a part of the American Union. Here was the birthplace of the State's first constitution. Here issued California's first newspaper. Here stand the monuments of Junipero Serra and Commodore Sloat overlooking the bay. Here, behind the Catholic Church, stands the Junipero Oak, the tree under which the first mass in California was celebrated. It bears this inscription: "The ceremony of taking possession of California for Spain was enacted by Father Junipero Serra under the shade of this tree June 3, 1770."

The military post established at Monterey by the Government is one of the largest, the healthiest, and otherwise the finest in the United States.

Pacific Grove, with a population of 2,384, is a beautiful little city of homes, unique in situation, set like a gem on the rugged granite cliffs. It is here even more pleasant in winter than in summer. Only one January in six years did the temperature fall to 48 degrees, the record running 52, 52, 48, 54, 53, 53, from 1900 to 1906. At the back of the town is the forest primeval, with its romantic paths and trails and its miles of famous scenic drives—in front beaches and bay, with bathing, fishing, and boating for enjoyment and recreation.

Carmel-by-the-Sea is well described as "a town in a pine forest alongside Carmel Mission, facing a mile of white sand beach, three miles from Monterey railroad station." It lies fairly at the base of the peninsula and on the seaward side, having a bay of its own. The little bay of Carmelo, or Carmel Bay, is one of the most delightful places along the coast. The Mission of San Carlos was located here. Back of the town, and easily accessible, is the Carmel Valley, thirty miles long, with a maximum width of two miles, a place of orchards, vineyards, and dairies. Here the waters of the ocean are never colder than 55 nor warmer than 65 degrees.

Hotel Del Monte is Monterey's garden spot. Its 126 acres of garden, park, and forest are too well known to be described here. Unique among great hotels, it is set at once in a floral park and in a Forest of Arden. All is arranged with such art that art is not suggested. The seventeen-mile driveway is unsurpassed in any country, and is really an asset of the county. No tourist cares to miss it, and every host wants to show it to his guests. The whole is a doorway to the county which cannot be matched. The ancient cypress trees which front the sea, and under which curves the great driveway, are themselves the only representatives of the classic trees of the Holy Land. These are of the same species as the cedars of Lebanon, which grow only near Mount Carmel in Palestine. They are as well worth seeing as their classical congeners, for the Monterey is the true cypress type and all others are variations. It exists here in its natural habitat, and in no other place in the world. Some of them are probably 2,000 years old.

Seaside is the post office as well as the depot of the Southern Pacific which serves all that portion of the Monterey peninsula lying east of Del Monte and Monterey City. East Monterey lies in the center of the group where Seaside is located. To the south are Vista Del Mar and Villa Del Monte, and on the east are Del Monte Heights and the famous Hot Springs lands. Here is found the famous Mirror Lake. Pebble Beach is a part of the peninsula being laid out for homes.

Salinas is the county seat of Monterey County, having a population of 3,736. It is in the midst of the Salinas Valley. The tributary country is very rich and the agricultural prosperity of the region will insure the steady growth of the town. It has good business blocks, banks, hotels, fraternal halls, armory hall, opera house, good church buildings, and excellent schools, from primary to high, students from the latter being accredited to the State University. The James Bardin Hospital is the worthy creation and donation of one of the citizens of the county. The city hall is an attractive structure, as is the courthouse, the free public library, and the high school. There are two public parks, gas and electric lights, and good water from deep wells. The Sperry flour mill is an old institution with large capacity, and there is an ice plant, creamery, and planing mill. It is on the main line of the Southern Pacific. The great sugar mills are near Salinas, and are known as Spreckels.

Gonzales is in the midst of green fields, has hotels, schools, churches, a bank, and a newspaper. It is in a particularly good dairy region.

Soledad is in a partially irrigated district where alfalfa, sugar beets, and orchards thrive. The town is the business center for a large region. Close at hand is the old Mission of Soledad, now a ruin. Paraiso Springs is but five miles away.

Greenfield is a small town between Soledad and Kings City, which probably took its name from the perennial green alfalfa fields surrounding it. Here are large seed farms where onion, radish, and cabbage seed is extensively grown. The water for irrigation is taken from the Arroyo Seco River.

King City is the largest of the more southern towns, and has doubled in population in the last three years.

San Ardo and Bradley are farther south, stations on the line of the Southern Pacific and social and business centers for the grain farms and stock ranges of the southern end of the county.

Castroville is near the extreme northern end of the county and but two miles from Moss Landing, where vessels take on and discharge freight. Castroville has about 1,200 people, and is in the midst of a farming and dairy country.

Pajaro is one of the business centers of the wonderfully productive apple valley called Pajaro. Watsonville is the other, just over the line in Santa Cruz County, and the center for the larger part of the valley. Pajaro is the point of divergence for Santa Cruz, and the center of much railroad activity. In the season vast quantities of berries are shipped from this point, and apples go out in train loads. Dairying is a large business here, but the orchard area is steadily expanding.

California has a great many mineral springs, and three in this county have a wide reputation and are perhaps equal to any in the State.

The Paraiso Springs are close to the ruined mission of Soledad, and the springs were used by the friars for the healing of the sick and afflicted; the hot soda and sulphur waters were so efficacious and life-renewing that the priests in charge of the mission planted a vineyard and called the place Paraiso, meaning Paradise.

The Tassajara Springs are reached by stage from Salinas. They are in a wild region above the Arroyo Seco, eight miles from the ocean and 1,650 feet above the sea. There are eighteen mineral springs varying from cold to hot and are highly valued. The rude rock tubs used by the Indians may be still traced in the cañon.

On the coast below Monterey is Slate's Hot Springs, where are twenty-five mineral springs pouring out, from a bluff twenty feet above high tide, straight into the ocean, a quality of curative mineral water whose combination of salt, sulphur, and fresh mountain water have made them famous. The temperature of the springs varies from 110 degrees to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

San Lucas is a small town of 500 people in the midst of grain fields, and is a shipping station for a wide region.

The county is a paradise for the sportsman. Rainbow trout and also steelheads are found in the pools of the Carmel River. The big and little Sur of the Santa Lucia Mountains are the natural retreat of the steelhead, and at Mill Creek or at Tassajara in the Cañon of the Arroyo Seco, as well as many of the other mountain streams, the creel can generally be filled with the rainbow. The quail and dove shooting all over the county is good, and in the mountains deer are plentiful. On the marshes of the Salinas as well as along the coast, duck shooting is good during the periods of migration.

In the Santa Lucia range are found gold, coal, and limestone, the latter abundant in quantity and of the best quality.

The Gabilan Mountains, on the east, contain immense deposits of limestone and some quicksilver. In one of the fertile valleys of this range experts believe that petroleum will be found, the section being but a short distance from the great producing oil wells of the Coalinga district, in the San Joaquin Valley. Southern

Monterey County has great undeveloped resources that in the near future will be exploited and add to the public wealth.

The Stone Cañon Coal Mine, situated in the southeast corner of the county, consists of 2,500 acres of coal land in which lies the seam or vein of coal known as the "Stone Cañon Seam." This seam is "sub-bituminous" in character and from 12 to 16 feet in width.

The U. S. Census of 1910 gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909 as follows: 290,404 apples, product 501,847 bushels; 27,996 apricots, product 36,067 bushels; 6,189 plums and prunes, product 4,122 bushels; 7,381 peaches and nectarines, 8,693 bushels; 5,194 pears, product 8,061 bushels; 79,935 grapevines of bearing age, product 754,340 pounds; 29 oranges, product 25 boxes; 657 olives, product 2,622 pounds; 217 figs, product 9,146 pounds; 2,196 almonds, product 24,050; 306 English walnuts, product 3,287 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 2,131,200 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,147,416 acres. The value of all farm property was $35,021,930; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $4,146,316; there were 88,889 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $2,079,939; 17,444 horses and colts, value $1,676,690; 642 mules and colts, valued at $85,550; 26 asses and burros, value $5,256; 20,031 swine, valued at $119,455; 28,874 sheep, value $91,991; 3,983 goats, value $10,976; 128,325 poultry of all kinds, value $63,260; and 3,669 colonies of bees, valued at $13,199.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 845 acres, 15,552 bushels; oats, 8,734 acres, 240,760 bushels; wheat, 22,924 acres, 298,080 bushels; barley, 98,923 acres, 2,026,334 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 2 acres, 40 bushels; dry edible beans, 1,504 acres, 29,532 bushels; potatoes, 5,393 acres, 364,468 bushels; alfalfa, 2,819 acres, 8,251 tons; grains cut green for hay, 73,492 acres, 93,147 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $4,325,535.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, $15,056; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 27,176; acreage included in irrigation projects, 29,914; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, 495,916.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 11,925; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 5,614; milk produced, 2,551,454 gallons; cream sold, 133,678 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $588,469; poultry raised, number 123,743; eggs produced, 751,177 dozen, value of poultry and eggs produced, $231,683; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 5,899; of other cattle, 15,714; of swine, 14,782; of sheep and goats, 17,081; receipts from sale of animals, $833,917.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the mineral product of the county for 1910: 24,050, $162,523.

NAPA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.	Estimated 1912.
Land area, 783 square miles.	Population__	16,411	16,451	19,800	-----
County seat, City of Napa.	Population__	4,395	4,036	5,791	7,000

Population per square mile, 25.3.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature___	103	23	Rainfall___	13.69	Snow___	0
20 feet.	1911:	Temperature___	98	24	Rainfall___	29.64	Snow___	0

No county in California can boast of a more excellent combination of scenery, soil and climate, topographic arrangement and geographic situation than this, one of the richest regions in the State. Its southern boundary, 30 miles from San Francisco, is washed by the waters of the great western harbor; high mountains separate it from Lake County on the north, Yolo and Solano counties on the east, and form barriers against the ocean fogs on the one hand and the summer heat of the interior on the other. About 50 miles in length by 26 in width it embraces about 800 square miles and has an acreage of 501,120. The county is divided by spurs of the Coast Range Mountains into several fertile and beautiful valleys. These mountains only deserve the name where the arching range of hills that bounds the county east and west come together at the north and Mount St. Helena forms the keystone. This peak is 4,343 feet high and is an impressive monument at the head of the principal valley. There are two or three other peaks that approximate 3,000 feet, but the bounding ranges of the hills are not rugged or mountainous and are cultivated in some places to the summit. Extending nearly the whole length of the county is Napa Valley, about 35 miles long and from one to five miles in width. Next easterly is Conn Valley, south of this is Wooden Valley, east of Conn is Chiles Valley, north and east of Chiles is Pope Valley, east of Pope is Berryessa Valley, which contains 35,000 acres of very rich land and is about 18 miles long and 2 miles across at its widest point. There are several smaller valleys, such as Browns Valley, northwest of Napa; Capell and Gordon valleys, each fertile and attractive to a wonderful degree. The soil of these valleys is loam with adobe in spots, the delta lands are sedimentary and full of organic matter, the hillsides are gravelly in places, with much red oxide of iron. The valleys as a whole are rich in potash, and this has much to do with the extraordinary crops furnished. The other portions of the county have a soil best described as argillaceous. Clay forms the basis, mixed with vegetable matter, iron and lime and is generally rich and deep. The surest indication of the quality of this county's climate is the fact that in sixty-five years of farming a complete crop failure has never been known.

The average precipitation is from 25 to 27 inches, and experiments have shown that 20 inches is sufficient to insure full production. Government statistics show the mean temperature through the year to be between 52 and 60 degrees. The average year here has 200 cloudless days and from 60 to 70 rainy. The mean winter temperature is 48 degrees. Snow is unknown, except on the heights of Mount St. Helena, and even there is seldom seen.

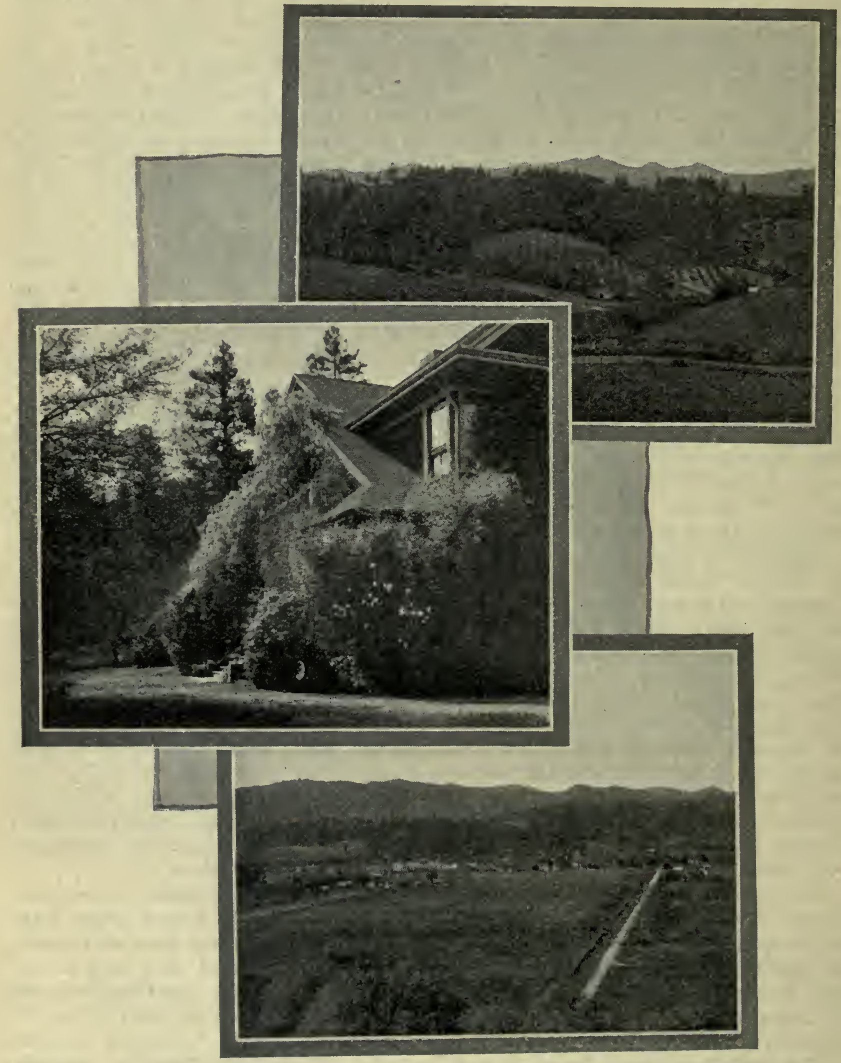
Napa Valley flanked by wooded hills, overlooked for its whole length by Mount St. Helena, divided by its winding river and picturesque with farms, vineyards, orchards, and towns, offers vistas of inviting and entrancing beauty. Looking over the upper half of Napa Valley one sees thousands of acres given to vineyards and multiplied orchards of apples, pears, peaches, prunes, cherries, plums, apricots, and olives. The little river flowing through the valley finally empties into San Pablo Bay, a connecting link in the great inland waterway which extends northward 40 miles from the Golden Gate. The river receives the ocean tides and is navigable for steamers, schooners and yachts to Napa, the county seat. The valley spreads out fan-like at its lower end and has some miles of rich delta land, running off into marsh and tules as the bay is approached. In time this moist land will all be reclaimed and will be wonderfully productive. Berryessa and Pope valleys are noted as grain and stock raising sections. In the mountains overlooking these valleys are rich quicksilver mines which produce great quantities of liquid silver.

The prune is the principal fruit. Soil, climate and topography make for first-class results. The average yield an acre is about 5 tons green. The French prune is the staple variety, but others are also grown extensively, including the Robe de Sargent, the Sugar and Imperial. The latter brings high prices. One of the county's principal fruits—the pear—is extensively shipped, fresh and dried, some being canned. The pears of Napa County grow to perfection and compare favorably with any grown on the Pacific Coast.

The foothills of Napa Valley produce first-class, highly colored apples. Splendid possibilities for apple growing exist upon the slopes of Mount St. Helena and Howell Mountain, as well as other elevations of the county, while four first prizes taken by Napa County apple growers at the State Fair prove the excellent quality of the fruits. Bottom lands are especially adapted to the cherry, but it is grown in other soils with excellent results. Peaches and apricots are planted extensively, are thrifty and profitable and produce heavily. The almond is the leading nut tree planted, and chestnuts and pecans are well represented. The walnuts grown in Napa County mark the perfection of this splendid nut and rival in size those grown in any other part of the State.

Viticulture is chief among the agricultural pursuits of the county, which is one of the leading dry wine producing regions of America. The normal grape production is from 27,000 to 30,000 tons a year.

In 1911 there were 53 wineries and three distilleries in operation. A good average yield of staple varieties is from five to seven tons to the acre. At four years, when the vines are fairly well matured, the grower is certain of a production of from three and one half to five tons.



California Homes and Farms.

An industry little known even in California is the growing of mushrooms, and the Napa Valley is represented in this line of effort by the largest plant in the State of California which is also the largest one west of Chicago. A large stone winery and tunnel have been converted into a farm and here, with an area of 20,000 square feet utilized, two crops a year are being produced, which find market at about 50 cents a pound wholesale, with a demand that far exceeds the supply. The horticultural variety known as *Agaricus campestris* is the only kind that has been successfully cultivated so far and it is this variety which is produced at the Napa mushroom farm, many of the specimens weighing 8 ounces, while clusters weighing over a pound and a half are not rare. At present there is not a sufficient amount of mushrooms raised to supply the demand and with a climate that meets all the requirements Napa County offers rich returns to any man who will devote intelligence and industry to this line of effort. In proof of this it may be well to state that Dr. B. M. Duggar, recognized as America's foremost authority on the subject, states that in California, and especially in the counties north of San Francisco to Eureka, the year-round conditions for growing mushrooms are better than any other known locality, not even excepting Paris, where the greatest farms in the world are located. The pioneers of this industry, Messrs. Watt and Huff of Napa, have proven California's possibilities in mushroom culture to be of the best.

The fruit interests are not overdone. Production hardly keeps pace with the demand. There are great canneries close at hand and a market for all fruits. All the staple vegetables such as asparagus, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, rhubarb, onions, peas, and potatoes flourish. Alfalfa, a wonderful soil builder, does excellently without irrigation. Naturally a good feed country and close to San Francisco, the chief market, the county is well adapted to dairying. A great quantity of butter and cheese is annually produced and it is an industry fast increasing. There are fourteen creameries well distributed.

With thousands of cheap acres available as range, stock raising is profitable. The county lies in a first class poultry zone worthy of much greater development, the natural resources, including climate, being excellent. Wheat, oats and barley grow to perfection in the Napa Valley while along the Napa River in the bottom lands corn thrives so well as to merit comparison with the corn produced along the bottom lands of the Mississippi in Missouri and Illinois.

In 1909 this county was third in California in the production of quicksilver. It has some famous mines. The Knoxville has produced $17,000,000 worth of cinnabar and new and valuable deposits have recently been found.

Closeness to raw material supplies of many natures, nearness to markets, excellent transportation service and ample cheap power make the county an excellent place for manufacturing activity. At Napa Junction is one of the largest cement plants in the United States, that of the Standard Portland Cement Company, which has a capacity of 2,500 barrels a day. The output of cement was 99,500 tons in 1910.

As officially reported twenty-four mills and factories use steam power and eighteen electricity. In 1910 the manufactured output was valued at $3,197,825.

Three means of outlet put Napa County in connection with its markets—steam railroads, electric railway and river water transportation—a great advantage to the farmers. The Southern Pacific Railroad operates a line through the Napa Valley as far north as Calistoga, touching the principal towns, and an electric system—the San Francisco, Napa and Calistoga Railway Company—reaches Calistoga and connects the valley towns with San Pablo Bay.

In the mountains of Napa County wild game abounds; deer, quail and doves are plentiful. In the many streams there is splendid trout fishing.

One medical authority, in pointing out the "Best Climate for Invalids in California," says, "So far as statistics are obtainable we can safely say that the mountain ridge east of Napa Valley—it may be called the East Napa Range—is unparalleled in the combination of dryness of the atmosphere, with mildness and equability of temperature and fitness for camping and spending the greater part of the year in the open air." All in all the Napa Valley is a place of incomparable beauty, evidencing the handiwork of Nature when in gentlest mood.

Napa, the county seat, is a busy little city of approximately 7,000 inhabitants, with 2,000 more in the suburbs. That it is thriving is shown by the increase in population between 1900 and 1910—fifty per cent. Not only pretty, it is modern, having up-to-date street paving, sewers, water system and the other expected conveniences. A twelve-acre park with botanical gardens is only one feature of the park system. There is a well-equipped fire department. Among the attractions is a public library with 10,000 volumes, the gift of a public-spirited citizen of Napa. There are several clubs and ten churches. The four banks have assets of approximately $4,000,000.

Yountville, nine miles north on the railroad, is not only the site of the Veterans' Home, but is a busy and pretty town in the heart of a rich farming country. Nine miles above Yountville, on the Southern Pacific line, and San Francisco, Napa and Calistoga Railway, an electric line, is Saint Helena, with 1,603 inhabitants. This is a well-built little city.

Another nine miles north is Calistoga, with about 1,000 population. This pretty town lies under Mount St. Helena, and is the northern terminus of the railroad. Lying at the head of the valley and within the city limits are famous hot springs. Around Calistoga is a famous apple region, fruit of excellent coloring and high quality being grown.

Monticello, twenty-five miles northeast of Napa, is the chief town of the rich Berryessa Valley. Though now dependent on stage and wagon freight, railroad survey lines have been run to Monticello. Though small, the Berryessa Valley is beautiful and Monticello nestles down amidst inspiring scenery.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 41,301 apples, product 47,216 bushels; 16,953 apricots, product 16,273 bushels; 299,613 plums and prunes, product 407,023 bushels; 71,080 peaches and nectarines, product 65,843 bushels; 50,210 pears, product 81,812 bushels; 8,595,338 grapevines of bearing age, product 66,876,897 pounds; 1,192 oranges, product 535 boxes; 258 lemons, product 86 boxes; 20,176 olives, product 36,885 pounds; 1,234 figs, product 20,889 pounds; 18,731 almonds, product 90,783 pounds; 7,767 English walnuts, product 44,164 pounds; 16,953 cherries, product 20,895 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 501,120 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 360,580 acres. The value of all farm property was $18,082,006; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,128,959; there were 15,866 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $395,721; 5,910 horses and colts, value $540,055; 372 mules and colts, valued at $37,970; 10 asses and burros, value $1,315; 8,344 swine, valued at $51,330; 10,878 sheep, value $37,076; 556 goats, value $1,873; 108,777 poultry of all kinds, value $61,777; and 524 colonies of bees, valued at $1,842.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 2,389 acres, 50,579 bushels; oats, 1,366 acres, 32,155 bushels; wheat, 4,134 acres, 50,671 bushels; barley, 3,048 acres, 58,300 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 2 acres, 35 bushels; dry edible beans, 6 acres, 61 bushels; potatoes, 530 acres, 81,659 bushels; alfalfa, 1,204 acres, 3,423 tons; grain cut green for hay, 23,764 acres, 34,503 tons.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Quicksilver, $29,231. Total mineral product, 1910, $244,410. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,637,442.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,191; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 2,035; acreage included in irrigation projects, 2,443; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $53,948.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 5,788; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 5,620; milk produced, 2,869,707 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $208,809; poultry raised, number 105,428; eggs produced, 662,159 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $218,003; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 3,925; of other cattle, 4,823; of swine 6,369; of sheep and goats, 4,104; receipts from sale of animals, $261,042.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 498,039 pounds; cheese, 18,852 pounds.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 25, 1851.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 974 square miles.	Population	17.369	17,789	14,955
County seat, Nevada City.	Population	2,524	3,250	2,689

Population per square mile, 15.4.			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	101	8	Rainfall	32.17	Snow	38.0
2,580 feet.	1911:	Temperature	102	13	Rainfall	64.97	Snow	52.5

Nevada County is eighty miles long and from twelve to twenty wide, and has an area of 958 square miles. Since 1849 nearly $275,000,000 has been taken from its mines, which are still producing millions of dollars annually, and it is believed that the industry is but in its infancy. All the modern methods of mining and milling have been taken advantage of. Throughout the county are found the latest and best types of mining machinery. There are many fine hoisting and pumping plants, magnificent mills and reduction works, which with the natural advantages of cheap power, plenty of water and timber, good communication affording cheap supplies, and a satisfied labor community, with the fact that actual values have been stored by nature in Mother Earth, makes this the great gold mining county of the State.

Grass Valley and Nevada City mining districts are famed the world over. Well-known geologists have stated that these districts contain more gold quartz veins than any other given area of like radii in the explored world. The Empire mine is the oldest mine in the State, now being operated, and is one of the best, having a gold production of over $11,000,000. Its vein has been traced to a depth of 3,000 feet on the incline without decrease in size or value. Some of the mines are working at a depth of 4,000 feet and have proven conclusively that in every instance where depth has been attained the ore bodies and values are equally distributed. The North Star is probably the most completely equipped mining plant in the State. The total production of this company approximates the enormous sum of about $28,000,000. The Maryland–Idaho group in the same locality produced about $20,000,000. Numerous other mines in this district have been large producers.

In the Nevada City district the Champion group of mines have produced over $15,000,000. In this district many mines have produced over $1,000,000 each. In other portions of the county are noted mining districts. In fact, all through the different parts of the county are heard the low, continuous roar of hundreds of stamps, year in and year out, crushing countless tons of ore. Since 1892 the production has been as follows:

1892	$1,953,732 00
1893	2,068,432 00
1894	1,851,629 00
1895	1,790,215 00
1896	2,339,340 00
1897	1,893,367 00
1898	2,037,104 00
1899	2,171,510 00
1900	1,812,036 00
1901	2,121,054 00
1902	2,142,740 00
1903	2,458,047 00
1904	3,130,304 00
1905	3,179,715 00
1906	2,658,420 00
1907	2,162,083 00
1908	2,297,963 00
1909	2,660,235 00
1910	2,553,204 00
1911	2,219,214 00

The auriferous gravel channels are very extensive in the county, the noted Malakoff mine having the record of being the largest hydraulic mine in the world. A single brick produced from this mine was worth $114,000 — the result of one month's run. Other extensive hydraulic mines have been worked in the past and have added immense sums to the treasuries of the world. These mines, with the drift mines, which are in operation, show the existence of many miles of these ancient river channels, underlying the lava-capped ridges which traverse the county, and which are waiting development by the drifting process to yield up their hidden treasures. There are thousands of claims and prospects which have never been worked. These present fine opportunities for development in virgin ground, with the chance of uncovering ore bodies as great and rich as those described above.

In addition to being a producer of gold and other metals, Nevada County is a land of pleasant homes and comfortable farms. The climate is more varied than almost any other part of the State. On the rolling foothills of the western portion, where snow and frost are seldom seen, the elevation is slightly above sea level, while along the eastern boundaries rise the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevada to an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet. In the agricultural regions roses bloom the year through, and berries mature in December. In the western end a thermal belt gives ideal conditions, not only to the citrus fruit grower, but to the general horticulturist and farmer. The mean temperature, using Nevada City as the center, is about 68 degrees Fahrenheit.

The county's splendid water system is one of the many advantages so essential to the mine operator, farmer and fruit grower. In the high Sierra the annual snowfall is from 10 to 20 feet. The rainfall averages from 45 inches in the lower portion of the county to 70 inches in high parts. The supply of water during the dry season is kept up by large reservoirs having an average capacity of forty billions of gallons, and furnishes an ample supply of water for irrigation, power, and mining. Water is carried to every part of the county by ditches, of which there are over a thousand miles.

The soil is deep and rich. The predominant type is the productive red earth found in foothills and mountains. Decomposed granite is also found and there is no lack of alluvial deposit. In none of the commercial orchards has it been found necessary to use fertilizers. All of this land has been enriched through thousands of years by the decaying vegetation of forests. The cereals common to California flourish abundantly and its foothills and mountains constitute some of the best grazing ground of the State. Farm lands are divided into three classes. The dry grain ranch or farm is plowed each year and planted to wheat or oats which is harvested in July and yields about two tons to the acre. On the irrigated farms red clover and alfalfa are grown. Four crops are harvested. All classes of fruit adapted to the county can be grown in the rolling and hill lands and most vines and trees grow and produce in abundance without irrigation.

The fruits specially adapted are Bartlett pears, apples, prunes, plums, cherries, peaches and grapes of all kinds. Olives and figs, almonds and walnuts thrive and bear abundantly. Berries of all kinds are prolific. Onions, potatoes, and green corn are grown extensively.

On every hand is found excellent dairy land, and this industry is rapidly increasing in importance. The dairyman here has an advantage over his competitor in the East in the low cost of maintenance, the expense scale being less than half. Hogs are not only profitable in connection with dairies, but with the fruit man and farmers, too. With poultry there is a fine field, the present supply being insufficient for the home market.

There are five sawmills, cutting 25,000,000 feet a year, and two box factories in the Truckee region. Hobart Mills, near Truckee, has one of the best equipped plants on the Pacific coast. The county's forests also supply big paper mills at Floriston in the eastern part of the county. The resident of Nevada County lives in a country which every summer attracts thousands of visitors. In the mountains and the eastern end of the county there is magnificent scenery. Donner Lake, near Truckee, is one of the most beautiful lakes in America. The banks of the Truckee River in its windings through this county are as fine fishing grounds as can be found in the United States.

Truckee Basin is 5,818 feet above the sea. The chief industries are lumbering, stockraising, ice cutting, and dairying. Thousands of head of stock are run in this region every summer. In and around Truckee are natural ice plants with an annual producing capacity of 200,000 tons.

Nevada County is a field for investors and homeseekers. It has unlimited undeveloped mineral wealth, a superb climate, and a soil that will produce immensely.

Nevada City and Grass Valley are twin cities, with a community of interests, an electric railroad connecting the two cities. Nevada City, with an altitude of 2,500 feet, has a population of 2,689 according to the census of 1910. It is the county seat and boasts of a $100,000 courthouse, a municipal library, a new high school building, costing $30,000, of its fine homes, its superb situation in the hills, its active public bodies and city comforts and accommodations.

Grass Valley, with 4,520 inhabitants, is the largest mining town in California. It is an attractive little city with public parks, churches, a good school system, including a high school, a girls' seminary, many fraternal societies, and a chamber of commerce and municipal library.

Along the San Juan Ridge are scattered several towns, beginning in the west with French Corral, whose altitude is 1,750 feet. Birchville and Sweetland are between this and North San Juan, where the elevation is 2,100 feet. Then come North Columbia, destined for great agricultural development, and Cherokee or Tyler. Bloomfield (population 497) has near it one of the largest hydraulic mines in the world. Moores Flat, twenty miles northeast of Nevada City, at an elevation of 4,100 feet, is at the north end of the ridge. Spenceville, with an elevation of 400 feet, is a foothill town with a population of 121. Fernley is in the same class. Lowell Hill, twenty miles east of Nevada City, although sparsely populated, is in a good apple district. Rough and Ready, with 121 inhabitants, is a fruit and mining center four miles west of Grass Valley. Chicago Park, two miles from the Bear River, is the main town for the farming district that bears its name. Graniteville, 31 miles northeast of Nevada City, with a population of 234, is a mountain mining town, as are Washington and Maybert in the same general locality.

The public schools of the county rank with the best. There are forty-eight school districts which maintain primary and grammar schools. In Grass Valley, Nevada City, and Truckee are located high schools which will compare with the best in the country and which are accredited to the State University at Berkeley. Thus pupils from these schools enter direct to the highest institution of learning in the State.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 20,223 apples, product 25,800 bushels; 193 apricots, product 133 bushels; 6,955 plums and prunes, product 7,055 bushels; 17,873 peaches and nectarines, product 22,488 bushels; 36,800 pears, product 26,279 bushels; 94,338 grapevines of bearing age, product 757,865 pounds; 364 oranges, product 320 boxes; 419 olives, product 4,273 pounds; 1,468 figs, product 67,225 pounds; 1,325 almonds, product 11,980 pounds; 1,105 English walnuts, product 13,811 pounds; 1,727 cherries, product 1,810 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 623,360 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 175,398 acres. The value of all farm property was $3,022,685; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $408,011; there were 8,606 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $174,067; 2,074 horses and colts, value $161,139; 68 mules and colts, valued at $5,495; 10 asses and burros, value $205; 1,816 swine, valued at $12,602; 11,162 sheep, value $34,960; 2,198 goats, value $4,736; 23,482 poultry of all kinds, value $13,731, and 260 colonies of bees, valued at $1,076.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 5 acres, 208 bushels; oats, 119 acres, 1,559 bushels; wheat, 95 acres, 1,279 bushels; barley, 30 acres, 249 bushels; potatoes, 106 acres, 12,733 bushels; alfalfa, 492 acres, 1,114 tons; grain cut green for hay, 5,068 acres, 4,191 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 3,839; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 4,259; acreage included in irrigation projects, 5,267; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,569,028.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $2,533,483; silver, $16,506. Total mineral product, 1910, $2,553,204.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 106,375 pounds.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 11, 1889.

		1890.	1900.	1910.	Estimated 1912.
Land area, 795 square miles.	Population	13,589	19,696	34,436	45,000
County seat, Santa Ana (city).	Population	3,628	4,933	8,429	11,500
Population per square mile, 43.3.					

Irvine Ranch (Station):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	--	--	Rainfall	13.45	Snow	0
200 feet.	1911:	Temperature	--	--	Rainfall	----	Snow	0

The county of Orange, containing 780 square miles, lies between the counties of Los Angeles and San Diego. It is a great, fertile valley of alluvial soil, sloping gently to the southwest to the Pacific Ocean from the foothills and mountains which border it on the north and protect it from cold north winds. The waters of the ocean temper the cold of winter and heat of summer. It is a land of beautiful orange and lemon groves, of great, shady orchards of walnut and other fruit trees, vast fields of grain, beans, celery, sugar beets, berries, and vegetables. In the mountains to the north are beautiful cañons interspersed with groves of live oak and sycamore trees, sparkling streams and mineral springs, sweet-smelling plants and flowers—all easy of access. The seashore of the county, which extends for thirty-five miles, is dotted with beautiful seaside resorts, and its sandy beaches are clean and inviting. The enjoyment of bathing, boating, and fishing enables one to pass care-free hours.

The soil is so productive and the climate so favorable to productiveness that a recital of facts is often regarded as exaggeration. However, it is the remarkable combination of rich soil and general climate that makes this the great bean, prize celery, leading beet sugar, and greatest walnut county in the State. The facts speak convincingly. In 1911, 4,500 carloads of oranges, valued at $2,550,000; 43,392 boxes of lemons, $151,872; 2,800,000 pounds of dried apricots, $360,000; 12,000,000 pounds of walnuts, $1,440,000; beet sugar, $5,000,000; 10,000,000 barrels of crude oil, $7,000,000; 1,412 carloads of celery, $600,720; 2,500,000 dozen eggs, $500,000; poultry, $800,000; alfalfa hay from 4,000 acres, $200,000; barley from 34,120 acres, $545,920—these were a few of the products of this favored section.

A large part of the county is devoted to the cultivation of oranges and lemons. Nearly 1,900,000 boxes are shipped annually. The area devoted to these fruits is being rapidly extended. Thirty-seven per cent of the walnut crop of the State is credited to this county for a single year. The figures show that more walnuts are shipped from Santa Ana than from any other place in the world.

More than 1,200 carloads of celery are shipped annually, and this has caused the county to be called the "Celery County." Great quantities of vegetables are in the winter shipped east, such as cabbages, tomatoes, asparagus, chili peppers, and peas.

In the number of sugar-beet factories and amount of sugar production, Orange County leads the United States. Five large factories utilize the sugar-beet crop, and are located at Anaheim, Santa Ana, Los Alamitos, and Huntington Beach. The last named is the only factory in the world operated exclusively by electricity.

One of the richest oil fields in the State is situated in this county, and the field is being rapidly extended and developed. The value of crude oil produced annually has reached the enormous sum of $7,000,000.

Poultry raising is found very profitable, the climate and sandy soil being especially adapted to it. Many are engaged exclusively in the business. In the western part of the county dairying is an industry important and profitable.

The thriving cities, towns and villages of this fertile and productive section testify to the profitableness of agriculture, nestling as they do in the beautiful groves of orange, lemon, and walnuts.

Interesting is the quaint old mission town of San Juan Capistrano, in the southern part of the county, with its well-preserved historic mission, its fine walnut groves, orchards, farms, grain and stock ranches, and its neighboring health and pleasure resort, San Juan Hot Springs, where are hot and cold mineral springs, beautiful camping places and mountain scenery; El Toro, ten miles north of Capistrano, where are orchards and grain ranches and pasture lands; Trabuca, Santiago, Silverado, and Santa Ana cañons, among the mountains to the eastward, with their fine scenery, mountain streams, natural parks, bee ranches, and stock ranges; the great San Joaquin Rancho, comprising more than one hundred thousand acres, with great groves and orchards, vast fields of barley, wheat, beans, beets, and celery; El Modena, Villa Park, Olive, and Yorba, foothill villages surrounded by orange, lemon, and olive orchards and walnut groves; Bolsa, Talbert, Wintersberg, and Smeltzer, in the southwest part of the county, where are found rich peat lands producing thousands of carloads of celery and sugar beets. Then in the northern part of the county, near Fullerton and La Habra, are located rich oil fields. In the heart of the walnut-growing section is situated the city of Anaheim, a wide-awake and progressive city. On all sides of the city are fine orchards and thriving farms.

Of all the beach towns of Orange County, Bay City is the nearest to Los Angeles and Long Beach. It is reached by fast cars, and is the center of the south coast fishing grounds and affords the finest of surf and still-water boating and bathing. It is a favorite summer and winter resort.

Buena Park is located in the northwest part of the beautiful valley which constitutes Orange County. This town is twenty-two miles southeast of the city of Los Angeles, on the Santa Ana line of the Southern Pacific and one mile from the Santa Fé; it has the advantage of two railways. The soil is of the very best and will grow anything that is produced in any part of southern California, and its climate being free from damaging frosts makes it very desirable for fruit growing. Poultry raising is a very profitable industry in this settlement, and nearly every resident is engaged in it; many are engaged in this business exclusively and have found it very profitable. Great quantities of milk are shipped to the Los Angeles market daily, and local farmers are largely interested in a coöperative creamery business which owns a large and valuable plant in Los Angeles.

Garden Grove is a district devoted to general farming. Fullerton is a prosperous town and its vicinity is highly developed. It is famous for its rich soil and excellent orange and walnut groves. Huntington Beach has a delightful climate and exceptionally beautiful location on a gently sloping table land of rich soil with the sparkling blue depths of the mighty Pacific at its feet and the beautiful Santa Ana Valley at its back.

Laguna Beach, eight miles down the coast from Newport, combines in an unusual degree the attractions of woodland, hillside, beach, and sea.

La Habra is situated in the northwest corner of Orange County, about twenty miles from the city of Los Angeles. The valley extends about eight miles from east to west and is three miles wide, lying between two low ranges of foothills.

East Newport has frontage on deep water on the bay and has an imposing array of water craft ready for use. The city is incorporated and is situated on the Pacific Ocean and Newport Bay.

The city of Orange is located near the center of Orange County, thirty-one miles from Los Angeles and twelve miles from the Pacific Ocean, three miles from the county seat. Three miles southeast of the county seat is the pretty little town of Tustin, surrounded by splendid orchards and beautiful homes. The soil in this district is unsurpassed, and there is an abundance of cheap water for irrigation.

Los Alamitos is in the center of a great level plain comprising thousands of acres of rich loam soil, in all parts of which artesian wells furnish an abundance of pure water. Vast fields of sugar beets extend on all sides, producing beets which yield a remarkably high percentage of sugar.

Santa Ana is the county seat of Orange County, of which it is the commercial center. Population, about 11,500. It lies between Los Angeles, the metropolis of southern California, and San Diego, 34 miles from Los Angeles, and is reached by two trunk lines, the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific, and is connected with Los Angeles by the Pacific Electric Railway, which gives hourly service. A branch of the Pacific Electric extends from Santa Ana and connects with the following beach resorts: Newport Beach, Balboa, Bay City, Sunset Beach, and Huntington Beach.

Its climate is tempered by the ocean breeze and is uniformly delightful. The city owns its water system and furnishes pure artesian water to its residents at a low rate. Through its abundant water supply and excellent fire department it is well protected against fire. The city has a good sewer system and owns a valuable sewer farm for sewage disposal. It also owns several pretty parks, a fine city hall, a public library and building, and many splendid school buildings.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 11,992 apples, product, 12,218 bushels; 129,352 apricots, product 328,931 bushels; 4,569 plums and prunes, product 5,295 bushels; 12,461 peaches and nectarines, 13,104 bushels; 2,100 pears, product, 2,973 bushels; 282,682 grapevines of bearing age, product, 2,684,855 pounds; 478,272 oranges, product 1,247,905 boxes; 46,954 lemons, product 74,227 boxes; 67,046 olives, product 828,204 pounds; 1,066 figs, product 25,123 pounds; 1,248 almonds; 276,842 English walnuts, product 7,478,955 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 508,800 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 371,692 acres. The value of all farm property was $64,357,852; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $2,596,080; there were 18,220 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $506,811; 10,565 horses and colts, value $1,338,440; 2,268 mules and colts, valued at $396,360; 25 asses and burros, value $1,195; 4,448 swine, valued at $32,959; 43,678 sheep, value $176,893; 423 goats, value $1,220; 186,746 poultry of all kinds, value $125,423; and 5,159 colonies of bees, valued at $16,779.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 3,054 acres, 91,643 bushels; oats, 995 acres, 30,858 bushels; wheat, 793 acres, 10,797 bushels; barley, 27,384 acres, 671,526 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 189 acres, 3,557 bushels; dry edible beans, 21,186 acres, 402,951 bushels; potatoes, 1,770 acres, 127,367 bushels; alfalfa, 5,304 acres, 23,139 tons; grain cut green for hay, 35,753 acres, 53,045 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $6,176,337.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Petroleum, 5,044,001 barrels, value $3,177,721. Total mineral product, 1910, $3,220,164.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 55,056; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 63,486; acreage included in irrigation projects, 71,444; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,948,246.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 5,281; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 4,428; milk produced, 2,261,110 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $241,741; poultry raised, number 239,536; eggs produced, 1,198,290 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $414,692; value of wool and mohair produced, $51,474; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 2,561; of other cattle, 2,646; of swine, 1,993; of sheep and goats, 19,271; receipts from sale of animals, $266,105.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 158,851 pounds.

PLACER COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 25, 1851.

Land area, 1,395 square miles.
County seat, Auburn (city).
Population per square mile, 13.1.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	15,101	15,786	18,237
Population	1,595	2,050	2,376

Elevation, 1,360 feet.		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
1910:	Temperature	105	22	Rainfall	28.04	Snow	4.0
1911:	Temperature	106	24	Rainfall	35.15	Snow	7.5

Placer County lies between latitude 38° 70′ and 39° 30′. Its direction is northeast and southwest. It is about 100 miles long and of varying widths, from 10 to 30 miles, the course and distance being defined by the course of the rivers which mark its boundaries. It extends from about 8 miles from the Sacramento River over the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the Nevada state line. Just above Auburn, between the Bear and American rivers, the county is very narrow, being about 8 miles across. Above Auburn it widens out into the two divides lying between the Bear River and the Middle Fork of the American River. These are known as the Dutch Flat or Railroad Divide, and the Forest Hill Divide. The southwestern portion is more regular in shape than the part just described. This section contains the foothill and level agricultural lands. Its shape is nearly a parallelogram, the southwest two thirds being on the plains proper, and the southeast one third being the foothill and fruit district.

Of the area, 810 square miles are mountainous, 450 foothills, and the remainder valleys. The entire extent faces toward the west, extending from an altitude of some 40 feet on the plains in the western portion to over 7,000 feet at its eastern boundary line, embracing nearly every variety of climate known in the State. At the eastern boundary, separating it from the state of Nevada, is Lake Tahoe, one of the most picturesque lakes in America. The topography of Placer County is as irregular as is its shape. Imagine the whole Atlantic coast from Labrador to Tallahassee incorporated into one county, and one will have a fair idea of what may be found in Placer, exaggerated as to size, but not as to the great variety of climate, elevation, soils, and resources. As to the latter, the whole Atlantic seaboard can hardly equal the endless variety to be found within the borders of this county, which rivals Florida in the quality of its oranges, excels New Jersey in peaches, equals the New England states in its granite quarries, and compares favorably with Maine in the quality of its lumber.

From an elevation of about 2,500 feet up to the summit of the mountains snow falls in the winter, light at the lower edge of the line, and increasing in depth as it ascends the Sierra. Here is a strip of territory from the snow line up to an elevation of 3,000 feet, particularly well adapted to the apple, the pear, and a great variety of vegetables.

The soil of the western or valley portion is of the same general alluvial composition as all the soil in the Sacramento Valley, and is well adapted to the growth of grain. Over 30,000 acres are annually devoted to wheat, barley, oats, and hay. The low foothills back of Lincoln are excellent for the grape.

The soil of the valley lands is mostly a red loam, mixed with considerable clay in spots, that of the foothills is a gravelly red loam, in places light and sandy, and is excellent for the production of fruits. Farther up the soil changes to a red character, with a slate bedrock. This, too, is very fertile. The agricultural region includes the valley and foothill lands all the way from the western boundary to an elevation above Colfax. The foothills everywhere possess a soil which only needs cultivation. The granite soils around Newcastle are composed largely of clay, sand, soda, potash, lime, phosphorus, iron, and manganese. The constant decomposition that is going on appears to be of nearly endless duration, and of such a nature as to render the soil almost inexhaustible. There is hardly a fruit that is grown in the temperate or semi-tropic zones that cannot be profitably produced in this county. There is hardly a vegetable that cannot be raised, and there is not a variety of wheat, oats, barley or alfalfa that does not thrive in the soils of Placer.

In the higher foothills apples do exceedingly well, big, crisp and juicy, and having exceptional shipping qualities. On the lower ranges and in the valleys oranges and lemons do well, and many acres are planted to these fruits. Between the plains and the mountains lies a stretch of country that is dotted with pear, peach, plum, prune, cherry and olive orchards, and vineyards that produce succulent wine grapes. The various varieties of table grapes are extensively grown. As a fruit-producing section, particularly in the deciduous line, Placer County has a world-wide reputation. Thousands of carloads are shipped annually.

One of the most remunerative products is vegetables and green garden truck, as has been demonstrated by the owners of farms adjacent to Lincoln and Roseville on both plain and foothills. Tomatoes bear profusely from the first of June to the middle of December. Cantaloupes, watermelons and cucumbers are very profitable crops. In this district oranges, lemons, and figs are quite extensively grown. One of the principal industries of Lincoln is the manufacture of pottery, and a vast field of potter's clay is being developed. The same section of the district which claims the clay deposits has also a number of acres of fine plate glass sand. The product of the potteries in 1910 was $394,500.

Sheridan is a prosperous village on the Southern Pacific Railroad and is the center of a rich farming section.

Roseville, the freight terminal of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a city having a population of 2,608, is the center of a fruit section where plums, cherries, berries, almonds and grapes bear abundantly. The largest winery in the county and a pre-cooling and icing plant, which enables the fruit growers to cool and express their fruit so that it may be picked ripe and arrive in the Eastern states in good condition, are located here. Almonds do unusually well and there are many prosperous holdings devoted almost entirely to their culture.

The granite quarries at Rocklin and Penryn rank with the best in the United States. The section of the county in which are situated the towns of Loomis, Rocklin, Penryn, and Newcastle is one of the very best fruit-producing districts in California. The soil for the most part is of decomposed granite, the best formation that can be found for peaches.

Productive Orchards in the Foothills.

Near Loomis is the Government experimental station for fig raising. Fig cuttings root very easily and the trees begin to bear the second season, producing an abundant crop by the fifth year. They require no irrigation.

Newcastle is the largest shipping point for green fruit in California. Here peaches and plums are more profitable than any other fruit. It takes four or five years for the trees to mature, but in the mean time berries may be raised between the rows, bringing thereby a good income. Bartlett pears are a favorite fruit here and a large acreage has been planted. The largest cherry trees in the world are near Newcastle, from one of which has been picked 3,000 pounds in one season. Strawberries, loganberries and raspberries are extensively grown in this neighborhood. Nectarines and persimmons are being planted in many orchards.

Set right in the heart of the foothills is Auburn, the county seat, the center of a section whose slopes are covered with thriving fruit orchards. Cherries and plums are especially adapted to the soils of this locality. One of the largest model olive orchards of the State is here, its oil having taken the gold medal at many county fairs and at two of the world's fairs. Thousands of acres in the vicinity of Auburn await colonization to become one vast garden and orchard spot. Water for irrigation, insuring certainty of crops, is easily obtained.

At Bowman, near Auburn, are some of the most prosperous berry ranches in the State. Irrigation is so easily acquired here, as in most parts of the county, that the berry grower never worries about the dry years.

The climate through all this district is all that may be desired, with cool mountain breezes to temper the heat in summer and the shelter of the hills in winter to contribute to its mildness and comfort. Six months in the year one can live out of doors. There is no dampness in the air and the light cool breezes of the night are refreshing and health giving. The county is a natural sanatorium. As a resort for those suffering from pulmonary diseases it has no equal on the Pacific coast. The altitude is just right for people suffering from asthma or bronchial diseases. It is both a summer and winter resort. The altitude is about 1,400 feet and the average temperature 60 degrees, with extremes of 30 degrees to 100 degrees. At Clipper Gap, near Auburn, is a large powder mill where black and fuse powder is manufactured for the Giant Powder Works. It is also a fruit producing section.

Applegate, Weimar, Lander, Colfax, Alta, Gold Run, Dutch Flat, Blue Canyon, and Emigrant Gap form a group of towns along the railroad whose interests are divided among fruit, timber and mining. Around Colfax, Applegate, and Weimar the soil is particularly adapted to the raising of Bartlett pears, flame Tokay grapes, and Hungarian prunes. The pears are famous for their splendid color. They come in late and command the highest price. The Tokay grape reaches a degree of richness rarely equaled elsewhere in the State and has taken gold medals at the Buffalo and St. Louis expositions. Apples reach a state of perfection in this district and at Alta, a few miles above Colfax, are many splendid apple orchards bringing handsome yearly incomes to their owners. Owing to the late snows on the surrounding mountains the apple attains a crispness that rivals the Oregon and Eastern apple. All through this section in the fall of the year may be seen beautiful acreages of trees whose spreading branches are laden to the ground with the mellow fruit. The annual rainfall of this district approximates 48 inches. Fruit shipped from Colfax late in the afternoon escapes the transit through the valleys in the heat of the day. There are thousands of acres in this part of the county overgrown with timber and brushwood, which can be purchased at a reasonable price and which cut up into ten and twenty acre tracts and properly cultivated and planted would in a few years insure a competency. The timber on much of these lands will almost pay for the clearing. At Alta there is a beautiful lake where there are many fine summer homes.

Dutch Flat and Gold Run were formerly mining centers, but when the days of the hydraulic giant were doomed by the drastic measures of state legislation, the miners turned farmers, planted their lands to apples and pears, and are now beginning to gather handsome profits from their matured trees, being able to supply the markets with choice table fruit all through the fall and winter.

Dairying and stock and poultry raising are extensive industries; butter making is carried on in the summer, the mountain ranges providing plenty of natural feed; the butter is of a very fine quality. There are four creameries in the county, all doing a good business.

Southeast of Colfax is Forest Hill, on the noted Forest Hill Divide, famous as a mining and timber district. From Colfax way up into the highest peaks of the Sierra there are tens of thousands of acres of virgin forests that have never felt the touch of the woodman's ax. All kinds of trees — white and yellow pines, sugar pines, spruce, madrones, and all varieties of oak grow to enormous size. The whole divide is a mass of big trees and thickest undergrowth. This latter has been utilized to some extent as grazing land for sheep from the valleys and plains in the summer time. It is estimated that 30,000 sheep are fed here every year and return to the valleys fat and sleek in the fall. At present this section is remote from the railroad, but this will soon be a thing of the past. Once the land is cleared and planted to apples, walnuts, vegetables, and in some sections grapes, the farmer can look forward to profitable returns. All through these forest lands gold may be tunneled for and found with slight inroad. The existing gold channels are supposed to be ancient river beds, which through some spasm of Nature were filled in, changing the river's course. A number of rich mines are being worked on these main channels. The water power throughout the whole divide is marvelous. Hundreds of streams fed by melting snows are allowed to waste themselves feeding the American River, which, with its three forks, runs through the whole lower part of the county. In a few years this supply will be invaluable for irrigation purposes and for power plants. There are several mining towns on the Divide — Westville, Bath, Last Chance, Michigan Bluff, and Iowa Hill.

Throughout the entire county there is much mining done, and Placer ranks well up among the mining counties. The total production since the discovery of gold at Auburn, May 16, 1848, is estimated at much over $75,000,000. The mining methods include drift, river, placer and quartz. Placer's drift mines are among the largest in the world.

In the mountains of Placer the scenery is magnificent. From the mountain peaks of the rugged Sierra can be obtained views as grand and awe inspiring as can be seen in the world famed Alps. Cañon after cañon, nestling on their bosoms limpid lakes fed by myriad streams and sparkling waterfalls and fringed by eons-old pines, greet the eye on every side. In these regions the angler's heaven is to be found, for in every stream and lake trout abound. Here the huntsman will find grouse, valley and mountain quail, doves, wild pigeons and deer, and those who wish to test their skill and courage against large game can do so with the bear and California lion. On the eastern end of Placer is Lake Tahoe, famed the world over — a little inland sea, 13 miles in width and 23 in length, 6,240 feet above sea level and 2,000 feet in depth — around it towering mountains whose highest peaks have an elevation of 11,120 feet; a lake whose color changes from day to day and from hour to hour — sometimes the hue of the jade, again of purple; again, when the breezes gently ripple its surface, of silvery gray.

One on watch for the glow of the dawn along the Nevada shore will ever remember it. There is a faint shifting of the purple shades of the night, a slaty gray light across the water, through which is dimly seen the outline of the mountains upon the eastern side. Then there is a soft golden tinge where the sky and the mountains meet. Then suddenly great rays of light shoot up from under the line of the horizon, illuminating the snows upon the peaks and touching with pink the lower sides of the clouds. In a few moments more the whole heavens are aflame. The Nevada shore is crimson; the snow fields upon the summit of Mount Tallac glisten as though they were fields of gold; the middle height of the mountain is arrayed in saffron light, across which float yellow wisps of cloud; the lower slopes are filled with purple shadows that deepen every moment. The great trees along the shore seem to grow both upwards and downwards, and the rock promontories hang suspended between the skies and the abyss. It is California's great mountain resting place. Here thousands go each year from June to October to the many lake resorts to enjoy the boating and fishing, or along the banks of the many rushing streams where gamy fish dart from pool to pool, find recreation and enjoyment and gain in health and strength.

The Auburn Chamber of Commerce reports that the shipments of fruit for the season of 1912 were as follows: From Auburn, 132 carloads; Newcastle, 1,420; Penryn, 296; Loomis, 569; Colfax, 68; Lincoln, 39; other points, 16 carloads. The shipments were divided as follows: Peaches, 45 per cent, 17,100 tons; plums, 35 per cent, 13,300 tons; grapes, 10 per cent, 3,800 tons; pears, 7½ per cent, 2,850 tons; cherries, 2 per cent, 760 tons; apricots, ½ per cent, 190 tons.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 42,704 apples, product 26,848 bushels; 4,092 apricots, product 1,023 bushels; 279,766 plums and prunes, product 323,731 bushels; 683,824 peaches and nectarines, product 1,084,566 bushels; 142,999 pears, product 115,950 bushels; 1,340,132 grapevines of bearing age, product

11,231,830 pounds; 26,921 oranges, product 14,103 boxes; 714 lemons, product 683 boxes; 26,396 olives, product 417,415 pounds; 4,463 figs, product 105,802 pounds; 11,539 almonds, product 64,431 pounds; 535 English walnuts, product 3,276 pounds; 31,209 cherries, product 67,429 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 892,800 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 248,080 acres. The value of all farm property was $10,234,101; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $766,434; there were 7,510 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $182,827; 4,193 horses and colts, value $398,692; 498 mules and colts, valued at $58,460; 66 asses and burros, value $1,529; 3,387 swine, valued at $23,785; 24,468 sheep, value $68,716; 1,542 goats, value $3,455; 43,619 poultry of all kinds, value $26,714, and 657 colonies of bees, valued at $2,256.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 27 acres, 1,055 bushels; oats, 3,030 acres, 40,397 bushels; wheat, 5,721 acres, 62,167 bushels; barley, 1,318 acres, 17,128 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 8 acres, 161 bushels; potatoes, 72 acres, 7,442 bushels; alfalfa, 465 acres, 1,249 tons; grain cut green for hay, 14,009 acres, 10,978 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,813,419.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $257,191; silver, $1,157. Total mineral product, 1910, $583,659.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 16,845; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 23,365; acreage included in irrigation projects, 61,751; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $2,798,740.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 1,967; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 1,940; milk produced, 633,380 gallons; poultry raised, number 62,151; eggs produced, 235,606 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $110,974; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,140; of other cattle, 3,069; of swine, 3,185; of sheep and goats, 10,235; receipts from sale of animals, $156,894.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 205,000 pounds; cheese, 20,000 pounds.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 18, 1854.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 2,594 square miles.	Population------	4,933	4,657	5,259
County seat, Quincy (township).	Population------	818	748	884
Population per square mile, 2.0.				

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature---	97	—10	Rainfall---	23.65	Snow--	75.0
3,400 feet.	1911: Temperature---	96	—5	Rainfall---	46.94	Snow--	169.0

Plumas County is situated in the northeastern part of California, about a hundred and twenty-five miles south of the Oregon line. It is bounded on the north by Shasta and Lassen counties, on the south by Yuba, Butte and Sierra counties, on the east by Lassen, and on the west by Butte and Tehama counties. In the lowest portion the elevation is about eighteen hundred feet, but sloping gradually from its valleys it rises gently to an elevation on its mountain ridges of over seven thousand feet. Drained and irrigated by the waters of many rivers and streams, the valleys which lie between the numerous ridges are wide sweeps of fertile lands which would delight the eye of the cattleman and dairyman, as well as the small farmer who understands practical cultivation. Although a great deal of these valley lands have been cultivated, there is still a large acreage of uncleared land which is the most fecund soil that can be found, where tracts of ten, twenty, and forty acres may be bought at a reasonable price, and where small fortunes may be accumulated in a few years. The uncleared lands sell for twenty-five to forty dollars an acre, and the cleared land sells for forty to seventy-five dollars an acre, according to the location, water rights and quality of soil.

The entire county has an area of 1,660,160 acres; 1,318,920 of these are timber lands, about 150,000 are waste lands, although they are highly mineralized, and the remainder, an acreage of 191,240, are the valleys. The Middle Fork of the Feather River rises in Sierra Valley and flows in a westerly and a southwesterly direction all through the southern part of the county and crosses its southwestern line. The North Fork of the Feather River rises in the northwesterly part of Plumas, at the base of Lassen Buttes, flows through Big Meadows, takes a southerly course and, with its many tributaries, waters a large area of land before entering Butte County about thirty miles northeast of Oroville. Besides these two larger waterways, the land is cut into in many places by many small streams.

Stock-Raising in Mountain Counties.

One of the largest and most fertile of the numerous valleys is Indian Valley, which is situated in the north-central part of the county, with the prosperous towns of Greenville, Crescent Mills, and Taylorsville as its strongholds. Here there are raised immense crops of grain and hay marketed at the highest prices every year. There has seldom been a shortage of crops in this section and the grain, most of which is oats, is plump and heavy, being particularly adapted to the manufacture of oatmeal and other foodstuff. Vegetables grow abundantly here, as the altitude is just great enough, about 3,500 feet, to give them that freshness and staying quality difficult to attain in warmer climate without the late frosts and early snows that visit the higher portions of the State.

This is also a great dairy land, the creamery in Taylorsville having a capacity of a thousand pounds of butter a day. The farms in this district are watered by Indian Creek, Lights Creek, Wolf Creek, and many smaller streams that have an inexhaustible supply of water from the melting snows in the higher mountains surrounding them.

Sierra Valley is in the southeastern part of the county, with its principal trading and shipping point at Beckwith. This valley is about 4,800 feet above sea-level, and while it is at too great an altitude to do much with vegetables, except of the hardier variety, some splendid crops of deciduous fruits and berries are produced on the farms. Thousands of tons of fine native hay are harvested in this valley every year which have a home market at high prices. There are a number of dairies, the cream from many of which is sent to the Sierra Valley and Reno creameries.

Mohawk Valley is in the center of the southern portion of Plumas, and is given over entirely to hay making and stock raising, although the sturdier vegetables have produced well and of a prodigious size when their cultivation has been tried. The Middle Fork of the Feather runs through it, and near its banks are many acres of fertile land that could be planted successfully in alfalfa that are now utilized as pasture for horses and cattle. South of Mohawk and near the summit of the ridge dividing Plumas from Sierra County are numerous glacial lakes which are well stocked with trout and afford the fisherman most excellent sport. They are now reached by trails and by a wagon road from the valley recently constructed by the county.

American Valley, with an acreage of 6,600, is a fertile area in the center of the county and in which is situated Quincy, the county seat and largest town. Apples, plums, pears, and the smaller fruits do well here.

Big Meadows, in the northwestern part, with an area of 25,400 acres and an altitude of about 4,400 feet, is a model summer dairy valley. It is watered by the North Fork of the Feather River and numerous springs, the Big Spring in the east arm being the largest in the county, having a spread of about ten acres. These meadows afford excellent camping grounds and are a favorite resort of fishermen, hunters and sportsmen from the lower portion of the State. The principal town is Chester, at the northwest corner of the Meadows, on the Red Bluff and Susanville road. The new town of Nevis is now being established by the Western Power Company at the eastern edge of the valley. It will be the headquarters of this company, which owns a large part of Big Meadows and proposes to convert the whole valley into an extensive reservoir for power purposes.

Genesee is a small valley, but one of great importance, for besides being a great hay, vegetable and fruit country, some of the richest copper deposits in the United States have been known to exist here for many years. It is drained by Indian Creek, one of the many branches of the North Fork of the Feather River. Other smaller valleys which are arable and good producers are Humbug, Meadow, Butt, Warner, Grizzly, Lone Rock, Red Clover, Buck's, Spring Garden, and Last Chance, which are watered by Yellow Creek, North Fork, Spring Garden Creek, Grizzly Creek, Middle Fork, and the Red Clover and Last Chance creeks, respectively.

A very important factor in the development, past and future, of Plumas County is in its great mineral wealth. Running in numerous channels through all of its mountain ridges, the ancient river beds afford vast stores of gold. There have been millions of dollars in gold taken from the mines in Plumas, and those who know the lay of the land predict that millions still remain to be tunneled for in the years to come. There has also been a great deal of surface mining down here in times past. These deposits were due either to erosion or to glacial periods. Notwithstanding the fact that in the early days of the gold fever nomad miners thronged the hills and dales of the whole northern part of the State, much still remains for the surface miner to develop. The mining section of Plumas is scattered throughout the entire county. In the Gravel Range district near Buck's Ranch, in the southwestern part, gold, silver and copper have been struck all in one ledge. There is a large belt of copper extending northwesterly from Genesee Valley for about a distance of fifteen miles, and the ore assays from 20 to 50 per cent copper, besides carrying a percentage of gold and silver. With the advent of the railroad active preparations are now being made for working these deposits. In the southeastern portion, near Beckwith, large copper properties are being developed.

There is known to be a great deal of asbestos scattered throughout the county, but as yet little has been done with it.

The Plumas–Eureka and the Jamison mines are very rich quartz properties and have long been famous as the greatest gold-producing mines in the vicinity. The Jamison mine has been worked for about fourteen years, but the Plumas-Eureka, which was discovered in the early fifties, was allowed to remain idle for some time, and is now being reopened with the prospect of coming up to the record which it made by primitive methods in former times. Other noted gold producers are the Dunn mine near Seneca, on the North Fork, the Stauffer mine at Long Valley, the McGill and Standart, New York, Indian Valley, McClellan, Southern Eureka, Cherokee, Arcadia, and Wolf Creek quartz mines near Greenville; the Green Mountain and Crescent quartz mines at Crescent Mills, the Gruss mine at Genesee, the Gopher Hill, Bean Hill and other placer mines near Spanish Ranch, the Bellevue and other drift mines near Laporte, in the southern part of the county. These are but a few of the many opportunities afforded the miner in this very rich mineral country.

Plumas County is unique in its opportunities for mining, as it has all of the many necessities required right in the slopes of its own hills — it has quantities of timber, an unlimited water supply, both for power and other purposes, and now, by way of the Western Pacific Railroad, easy methods of transportation. Besides all of the ore taken from the mines so far has been free milling. The county is practically one entire sweep of forest land from one end to the other. While the greater part of it has been in reserve, the timber on it has been taken up and the many sawmills throughout its mountains are turning out thousands of feet of choice pine and spruce lumber daily. The timber is generally white and sugar pine and spruce. It is all of excellent quality, selling at the mills for from ten to thirty dollars a thousand, according to its fineness, and is exported to all parts of the United States, and even to the Orient and England for building and ornamental purposes. Fir and cedar are also abundant, and while so far these woods have been used entirely for the home markets, there are sufficient quantities of them to export to great advantage. A conservative estimate of the amount of timber cut in this county per year is nearly fifty million feet, thirty millions of which are manufactured into lumber in Loyalton, Sierra County.

It is almost impossible to find words to express the magnitude of power contained in the water supply of Plumas County. Besides the North and Middle forks of the Feather River, with their numerous branches, there are hundreds of creeks and streams whose waters ripple the year round, so great is the amount of water shed from the mountains when the snows melt in the early spring. Along the tops of the ranges there are many lakes whose waters have with few exceptions never been claimed, and are only waiting to have the attention of the empire builders directed their way to develop power and irrigation for thousands of acres. Gold Lake, Rock Lake, Grass Lake, Wade's Lake, and Long Lake form a chain of inland seas that have both water and power lying latent to pump large streams over the hills into the barren wastes of sagebrush land that are on the eastern borders of some of our northern counties, and which need but a little water in order to bloom into beautiful gardens and farms. The Western Power Company has taken up the headwaters of the North Fork of the Feather River at Big Meadows and is conserving the water which, on its run to the lower valleys from Big Meadows down to Big Bend in Butte County, where their power house is stationed, has a drop of thirty-nine hundred feet. Indian Creek, in the northern part of the county, has been utilized by the farmers of Indian Valley, and its waters irrigate many large ranches that have made this valley famous as one of the best oat and hay districts in the State. While some few of the lakes have been filed upon, the number of inches taken up is very far from their full capacity, and there still remains a great deal of power and irrigation opportunity for the investors in these money-getting industries.

At Grizzly Valley, above Sierra Valley, steps have been taken to conserve the waters of Grizzly Creek. Ten thousand horsepower is to be developed for pumping purposes and the water is then to be directed into streams to irrigate the whole of the valley beneath. The water supply in Plumas is all situated upon the tops of the ridges; in fact, every hill is a watershed, so that now, with the splendid transportation facilities afforded the settlers in the county, there is no reason why it should not soon come to the front as one of the most important sections of the West.

The many fertile valleys in this county have already been spoken of, but it might be added that although most of the land here has been settled upon, there is a great deal of it that is not being used to the best advantage. There are many acres of willow land, which the expert farmer will tell you is the most productive land to be found — for the presence of willows indicates an abundance of water — that are now being used as pasturage for stock that could be made to produce splendid crops of wheat, grain and hardier vegetables. Dairying is but yet in its infancy, but has a great future. While there has been very little done with orchards, some of the ranches have a number of deciduous trees such as plums and pears, and have found that in the lower valleys they produce splendid crops of the very finest fruit. Plumas has some of the best apple orchards in the State and with a fair start will supply a large demand. Berries thrive even in the higher altitudes, and owing to the crispness of the climate the quality is unsurpassed. At the lowest altitude on the benches and bars of the East Branch and North Fork there are now many orchards in full bearing, but the local market was too small and a great deal of the fruit remained ungathered in the past; in the future the Western Pacific Railroad will furnish ample freight facilities for exporting it to the California markets. Potatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, celery and all of the hardier vegetables grow to perfection, some cabbages weighing as high as fifty pounds. All kinds of hay and grain may be raised in any of the valleys, but timothy hay seems to be the favorite.

The stock here raised is of very fine breed. At the Thompson Ranch near Quincy there is a large herd of thoroughbred Holstein cattle that have made the ranch famous the State over. It needs now but a few progressive, comprehensive farmers to come into the county and start creameries and dairies to make this one of the dairy counties of the State.

Quincy is the county seat of Plumas, and has about 500 inhabitants. It is a beautiful little town nestled on the bosom of American Valley, and surrounded by pine-clad hills and snow-crowned peaks. It would be impossible to find a more beautiful spot. It is connected with the Western Pacific Railway at Marston by a railway — known as the Quincy Western — built by the citizens of Quincy. Having a number of prosperous business houses, it is on a firm financial footing, as the residences of the city merchants attest. Electric lights and a good water and sewer system tend to make this a comfortable home city.

Keddie, a station on the Western Pacific, eight miles from Quincy, is destined to become an important townsite in the commercial world, as it is the shipping point for Indian Valley, one of the best grain producing districts in the State. Already, with the railroad but in its embryo, Keddie is the scene of great activity and stores and homes are beginning to spring up almost over night.

Beckwith, with a population of about 300, is near the foot of Sierra Valley, on the Boca and Loyalton and Sierra Valley railroads, a quarter of a mile north of the Western Pacific Railroad. It is the stronghold of a large farming, timber, and mining country, and is destined to have a prosperous future, both as a railroad and an industrial town.

Portola is situated on the Western Pacific on the Middle Fork of the Feather River. On account of its railroad facilities, being a division point, it will inevitably grow to some size as a railroad town of importance.

Greenville, Taylorsville, and Crescent Mills are small towns in Indian Valley, and are the centers of a great grain district, some of the best paying quartz mines in the State being located near Greenville. In fact, there is no part of Plumas County that would not make an ideal summer home. The scenery is magnificent. There are forests, lakes, rivers, and meadows all blossoming with the color of life, and where all of the pastimes afforded by other resorts may be had with no trouble. Deer and bear abound in the mountains, and all sorts of bird hunting may be indulged in to the heart's content. All of the streams and rivers are well filled with trout and whitefish, and in the winter all of the winter sports, such as sleighing, skating and skeeing, may gladden the hearts of young and old.

For many years Plumas County has been practically devoid of means of transportation. The Boca and Loyalton Railroad has for some years run a broad-gauge line connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Boca and running through Sierra County, having its terminal at Beckwith, in Plumas County, which is its principal station in Plumas. The Northern California and Oregon has a branch line running from Clio in Mohawk Valley to their main line at Plumas Junction. This branch has been known as the Sierra Valley Railroad Company. But the greatest achievement in the railroad line in Plumas County has been the building of the Western Pacific Railway, which crosses the main summit of the Sierra and enters Plumas at Beckwith Pass, at an altitude of 5,017 feet, and through Sierra Valley, thence down the Middle Fork through Castle Canyon to Clio in Mohawk Valley, thence in a northwesterly direction through Cromberg, Spring Garden Valley, American Valley within three miles from Quincy, and then southwesterly down the canon of the North Fork of the Feather River into Butte County. The Quincy Western Railway is constructed, connecting it with the town of Quincy, so that all of that vast mining, timber and farming country will at last be opened up, having direct connection with both the eastern and the western world. For all those points which are not on the railroad line there is a very efficient stage service. The Southern Pacific is contemplating a line which will run through the northern part of the county at Big Meadows, on its way from Susanville, in Lassen County, to the Sacramento Valley. So it may readily be seen that adequate means of transportation will be afforded the settlers in this resourceful county.

There is a beautiful public school, well equipped and with efficient teachers, at Quincy, one at Beckwith, and also at Greenville. All through the county there are schools wherever the population warrants it.

There are numerous springs in Plumas, the waters of some being delightful and healthful beverages, notably those at Longville in Humbug Valley, those on the North Fork, at Chipps Creek, at Soda Bar on the East Branch, at Arlington, and on the Indian Valley road south of Indian Falls. There are fine warm bathing springs near Greenville, also on the Marble place in Sierra Valley, and the renowned warm and cold sulphur springs at Sulphur Spring Ranch at the head of Mohawk Valley. Hot Spring Valley, near the northwest corner of the county, contains scores of rumbling springs from which issue steam or in which hot mud is ever bubbling, suggesting nearness to an active volcano. To the southwest of this valley are the Geyser and a lake of boiling mud.

The climate of Plumas is very like that of the central part of the eastern coast of the United States. In summer the days are warm with a cool evening breeze to temper the heat. Although a frost sometimes appears in the late spring, it is not severe after the middle of February and does not return until late in the fall, about the last of November or the first of December. While snow falls on all of the slopes during the months of December, January, February, and March, the thermometer rarely descends below zero, and in summer it never ranges above 95 degrees. The lower valleys have little or no snow, although all of the ponds and creeks often freeze over during the winter months, giving the settlers here the invigorating benefit of a thorough change of climate which health demands in a high altitude.

There is no season of the year when Plumas County is not one vast sweep of magnificence. In the spring of the year the hillsides and valleys cry aloud with the color of life. Undulating meadows carpeted in green and gold slope gently up towards the pine-clad forests that rear their lofty heads into the heights, crowned with snows that never melt. Even the sun-god has but little power over these mighty peaks, and winter and summer alike they sentinel the crystal lakes.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 3,534 apples, product 1,391 bushels; 510 plums and prunes, product 161 bushels; 184 peaches and nectarines, product 35 bushels; 261 pears, product 112 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 1,660,160 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 134,259 acres. The value of all farm property was $3,362,955; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $505,845; there were 11,401 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $279,651; 2,044 horses and colts, value $200,409; 43 mules and colts, valued at $4,435; 5 asses and burros, value $1,560; 1,409 swine, valued at $8,922; 1,159 sheep, value $4,080; 10 goats, value $32; 9,649 poultry of all kinds, value $6,272, and 121 colonies of bees, valued at $484.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Oats, 2,193 acres, 75,606 bushels; wheat, 766 acres, 10,313 bushels; barley, 1,260 acres, 12,216 bushels; potatoes, 100 acres, 12,638 bushels; alfalfa, 711 acres, 1,104 tons; grain cut green for hay, 985 acres, 1,031 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $432,919.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $187,207; silver, $1,038. Total mineral product, 1910, $200,870.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 36,602; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 37,529; acreage included in irrigation projects, 37,901; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $107,118.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 3,293; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 2,107; milk produced, 1,181,942 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $111,267; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 550; of other cattle, 4,143; of swine, 1,290; of sheep and goats, 325; receipts from sale of animals, $141,717.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 199,299 pounds.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 11, 1893.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 7,240 square miles.	Population	----	17,897	34,696
County seat, Riverside (city).	Population	4,683	7,973	15,212
Population per square mile, 4.8.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	110	27	Rainfall	4.68	Snow	0
851 feet.	1911:	Temperature	110	21	Rainfall	11.81	Snow	0

The county of Riverside embraces most varied geographical and topographical features, climate, scenery, soil, agricultural, horticultural and mineral resources. Included within its boundaries are 7,000 square miles of fertile territory, a section from 175 to 200 miles long and 40 miles wide. Within its limits are lofty mountain peaks, snowclad at times, from which cool streams descend to supply surface or underground water with which to irrigate the great fertile valleys along their slopes. On the westerly side is located the principal population, and over the broad mesas many thousand acres are compactly planted to the orange and lemon; and among these are orchards of the olive, apricot, peach and plum, and vineyards of wine and raisin grapes, and indeed every plant known to the temperate or semitropic zones.

By merely raising his eyes, one looks from this tropical scene to places of perennial snow. The miracle of bringing together the tropics and the pole is one of the wonders of which this land is capable. On the level valley lands are large areas of green alfalfa, and dairying is a large and growing industry; while upon the lands where water is not available for irrigation hay and grain is produced in years of favoring rainfall in immense quantities. Stock is raised in the foothill ranches, and in the cañons the bee men obtain a high grade of honev.

The great industry of this county is the cultivation of oranges and lemons. This is the greatest orange-growing center in the world, the annual production being over six thousand carloads, or two and one half million boxes. It is hard to realize the transformation which in a little more than a quarter of a century has changed the dusty, treeless plain into a bower of deepest green and made it so richly productive.

In southern California water is essential. This county has the oldest water rights and an abundant supply, the distribution of which is managed by an almost faultless system, and the rights to which are owned by the people themselves, and, as a rule, are appurtenant to the land itself. The experience of recent years has proved that the water resources of the county are capable of being expanded almost indefinitely, and that water will eventually be found for every arid acre.

This county offers not only in its fruit-growing industry an opportunity for the safe investment of capital, but it offers also an opening for the farmer, the stock and chicken raiser, miner and businessman.

There are admirable schools, both grammar and high, under capable and progressive instructors. Its churches and public libraries are numerous and well equipped. This county can best be described by relating the attraction and advantages of its many beautiful and prosperous cities, towns and hamlets, nestling in the midst of its vast orange groves.

First of its cities, and famous the world over, is Riverside, the county seat, known as "The City Beautiful," because of the general plan of municipal ornamentation which has been followed for a number of years. All of the traveled streets are oiled, and as rapidly as funds are available the streets are being built with a permanent rock macadam base and oiled surface. Riverside has more miles of oiled macadam streets than any other community of like size. No city in its class has so much money invested in school buildings, and none a higher standard of efficiency in public school management. No city has planted so many trees or has so efficiently organized a campaign of municipal beautification. It has one of the finest mountain automobile drives in the world, and a hotel which has been "double starred" by Baedeker's Guide as one of the things to be seen by all who travel to the United States and to California. Its great industry is the cultivation of oranges and lemons. It claims to be, and is, the greatest orange-growing center in the world.

The city has an excellent electric railway system; a beautiful theater; perfect sanitation, the sewer system having been installed by Colonel Waring; a bountiful supply of pure water; an unsurpassed climate; its standards of education and of morality are of the highest; its citizenship is most progressive; an awakened civic conscience and pride is demanding the building of a beautiful city; its county courthouse is one of the most beautiful in the nation; its girls' high school building, admirably adapted, is unique in design, being constructed in the style of architecture brought to the Pacific coast by the Franciscan friars. The newer boys' polytechnic high school buildings represent an expenditure of a quarter million and conform to the latest ideals in educational equipment.

One of its most notable edifices is the Carnegie Library, the architecture of which is in the style of the missions. All of its public buildings are surrounded by elaborate grounds, improved with tropical shrubbery and beautiful flower gardens.

Riverside has a hotel like unto which there is not another in the world. It is an inn so completely idealized that it gives no suggestion of being a public house, and its guests are made to feel like members of a great house party, in some way moved back in time and scene to the days of the Mission Fathers. Within the cloistered walls of this marvelous inn all is quietness and rest. There is the comfort and the hospitality of the simple home, combined with the luxury and attentive service of the millionaire's palace, without any of its ostentation.

The Sherman Institute, the United States Government Indian school located in Riverside, is one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country. The Government has expended in the construction and equipment of the school about three quarters of a million dollars, and at the present time is making more generous appropriation for its maintenance than for any other like institution. The Sherman Institute makes "good Indians" by making useful Indians. It is an industrial school and trains the children in practical arts. The school buildings and grounds occupy forty acres, while in connection with the school there is a farm of 100 acres, stocked for practical agriculture, in which Indians become proficient. The saluting of the flag at sunset is a ceremony which visitors find of much interest, and, with the other work at the institution, bears evidence of the "benevolent assimilation" of the Indian into the social and industrial life of the nation.

At the western boundary of the City of Riverside stands Mount Rubidoux. Across this mountain General Frémont, the Pathfinder, passed on one of his expeditions to the Pacific coast. Around the base of this mountain the Mission Fathers traveled in their journey from San Gabriel to Pala. An automobile road to the summit of this mountain has been constructed, which is said to be the finest piece of automobile mountain road in the world. Visitors to Riverside have said that nowhere in the world is there a more remarkable view than is to be obtained from the summit of this mountain. It overlooks the city of Riverside, with its thousands of acres of orange groves, on the one side; on the other side, thousands of acres of rich farming land in the Santa Ana River basin and, surrounding all and framing the picture, are the rugged ranges of mountains, snow-capped during a large part of the year. On the summit a cross has been erected in honor of Father Junipero Serra, founder of the missions.

On a tablet set into a boulder at a sharp turn in the drive is the following passage from the works of John Muir: "Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into the trees. The winds will blow their own freshness into you, and the storms their energy; while cares will drop off like autumn leaves."

West Riverside, as it is called, is just across the Santa Ana River from Riverside, and is an enterprising settlement even older than Riverside. Here are some of the old mission adobe buildings built at a time when the Indians used to come out of the San Bernardino mountains and from the Mojave desert and make raids on the cattle of the Mexican residents. One of the houses was built as a fort for protection from these raids. Some of the older Mexicans, now passed away, could tell of encounters and show scars from Indian arrows. Oranges are grown successfully on the higher lands. Alfalfa growing and dairying are flourishing industries here. One of the largest wineries in the State is located at West Riverside.

Near West Riverside is the location of the Riverside Portland Cement Works, at Crestmore, one of the largest cement works in California. This is one of the best deposits anywhere and the plant was located here on that account, as all the materials for its manufacture lie in close proximity. Cement is a building material of increasing importance.

Arlington has always been one of the close connections of Riverside, although out of the original settlement. Victoria avenue and Magnolia avenue, connecting Arlington with Riverside, are among the most beautiful country drives in the world. Although there is a continuous orange grove to and beyond Arlington, it has a distinct individuality of its own. Street cars connect with Riverside, and it is within the city limits. It has a bank, stores, post office, and a public library all its own. Within its limits is also embraced a district with several thousand acres of orange and lemon groves, and one of the largest and most modern orange and lemon packing houses in the world. Arlington's poultry colony is the largest and best known in southern California.

A beautiful spot is that on which the little hamlet of Highgrove rests. In all ages civilization has worked toward the hills. Highgrove is the product of man's yearning for the hills. It is a station on three transcontinental railways and stands in the center of productive acreages.

Corona is the second city in Riverside County. Its population in 1910 was 3,540, and it is built on a beautifully sloping mesa tract of over 15,000 acres extending from the mountain range on the south and east of the site to the level of the Santa Ana River. It is famed for its lemon groves, which are among the best in the world, as well as for its fine orange groves and its many manufacturing enterprises. The city is laid out in a circle, and when improvements are completed, which are now in contemplation, the mile circle will be one of the famous boulevards of the West. It has made phenomenal strides during the past few years and has an unexcelled supply of domestic and irrigating water, and the elevation and the slope of its citrus groves render them practically frostless.

With the exception of fruit and agricultural products, clay products stand at the head of the list in Riverside County in the gross value of annual production. At Corona is the leading establishment in this line of manufacturing in the State. Besides a fine pressed brick, the products include sewer pipe, hollow tile, fireproofing material, firebrick and practically all clay commodities for which there is demand enough to make their manufacture a profit. It is one of the principal industries of the city, and pays out thousands of dollars annually in wages. The raw material from which all of these clay commodities are manufactured is found in Riverside County.

With everybody's mind fixed on the use of water, the demand for this pipe material in this land of irrigation will be greatly increased and continuous. It literally is a product of the soil, and with the revival of the mission architecture that we have inherited from the founders of California civilization the possibilities of tile manufacturing are almost without limit.

Clay products comprise the manufacture fourth in importance in the United States, and of manufacturing enterprises in Riverside County the clay industry is first in importance. Riverside County has some of the most marvelous clay deposits in the United States, and these resources have been the means of establishing within the boundaries of the county manufacturing establishments for converting this raw material into the commodities of commerce. The plant at Corona covers 70,000 square feet, and employs twelve 28-foot kilns. The product of the establishment for the last year amounted to 1,000 carloads.

Elsinore is situated about thirteen hundred feet above sea-level, and escapes the ocean fogs, while enjoying the cooling sea breeze in the summer time. The hot sulphur springs on the north side of Lake Elsinore are famed for their remarkable healing qualities in some forms of diseases. This city is well supplied with hotels, churches and schools. Some of the richest soil in the State surrounds the lake, and all kinds of deciduous fruits and berries are at their best here. On the higher land, near the mountains, oranges and lemons thrive. On the most lands near the lake quite an acreage is devoted to alfalfa. Dry land, with water underneath for irrigating purposes, is cheap, and there is a good opportunity for the man of small means. The products are varied, consisting of clay and clay products, dressed stone, honey, hay, dried fruits, olives, olive oil, nuts, poultry, eggs, etc.

Hemet is situated near the center of the Hemet Valley, one of the gem valleys of the Southland, sheltered alike from extremes of heat and cold and from the north winds that in winter occasionally sweep over the encircling mountains. It is one of the places best provided with water supply for irrigation or domestic use in southern California. Situated 35 miles southeast of Riverside, reached by the Santa Fé Railway, near the base of the towering San Jacinto Mountains, there is no monotony in the surrounding scenery. The great Hemet dam holds a reserve of water to draw from when other sources are short. It is one of the largest pieces of solid masonry in the West. It is filled with pure mountain water from the snows of the San Jacinto Mountains. There are more than three hundred miles of ditches, flumes and pipes used in the distribution of the water. The town itself is situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet, while the reservoir is some 4,400 feet above sea-level. This elevation gives an ideal climate. The agricultural and horticultural products are varied and extensive. All kinds of fruits and farm products are successfully grown. The potato is one of the staples that makes the name of Hemet known in southern California.

San Jacinto is one of the oldest towns in southern California. It is in a quiet sequestered valley, ten by twenty miles in extent, situated at the base of the mountain whose name it bears, whose highest peak soars 11,000 feet in air and which is covered in winter with a heavy mantle of snow, and from which in summer a view is had of the fertile valleys nestling below, stretching away in a broad expanse of growing grain and ripening fruit — a sight not soon to be forgotten — and in which are to be found thousands of beautiful camping places where perfect rest can be found and hunting and fishing indulged in. The valley has soil of marvelous productiveness, as well as a snappy, invigorating climate, and cheap land and abundant water make dairying an exceedingly profitable industry. Near San Jacinto is the Indian village of Soboba, and around the little city are the scenes of Helen Hunt Jackson's romance "Ramona."

Two mountain mills turn out millions of feet of lumber for local use. San Jacinto is almost the only town in southern California that produces lime of commerce for shipment. Eighty carloads were the output for one year. San Jacinto has a great variety of mineral and medicinal springs.

Up in the San Jacinto Mountains, under the shadow of the snow-capped peak, lies Idyllwild, a popular mountain resort, and not far from this beautiful little spot is the place where the tragedy portrayed in the romance "Ramona" was really enacted. By reason of its rare charm of location, Idyllwild has become a favorite resort for those who prefer the mountains to the seashore. It is reached by stage from either San Jacinto or Hemet, or by another road from Banning. Thus it is possible to ride by automobile up the San Gorgonio Pass to Banning, thence up the mountain to Idyllwild, and back to Riverside by way of San Jacinto, Hemet, and the Perris Valley, making one of the most delightful mountain automobile trips.

The Perris Valley is a small empire whose wonderful resources have scarcely been tapped. The soil is of marvelous fertility, and beneath the surface, at a depth of a few hundred feet, is an underground lake, furnishing a practically unlimited water supply. Climatic conditions are almost perfect. The production of alfalfa is amazing and the yield per acre can hardly be duplicated in the West. Tucked away in one of the most frostless of coves, at the northeastern end of the valley, lies the little village of Moreno. The chief industry is orange growing. The fruit from these groves is noted for its exceptionally sweet flavor and fine quality.

Lakeview, Alessandro, Ethanac, and Winchester are other villages in this great plain, prominent chiefly for their grain growing and as shipping points on the railroad.

Beaumont is situated at the summit of San Gorgonio Pass. The winters here are mild, but bracing; the summer heat is moderate with good breezes and the nights are always cool and refreshing. The coast, or the frostless desert towns, are within easy reach, and one to three hours drive will take one to beautiful mountain resorts among live oaks and cool streams 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. It is a successful farming community, where there are no crop failures from lack of rain. It is well adapted to a high class of horticulture, and produces apples, peaches, prunes and cherries. It has two well edited papers, a bank, fine schools, a local gas plant, and nearly all of the conveniences of a modern city. New water resources are being developed and large acreages planted to fruits.

Banning is at the gateway of southern California, 85 miles east of Los Angeles on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at an elevation of 2,300 feet. On the south is Mount San Jacinto, whose rugged peak is the most precipitous climb in the world. On the north is Mount San Gorgonio, the highest peak in southern California, from whose frigid summit and snowy slopes is obtained the water supply. The water supply is Banning's chief asset; it comes directly down from the mountains and is augmented when needed by pumps which are located in the swamps of the mountains. The whole water system is a mutual concern, owned and controlled by the Banning land owners, and the Banning orchards prove its abundant supply. It grows apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, grapes, almonds, figs, olives, apples and walnuts. In 1911 it shipped 2,587 tons of fruit. It has 2,931 acres of orchards, 1,048 acres of which were planted in 1910 and 1911. A $50,000 cannery, financed by local capital, is now in the course of construction and will be ready for the 1913 crop. Situated as it is on the ocean-to-ocean highway and the famous Banning-Idyllwild scenic mountain drive, having an excellent climate and being backed by wide-awake and thrifty people, makes Banning one of the best towns in southern California.

Coachella Valley is below sea level and was formerly one of the desert places of earth. To-day, because of man's energy and enterprise, it has become one of the most productive sections in the State, where all tropical and semi-tropical fruits and berries are raised under a sky where the sun shines three hundred and sixty days in every year. The soil of the valley is a silt laid down by the Colorado River in bygone ages, when this section was a part of the Gulf of Mexico. It is wonderfully rich, and since, during recent years, a supply of artesian water has been discovered underlying it it has become a perfect oasis, where vineyards, deciduous fruits and orange groves thrive, and where hundreds of acres are devoted to the raising of melons, vegetables and small fruits.

There are four settlements in this valley, along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad — Indio, Coachella, Thermal, and Mecca. Each of these settlements consists of prosperous farms planted to fruits of all kinds and vegetables, and because of the warm climate all these products mature earlier than in other portions of the United States.

Along the west bank of the Colorado, between the overland routes of the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific railroads and connected by automobile stage with both, stretches the Palo Verde Valley. This district offers the homeseeker a rich silt soil close to the river's edge or a choice loam on the flanking mesa, where orchard crops of any kind make splendid growth. Irrigation water may be secured in abundance from the Colorado and a splendid development work is under way. There seems no limit to the variety of products which can be successfully grown. Cotton has proven a most desirable crop.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 10,577 apples, product 9,977 bushels; 83,069 apricots, product 145,159 bushels; 34,357 plums and prunes, product 54,873 bushels; 72,933 peaches and nectarines, product 77,138 bushels; 18,447 pears, product 13,424 bushels; 1,570,794 grapevines of bearing age, product 12,133,389 pounds; 1,021,957 oranges, product 2,006,902 boxes; 115,020 lemons, product 304,683 boxes; 80,572 olives, product 1,281,970 pounds; 2,054 figs, product 73,796 pounds; 21,789 almonds, product 168,570 pounds; 3,040 English walnuts, product 67,491 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 4,633,600 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 520,806 acres. The value of all farm property was $46,203,795; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,061,265; there were 19,468 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $484,082; 10,315 horses and colts, value $1,157,357; 1,429 mules and colts, valued at $205,099; 88 asses and burros, value $9,050; 6,150 swine, valued at $44,770; 7,009 sheep, value $30,167; 924 goats, value $6,712; 84,226 poultry of all kinds, value $61,742, and 18,900 colonies of bees, valued at $62,286.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 372 acres, 12,421 bushels; oats, 3,767 acres, 85,540 bushels; wheat, 11,817 acres, 159,434 bushels; barley, 56,946 acres, 958,526 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 44 acres, 580 bushels; dry edible beans, 50 acres, 192 bushels; potatoes, 309 acres, 22,392 bushels; alfalfa, 12,904 acres, 69,230 tons; grains cut green for hay, 73,985 acres, 69,235 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $5,133,576.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 71,436; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 103,233; acreage included in irrigation projects, 210,452; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $5,648,469.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 4,179; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 3,376; milk produced, 1,643,799 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $215,747; poultry raised, number 95,767; eggs produced, 438,099 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $183,490; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 2,223; of other cattle, 5,930; of swine, 4,055; of sheep and goats, 2,185; receipts from sale of animals, $328,638.

The value of the mineral product of the county for 1910 was $507,406.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 105,933 pounds.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

County seat, Sacramento (city).
Land area, 983 square miles.
Population per square mile, 69.0.
Elevation, 71 feet.

	1890.	1900.	1910
Population	40,339	45,915	67,806
Population	26,386	29,282	44,696

Sacramento County is situated in central California in the southern portion of the great Sacramento Valley, and is virtually the geographical center of the State. It has an area of 987.66 square miles, containing 629,120 acres. The Sacramento River, the longest and largest river in the State, navigable from Red Bluff to San Francisco Bay, traverses the county's western boundary tortuously for about 90 miles across the rich bottoms, cutting them up at the lower part into numerous small and several large islands.

The American River, rising in the upper Sierra, enters the county at the northeast corner, flows for a distance of 35 miles in a southwesterly direction through its entire width and empties into the Sacramento River just north of Sacramento City. Thirty miles south of the American is Dry Creek, on the southern boundary of the county. Midway between these two streams the Cosumnes River flows out from the eastern foothills, runs through the county southwesterly and about parallel with the American, dividing the portion of the county south of the American into two nearly equal sections and finally forms part of the Mokelumne River, which runs along a portion of the southern boundary of the county and empties into the San Joaquin River, which is a continuation of that boundary to the point of its junction with the Sacramento River at the extreme southwestern point of the county.

The county's area is almost all a rich alluvial plain from 30 to 125 feet above sea level, gradually rising from the rivers to meet the low rolling foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Geological indications prove that in remote ages the entire Sacramento Valley and a section of the foothills were portions of a vast inland sea; that into this sea the washings of the surrounding mountains were poured to form the present soils, which are made up of all the fertile mineral and vegetable elements. Assays have demonstrated that the soils of the valley are unexcelled for fertility. The county has five main types of soil — tule, delta, bottom, bench, and foothill.

Along the borders of the Sacramento River and around the islands is a belt of sediment land, partly a clayey, sandy loam, of great depth and richness, varying in width from half a mile to a mile or more. This deposit has been formed by the overflowing of the stream for countless ages and has produced a soil as fertile as that of the Valley of the Nile. The same quality of soil exists along the lower reaches of the other rivers and streams. Next to this belt of river bank land is a strip of "tule" land lower in altitude, quite narrow in the northern half of the county, but expanding to a width of about fifteen miles at the south. Nearly all of these "tule" lands have been reclaimed and protected against inundation by levees, drainage canals and pumping plants, and are in a high state of cultivation. This district, known as the "Sacramento Delta," reclaimed at an expenditure of $10,000,000, comprising 120,000 acres, is said to be the richest farming region in the world. On its fertile land are grown asparagus, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, beans, barley, cantaloupes, peaches, pears, cherries, almonds, walnuts, and all manner of grain, garden produce, fruit and berries. Here is produced nearly one fourth of the asparagus of the United States. In 1911, Libby, McNeill & Libby, at their two canneries on Grand and Brannan islands, canned 150,000 cases of this product, and 300,000 boxes were shipped in 1910. Two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to the acre are frequently raised. In 1911, 1,200 acres of beans produced 28,000 bags. In the Lisbon district, one acre planted with first year alfalfa seed raised 10 tons, and 47 acres similarly planted grew 367 tons. During the same season a thousand-acre tract of barley yielded 42,000 sacks, averaging 110 pounds each, and 60 sacks have been produced on a single acre. In this luxuriant county are grown the world's earliest cherries, the first box of which, in April, 1911, in New York City, sold for $100. Here, also, are two acres planted to cherries that this same year cleared $3,500, and 70 acres of orchard netted $43,024.13. Pear lands throughout the district pay more than $400 to the acre and 40 per cent of California's entire Bartlett pear crop is produced in the general river territory south of Sacramento. The region is surpassingly beautiful. On one side stretches the Sacramento River and on the other incomparable orchards and fertile fields.

The greatest asset of the Sacramento Valley, and one of the greatest assets of California, is without question the Sacramento River. When the land along its banks has been reclaimed, its flood waters curbed, and navigation improved, there will be added to the State unlimited wealth. The California Débris Commission has proposed to Congress a plan to improve navigation, reclaim 400,000 acres, and render secure 300,000 already reclaimed.

Another picturesque and fertile region of the county is known as the "American River District." It extends north of the river to the Placer County line and south of the river several miles. This strip is about twelve miles in width and thirty in length and contains many different kinds of soils. Along the American River on both sides is the prolific bottom land of rich alluvial soil. This bottom contains hop fields, vegetable gardens and some magnificent orchards, and in places is more than a mile wide. Going back from the river bank is the strip of equally rich land, known as the second bottom, the soil being generally a sandy or gravelly loam. It is not so suitable as the other for a heavy yield of hops, but is excellent for fruit and grapes as well as for alfalfa and berries.

Capitol Park.

The third strip away from the river is a reddish loam, also good fruit and vine land, but calling for more or less irrigation. Corn and other cereals do well and orchards have been extensively planted.

Eastward from these river sections the surface of the plain, everywhere fertile, gradually rises to meet the low foothills, from whose spurs diverge broad, low ridges of reddish loam, gravelly near the hills, and these spurs are alternated with swales having a soil somewhat heavier and less deeply tinted. Almost all of this land is well adapted to orchards, vineyards or berries, and there is no portion of it that cannot be covered by water for irrigation, either from shallow wells or artesian sources or by canals from living streams. Along Dry Creek and the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers are found rich alluvial bottoms similar to though not so extensive as those on the Sacramento River. In all this territory there is practically no waste land.

Latitude is no factor in California's climate — the altitude gives the key. Here there are but two seasons: the rainy and the dry. The former covers the winter months. In the summer the thermometer goes up to a respectable figure, but the heat is not oppressive. This is the season that calls for irrigation, but it is the season that grows things.

The figures for Sacramento City apply to the entire county, there being little difference between the plains and the foothills, though the latter at places are somewhat cooler. These foothills embrace the great citrus region generally designated as a thermal belt. The complete climatological record for 1910 at Sacramento, with an official elevation of seventy-one feet, reads: Temperature, degrees, Fahrenheit: Annual mean, 59.6; highest, 103; lowest, 28. Precipitation, inches: Total for year, 19.9. Rainy days, 46; clear days, 230; sky, partly cloudy days, 63; cloudy days, 72.

December and the first three months of the year have an average combined rainfall of 13.51 inches, or 66 per cent of the total. December has nine rainy days; January, ten; February, eight; March, nine. Temperature data for thirty-three years at Sacramento show that there are on an average but fifteen and four tenths days a year on which the temperature reaches 95 degrees and five and one half on which it reaches 100 degrees. The period of frosts lasts but three months. The figures for a third of a century show the average date of the first killing frost in the fall to be November 15th, and of the last in the spring, February 16th. The earliest recorded was on October 28th, and the latest on April 26th.

The cause for the lack of oppressiveness in Sacramento's heat is found in these comparisons of the percentage of humidity in summer: Sacramento, 60; Chicago, 72; New York, 74; Washington, 75; New Orleans, 78; Tampa, Fla., 82; St. Paul, 68. Those figures show why 90 degrees in Sacramento do not mean what they do in New York or Chicago. The average number of foggy days annually is eighteen. The fog seldom outlasts the morning.

The winds that funnel through the Golden Gate are carried to Sacramento along the Sacramento River, tempering the climate. The prevailing winds are from the southeast, with an average velocity of eight miles. They infrequently blow hard.

The water supply of Sacramento County is without limit and is easy of reach to all lands that need irrigation. The more important sources of this supply are the Sacramento and American rivers, which, besides being ample for all needs of irrigation, afford unlimited reservoirs of power for manufacturing purposes. The Cosumnes River, Dry Creek, and the Mokelumne River also furnish ample supplies of water for irrigation in their several drainage basins; while underlying the entire county there is an inexhaustible subterranean flow of pure water that furnishes an unfailing source of supply for either domestic or irrigation purposes. These subterranean streams are reached at a moderate depth, and many berry and alfalfa farms are irrigated entirely by these waters pumped to the surface by ordinary windmills. Where the requirements of irrigation are very great, steam engines, using oil fuel, are often brought into requisition.

The horticultural and agricultural development of the county has been rapid, extensive and most profitable. In this climate fruit trees begin to bear comparatively early; and many mature before the period usual elsewhere. The orchard can be made productive while waiting for the trees to come into bearing, however, by growing crops between the rows. Corn, melons, squash, alfalfa and miscellaneous vegetables are favorite secondary crops. The pear production in 1910, stated by the County Statistician, was: fresh, 22,000,000 pounds; dried, 400,000 pounds; cases canned, 7,000. The receipts for this fruit amount to nearly $1,750,000.

The dry atmosphere makes the county especially adapted to the drying of fruits. Many ranchers do this work themselves, while others, not so numerous, turn the fruit over to specialists in drying. Besides raisins, there are dried in large quantities apples, apricots, figs, nectarines, pears, peaches, plums and prunes. The pear is the county's chief fruit — it has all the conditions it needs, bearing well as early as five years. The tree lives to fifty years or more. The fruit is grown on the rich lands of the rivers and islands in great quantities and is of large size, firmness and splendid color. Ripening in August, the Bartlett, the favorite variety, is used for the fresh market, for canning and for drying, as are most of the forty other varieties grown.

The prune is second in importance among California's fruit trees. Prunes and plums together are the second most important fruit of Sacramento County. Maturity is reached at five years. Official statistics show that in 1910 the production was: fresh plums, 8,100,000 pounds, $125,000; prunes, 6,250,000 pounds, $100,000; dried plums, 1,400,000 pounds, $85,000; dried prunes, 1,250,000 pounds, $40,000; canned 25,000 cases of plums, $55,000.

The profits in Sacramento County peaches may be equaled by other fruits, but they are hardly surpassed.

More peaches are dried in the county than any other fruit, in 1910, according to official reports, the dried produce being 2,100,000 pounds. There were 10,000 cases canned, and the fresh production was 7,500 tons.

It is in California that the apricot is a pronounced success, and no fruit grown in the United States is better for size, flavor or productiveness than here. The expenses of production are comparatively slight, and the risk of failure is reduced to a minimum. The apricot is grown both in the foothills and on the plains. There is no danger of overproduction. Not only is the apricot an unusually good shipper, but it is in the first rank for canning and drying. In the 1910 season there were, according to official statistics, 28,000 cases canned, besides the dry shipments of 424,800 pounds and the fresh of 2,200,000.

Sacramento County has all that the cherry needs. The red lands, rich in iron, are well adapted to this fruit, both on the plains and in the foothills. The cherry acreage is also increasing fast. The 1910 production was assessed at 225,500 pounds ($16,600), the canners turning out 16,000 cases, worth $50,000.

The county has some of the best olive lands to be found anywhere. It is one of the State's oldest fruits, having been introduced by the Franciscans in 1769. It thrives in a greater diversity of soils and locations than most other trees, but needs an invariable climate, a temperature of twenty-six degrees being fatal to the fruit and fourteen degrees to the tree. This fruit needs a mean temperature of fifty-seven degrees; Sacramento's is sixty. The importance of the oil output is on the rise, 5,000 gallons being manufactured in that year. The green olive is a relish, the ripe a staple, and the market for the latter has been greatly enlarged by improvements in the pickling process. The apple is one of the less important fruits of the county, the production being confined to the bottom lands along the rivers. The varieties are mostly early and the fruit is noted for size, color, flavor, and shipping and keeping qualities. The product is carefully graded and shipped. The canneries take a good proportion of the crop.

Figs do remarkably well. The fresh fig production in 1910 amounted to 150,000 pounds, and the dried 85,000.

California produces most of America's walnuts and has practically a monopoly on almonds because of the climate.

The almond producing area is restricted, and this tree is the best fruit to grow without irrigation. A deep, warm soil is needed, and several varieties should be planted to insure pollenizing. Though blooming early and susceptible to frost, the almond is a great success in Sacramento County. Good trees produce thirty to sixty pounds, and the harvest lasts from the middle of August to November. The almond is the chief of the nuts. The value of the almond crop (1,000,000 pounds dried) was about $100,000.

Among the first shipments of oranges to reach American markets are those raised in the Sacramento Valley. In this county they ripen from three to six weeks before those of Florida and southern California. Carload shipments begin about October 1st. The product is of the first quality. In twenty years it has never been damaged by frost, and the absence of frost keeps out many insect pests. Of the fruit is has been said "in quality, both flavor and sugar contents, there is nothing more to be desired." The principal variety is the Washington Navel, though the Valencia is largely grown. Mediterranean Sweets are probably third in popularity. The orange requires first-class soil, careful attention, and irrigation, but it pays for the trouble. For one thing, it is longer lived than any other fruit tree except the olive. It is also the most prolific bearer, the fruit frequently outweighing the tree's wood, foliage and roots. It has great vitality when grown, withstanding much neglect, though more tender than many other fruits when young.

The pomelo or grapefruit, with which profits are much the same as with oranges, has come into such favor that the demand is greater than the supply.

The lemon has long been established in the county, the value of the production in 1910 being close to $100,000. The lime, though a bush, is sometimes budded on the orange. It is more susceptible to frost than the lemon. The citron tree is easy of culture and the preparation of the rind is simple.

Sacramento County grapes and wines have an established reputation. Viticulture is one of the most important of the industries, table, wine and raisin grapes being raised in all parts of the county. As with orchards, many growers use the space between the rows for secondary crops, frequently continuing this after the grapes begin to bear, about the third year. Irrigation can be counted on to double the production of grapes. The figures for 1910 show the fresh shipments of grapes to be 28,000,000 pounds, while 23,000 cases of grapes were canned and 500,000 pounds of raisins were dried.

The port and sherry produced here are especially well known. The oldest winery in the State is at Sacramento, while other large plants are at Elk Grove and Franklin. In 1910 the production was: dry wines, 400,000 gallons; sweet wines, 200,000; brandy, 10,000; grape juice, 5,000. The total value was nearly $500,000.

The Thompson seedless and the seedless Sultana are the chief raisin grapes. They are also shipped fresh. The vine bears heavily. The largest Tokay vineyard in the world is near Sacramento. With this fancy grape the profits are less steady but average high. Florin is probably the best known Tokay center in the United States, the product of this region being famous for quality and color and high sugar contents.

Berries of all kinds constitute one of the most profitable crops in the county, which, with several thousand acres, is one of the chief berry-producing regions of California. Strawberries are marketed eleven months in the year. Strawberries are by far the most important. Blackberries are grown mostly on small holdings. Currants and gooseberries are also important. There were canned 11,000 cases of strawberries, having a value of $40,000. The berry crop of the county for 1910 returned to the growers $500,000. Berries are an advantageous crop in that they require little outlay and give quick returns. Irrigation gives the best results.

Melons and pumpkins are frequently grown between young trees or vines, but are profitable crops by themselves.

This county is a part of a region that has ranked with the first wheat-producing district in the world, but in the last few years alfalfa and fruit have ousted grain from the lead. Some grain and hay growers irrigate. Dry farming gives excellent returns, however, the summer fallow being the principal method of increasing production.

Alfalfa is the best cattle fodder, grown on ordinary ground, and gives five to seven cuttings when irrigated; on high ground without irrigation, for seed, it gives one or two crops of hay besides the seed, which is in great demand. With river and bottom land in plenty, an ideal dairying country is found. Alfalfa is cheap, and the best results are obtained by cutting it before it blooms, tests showing the milk production then to be 25 per cent above that on alfalfa cut in bloom. One acre to one and a half will keep a cow fat twelve months in the year, and the expenses here are half to sixty per cent of those in the Eastern States. There were 14,025 graded dairy cows in the county in 1910. Stock raising is profitable. On the plains and in the foothills there is much range land to be had at a low figure. Sheep run on alfalfa are exceptionally profitable, needing no herder and using forage that would otherwise be waste. The old method of running sheep on the range is also followed, many sheepmen in the county having large flocks which are herded.

Poultry raising is also quite profitable. The climate makes it possible to keep the birds in the open the year through. Green feeds such as alfalfa, Egyptian corn, sunflowers, etc., are easily raised and are favorite foods.

Besides ordinary honey-yielding fields, this county has support for the bee man in alfalfa, orange groves and the eucalyptus. The work in Sacramento County is comparatively light, for five months of the year it being necessary to visit the hives but once a month.

In 1910 the county produced 28.9 per cent of the total hop production of California, the county yield being 3,833,060 pounds. A heavy production the first year, comparative freedom from disease and fine quality as well as good yield are the characteristics of the industry. The hop section is world famed.

There is good profit in small yards as well as big, and the land best adapted is the first bottom along the rivers.

This county is one of the chief vegetable producing regions of the State, the product being sold in the fresh markets, canned and some dried. The biggest asparagus beds are in this county. Bean growing is one of the most important lines of agricultural activity. All varieties are grown. Along the sloughs and on the overflow lands, which are dry long enough to give the required growing period, a large acreage is utilized. An immense crop was harvested in 1910. For two months this county has practically a monoply of the early potato market. The yield per acre ranges from 100 to 200 sacks of 120 pounds each. About one fourth of the onion crop of the State comes from this county. Tomatoes are also extensively cultivated. Celery is a comparatively new crop, but has been demonstrated a success. It is grown principally on tule and reclaimed lands of the island region.

Fish and game in this county are not only on a sporting basis, but commercial as well. There are ninety-seven licensed fishing boats plying on the Sacramento, many of them motor-boats. In 1910 the market catch was reported to be, salmon 835,200 pounds, worth $88,500, while the annual catch of other fishes is over 1,000,000, with a value almost as great as the salmon catch. Chief of these is the shad, with about 135,000 pounds; the others, including catfish, 750,000 pounds; striped bass, 45,000 pounds; black bass, 10,000 pounds; perch, 7,500 pounds, and pike, 4,000. Catfish are shipped to Mississippi River and Missouri River points, the home of this kind. The California Fish Commission introduced the catfish, the shad, and black and striped bass, all of which grow to a great size. The most important fish is the quinnat, or king salmon, but the calico bass, the blue gilled perch, the yellow perch and the sunfish have been introduced by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

The county has a large acreage of duck grounds and is in the direct pass of wildfowl from their breeding grounds in the north. The principal ducks listed are: mallard, sprig, redhead, gray and widgeon. Other birds found in great numbers are teal, the spoonbill, the blackjack and the bluebill, geese, the honker of Canada, the gray, both large and small, the brant, the curlew, plovers, jacksnipe and Wilson's snipe, quail, pheasants and Hungarian partridges.

Not only the manufacturer and the city dweller are affected by the power situation, but the farmer as well. Electricity is fast coming into favor in irrigation, being easier to handle than gasoline or distillate in operating pumps. Within the county are three power plants and sixty-three miles of main lines. The companies serving are the Sacramento Electric, Gas and Electric Railway Company and the Great Western. The former controls the power supply generated at Folsom, where in 1888 a great granite dam was thrown across the American River. Five generators send the power over the 22.4 miles to Sacramento. This company also receives power from the Bay Counties Company.

The manufactured output in 1910 was reported to be: brick, 20,000,000; brooms, 8,000 dozen; cigars, 5,500,000; crackers, 18,000 pounds; flour, 400,000 barrels; malt, 3,200 tons; hides, 725,000 pounds; lard, 500,000 pounds; packed meat, 20,000 pounds; tallow, 45,500 barrels; olive oil, 5,000 gallons; pickles, 3,000,000 gallons. Rich as are Sacramento's farms, they are not the county's sole source of wealth. This is the fifth gold-producing county of the State, the output of this metal in 1909 being $1,669,814, according to the figures of the California State Mining

Bureau. From 1900 to January 1, 1910, the total mineral production of the county was $8,973,412. The county has 80,000 acres assessed as timber land. All the rivers are heavily wooded.

Sacramento City is the county seat and the capital of the State. Located at the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers, in the center of the great Sacramento Valley, a domain of 12,008,841 acres, a valley 200 miles long and 50 miles wide, a region spreading out on every side, vast and fruitful, versatile in production and fertile beyond comparison, its geographical position, wonderful surrounding territory and splendid rivers guarantee its commercial supremacy and greatness. It is the natural distributing center of central and northern California; is a great railroad center, having two transcontinental lines and electric railroads tapping the surrounding country in every direction, and is also the center of the greatest deciduous fruit district in the world. One of its best assets and the greatest controlling factor in its development are its rivers, which assure reasonable freight rates and are an effectual check upon any tendency to advance the same. It is one of the most desirable cities for the manufacturer because of its free sites, cheap power and unexcelled rail and water transportation facilities. The total value of manufactures in 1910 was $6,500,000. In the first six months of 1911 three big factories were added to the city's assets — a wire mattress plant, an iron works and a ramie factory. Statistics show the city to be the second healthiest in the United States. The city boasts of the finest art gallery west of the Mississippi River. The general shops of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroad companies are located here. The Capitol Park, containing forty acres, is one of the most beautiful in the world, and the city has attractive boulevards and parks. The traveler from across the mountains gets his first vivid impression of California in the streets of the capital. Here are new and strange growths in the door yards, a half tropical air and a profusion of bloom. In the yards and gardens the broad leaf

A Good Day's Fishing on the Sacramento.

of the palm and banana and the luxuriant growth of the magnolia arrest attention. Camellias bloom in February and March, and pansies, daisies and violets grow unprotected. The population of the city is now about 65,000.

Fair Oaks, in the lowest foothills, near the American River, with a population of 500, has a fruit-packing house and oil mill, and a bank. Close by is Orangevale, where also is a packing-house.

Folsom, on the American River, is the center of a rich country. Between Sacramento and Folsom there are several promising towns, including, besides Fair Oaks and Orangevale, Perkins, Mills, Natoma, Brighton, and Mayhews.

Galt, twenty-seven miles southwest of Sacramento, on the Southern Pacific main lines, is the terminus of a line running into the Sierra, tapping a mining territory. It is the center of a great grape-producing region and poultry raising is important. The town has a bank, stores, hotels, four churches, and three wineries.

Elk Grove is thirteen miles southeast of Sacramento. Like Florin, near by, it is in the central part of the county on the Southern Pacific. Cerro, Franklin, and Sims are on the Western Pacific; all have rich surroundings.

South of Sacramento, along the Sacramento River, are several towns surrounded by fruit districts, including Freeport, Courtland, Vorden, Walnut Grove, Ryde, Isleton, and Emmaton.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 10,948 apples, product 18,235 bushels; 10,480 apricots, product 9,951 bushels; 206,553 plums and prunes, product 269,547 bushels; 99,635 peaches and nectarines, 129,981 bushels; 161,094 pears, product 308,352 bushels; 7,627,510 grapevines of bearing age, product 399,386,705 pounds; 46,256 oranges, product 61,517 boxes; 2,500 lemons, product 1,636 boxes; 34,077 olives, product 969,962 pounds; 1,145 figs, product 54,450 pounds; 66,372 almonds, product 335,257 pounds; 755 English walnuts, product 21,682 pounds; 17,173 cherries, product 33,729 bushels.

It also gives the land in farms in the county as aggregating 473,044 acres. The value of all farm property was $36,694,682; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,277,479; there were 31,188 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $838,431; 9,969 horses and colts, value $1,022,335; 743 mules and colts, valued at $87,020; 19 asses and burros, value $6,245; 10,455 swine, valued at $73,278; 46,957 sheep, value $160,221; 89 goats, value $280; 116,556 poultry of all kinds, value $84,188, and 1,835 colonies of bees, valued at $5,481.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 7,832; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 4,337; milk produced, 2,096,379 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $384,557; poultry raised, number 144,704; eggs produced, 666,906 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, 249,821; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 5,762; of other cattle, 7,893; of swine, 5,673; of sheep and goats, 37,170; receipts from sale of animals, $462,442.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 795 acres, 34,089 bushels; oats, 4,174 acres, 66,949 bushels; wheat, 10,704 acres, 103,728 bushels; barley, 4,599 acres, 75,575 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 2 acres, 43 bushels; dry edible beans, 7,801 acres, 166,852 bushels; potatoes, 1,406 acres, 160,519 bushels; alfalfa, 9,602 acres, 32,021 tons; grains cut green for hay, 40,130 acres, 31,040 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 53,683; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 69,970; acreage included in irrigation projects, 74,588; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,452,471.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $1,396,874; silver, $4,606. Total mineral product, 1910, $1,660,970.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 1,405,054 pounds; cheese, 349,000 pounds.

SAN BENITO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 12, 1874.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,392 square miles.	Population	6,412	6,633	8,041
County seat, Hollister (town).	Population	1,234	1,315	2,308
Population per square mile, 5.8.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	102	24	Rainfall	8.79	Snow	1.5
284 feet.	1911:	Temperature	94	22	Rainfall	14.68	Snow	0

San Benito County lies about midway of the State north and south, and a little west of the center tier of counties. It is shut off from the San Joaquin Valley on on the east by the Mount Diablo of Mount Hamilton Range, and separated from the immediate coast by the Gabilan Mountains. It thus has the climate of the sea and the inland region while escaping the winds and fogs of the ocean and the heat of the wide interior valley. The county is nearly 70 miles long by 20 miles wide, and its western border is within 25 miles of Monterey Bay, and its northern line about 82 miles south of San Francisco. The surface is diversified—mountainous, rolling hills and valleys. The hills are dotted with oak trees, but the county has no timber lands. It is a farmer's, stockman's and orchardist's land, particularly the latter; the winters are green with grass and the hills in summer brown with the dried grass, cured and nutritious hay.

The county is separated from the great interior valleys by the lofty Mount Diablo Range of mountains, which gives it effectual protection from the summer heat of that section, while on the west it is protected from the fogs and chill winds of the ocean by the Coast Range. The climate is a medium between that of the San Joaquin Valley and that of the coast. In the summer it rarely ever grows too warm for comfort at any time of the day, and the nights are always cool and refreshing. The monthly average for ten years is 57 degrees. January runs from 44 to 54; February, 45 to 55; March is never below 51; July and August do not quite reach 70 as an average, and September and October linger about 65 and 60 degrees. The winters are never cold. Light frosts may be expected on perhaps a dozen mornings every season, but no killing frosts, and rarely ever even the thinnest formation of ice. This for the valleys. The higher mountains are colder, and are usually whitened by snow at some time during the winter. The total rainfall for the year averages about fourteen inches, all of which comes between the months of October and April, though the greater part of it may be expected in December, January, and February, never any of the long wet spells which so often work havoc to the farmers' crops in the Eastern States.

The soil of the valleys ranges from light and loose to a medium heavy clay, being formed of particles worn away from the mountains during the bygone ages, mingled year by year with decayed vegetable matter, and washed down by the rains. Along the present watercourses, and wherever the streams ran in the past, it is a deep, rich, black silt. Everywhere it is practically bottomless, excepting a few small areas where a soft hardpan approaches within two or three feet of the surface. In the lower-lying northern end of the county, where water has stood at some time in the past, there is a small area that is impregnated with alkali, but elsewhere in the county alkali is wholly absent. The hills and mountains are but little less fertile than the valleys. The soil here, naturally, is of greatly varying depth; in some places it is bottomless, while in others bedrock crops out of the surface; it is largely of the same consistency as that of the valleys, but with the addition of more or less forest loam. The valleys contain no waste land and are level throughout. From the north the county is penetrated to a distance of twenty-five miles by the southern extremity of the rich Santa Clara Valley, which extends down all the way from the shores of San Francisco Bay. Branching from the southern end of this valley, following the course of the San Benito river westward, lies the beautiful San Juan Valley. And branching from the Santa Clara to the east the Santa Ana Valley extends into the hills in that direction a distance of about six miles. Altogether these valleys contain over 100 square miles of rich, arable land. In the southern end of the county there are several other fine valleys, which, owing to their distance from the railroads and the mountainous nature of the country, are devoted principally to stockraising.

While the county's favorable climate and fertile soil are suitable for the profitable growing of all the deciduous fruits, and most of the field crops that can be grown with profit anywhere else in the United States, the farmers and fruit growers naturally confine themselves to those things which yield the largest net profit. Alfalfa is one of the county's most profitable crops. It averages five cuttings to the year, with a total crop of from eight to ten tons per acre. It sells in the field unbaled at $10 per ton, or delivered loose at the mill in Hollister at $12 per ton. The greatest profits are to be derived from alfalfa by feeding it to dairy cows, perhaps pasturing it at least a part of the year. This crop must be irrigated, to be grown with the greatest margin of profit.

Grain hay is the county's biggest crop at present, for the reason that wheat and barley to be cut for hay can be grown successfully high up the sides of the hills where there is no irrigation, and where other crops would fail for want of water. The yield is an average of about two tons of hay to the acre.

Quicksilver mine at New Idria, San Benito County, which has produced millions.

Barley is grown to a larger extent than any of the other grains. It yields from twelve to eighty bushels to the acre, or an average of about sixty-five bushels. It is grown without irrigation. Wheat is a close competitor of barley, so far as profitableness goes, though a much smaller area is planted to it. It brings from twenty to sixty bushels to the acre, or an average of about thirty bushels, the county over. As with barley, wheat does not require irrigation. The oat is not planted as largely as either wheat or barley, and nearly all that is grown is cut for hay, as the dry summer weather causes the grain to shatter and lose if it is left to ripen.

Corn will grow and yield well. The yield of potatoes is from five to ten tons of excellent potatoes to the acre, depending upon the fertility and suitability of the location. Onions are even more profitable than potatoes. With sufficient cultivation they will yield about 500 bushels to the acre almost anywhere in the valleys. Neither potatoes nor onions require to be irrigated, though the yield of both is increased by it.

Tomatoes is another highly profitable crop, and one that can be grown between the rows of young fruit trees as well as anywhere else, thus making an orchard pay a profit from the day it is set out.

Sugar beets bring from twelve to twenty-eight tons to the acre. One of the largest beet sugar mills in the world is located at Spreckels, a few miles away in an adjoining county.

Seeds, especially garden and flower seed, are grown on a large scale in the northern half of the county, where both soil and climate are exactly suited to their production. The excellence of their quality is attested by the orders for them which come every year from England, France, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and other foreign countries.

The apricot is grown here with great success and highly satisfactory profit. The demand for apricots is steady and strong. The entire crop can be sold on the tree under contract before the fruit even begins to ripen. The prune is another of the county's standard fruit crops. The apple is the favorite fruit of certain sections of the county, notably in the higher hills and mountains, and also in the San Juan Valley. The pear also is profitable here, and there is no blight in the orchards. Peaches are more in favor than pears. Cherries, plums of all kinds, quinces, almonds, English walnuts, olives, nectarines, as well as oranges and lemons, while not so profitable as market crops, all can be grown successfully for home uses.

Grapes are grown with very satisfactory profit, taking into consideration that they are grown upon the hillsides, where land values are very low as compared with the valleys. While both soil and climate here are well adapted to the growing of all kinds of berries, only strawberries, blackberries, and loganberries are grown for the market.

The valley lands of the county are very rich and highly productive, the railroad facilities are convenient, and the distance to markets is short. The climate is one of the pleasantest and most healthful.

There are two sources of water supply—the streams, from which the water is brought to the land by gravity ditches, and artesian wells, from some of which it must be pumped. Water from wells is to be obtained throughout the valley region. In the extreme northern end of the county, and in the San Juan Valley, toward which the land all slopes, the level of the artesian basin approaches so near the surface that the water flows from the wells freely; but elsewhere it must be pumped. To supply the farmers with electricity for this and other purposes the valley region is being rapidly covered with transmission wires.

Dairying is rapidly becoming one of the county's chief industries, with the increase of the irrigated area. The creameries and cheese factories send out teams to gather up the milk, free of charge.

For the man whose capital is limited, or whose health demands that he have some light outdoor occupation, there is nothing in California more profitable and agreeable than raising chickens, provided it be conducted as a business in a business way. One of the county's most striking features are its numerous poultry farms, especially in the county immediately surrounding Hollister, where they cluster thickly. Let the newcomer add a few hundred hens to his dairy cows, and he quickly will find himself in possession of a good monthly income.

Beekeeping is highly profitable as a side line wherever alfalfa is grown.

Both in the valleys and mountains, San Benito County was originally a stock county exclusively. But the farmer and fruit grower now have pushed this industry back from the valleys of the northern end of the county into the surrounding hills and mountains, and the valleys of the southern end, where grazing lands are still cheap. Nevertheless, it remains one of the county's most important industries.

The valley region in the northern end of San Benito County has excellent railroad facilities. What is known as the Tres Pinos branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad penetrates the heart of this region to the southern end of the Santa Clara Valley, and there is promise that it will soon be extended on into the southern end and across the Mount Diablo Range to Fresno, in the San Joaquin Valley, there to connect with another main line. The main line of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles and New Orleans passes along the western edge of the county, touching the San Juan Valley. And from that line the short San Juan Railroad runs up the San Juan Valley to the town of San Juan. These lines open to San Benito County the markets of the world. To the north, less than a hundred miles away, lie the cities of San José, San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, which contain in the aggregate nearly a million inhabitants, and which compose the market to which go the county's dairy products, poultry, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, hay, vegetables, etc.; while the more distant cities of the Eastern States and Europe compose a market in which equitable freight rates permit the fruits and other products to compete on a footing of equality with those of California's other counties.

The minerals found in San Benito County are quicksilver, petroleum, lime, cement, gypsum, coal, and potter's clay. The great New Idria quicksilver mine, in the southeastern part of the county, is one of the most noted mines in the world, and has produced millions of dollars. The cinnabar belt, which extends along the entire eastern edge of the county, has never been thoroughly prospected.

Petroleum is found in the southeastern part of the county, not a great distance from the famous Coalinga oil fields. None of the wells are producing oil in marketable quantities as yet. The oil that is found is of the highest quality.

Large deposits of first-class limestone exist in various parts of the county, though none is being quarried at present, owing to lack of convenient railroads. For the same reason the deposits of gypsum, clay, or cement are not worked.

Hollister, the county seat, is the largest town of San Benito County. It is situated in the heart of the San Benito Valley, on the line of the Tres Pinos branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, ninety-four miles from San Francisco. The population (census of 1910) was 2,308, but there are at least another thousand people living practically within the town, though just outside the limits. It has an excellent sewer system, gas and electric lights, and a splendid water system. The streets are broad and well macadamized, and all are shaded by splendid trees. It is a town of many pretty, artistic homes, green lawns, bright flowers, and waving palms. It is a town of schools, also; the grammar school is housed in a fine building that cost $30,000, and the high school in one that cost $60,000; and besides these, there is a business college and the Catholic school of the Sacred Heart. The churches are six in number. There are good department stores, four hotels, two banks, one daily newspaper and three weeklies, three theaters, one creamery, a $60,000 hospital and a $10,000 Carnegie library.

San Juan Bautista, or San Juan as it is more familiarly known, is situated in the rich San Juan Valley, eight miles west of Hollister, and is the terminus of the San Juan Railroad. The population is about 500.

Tres Pinos is situated in the San Benito Valley, six miles south of Hollister, at the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad's branch of that name. It is in the hay and grain district, of which it ships vast quantities every year.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 26,593 apples, product 31,385 bushels; 61,694 apricots, product, 106,806 bushels; 91,066 plums and prunes, product 223,443 bushels; 12,301 peaches and nectarines, product 25,132 bushels; 12,409 pears, product 22,903 bushels; 177,976 grape vines of bearing age, product 1,620,030 pounds; 42 oranges, product 10 boxes; 128 figs, product 4,615 pounds; 6,958 almonds, product 73,722 pounds; 1,369 English walnuts, product, 29,800 pounds; 3,421 cherries, product 1,761 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 890,880 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 544,301 acres. The value of all farm property was $14,963,867; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $1,963,798; there were 39,703 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $939,660; 8,475 horses and colts, value $843,985; 96 mules and colts, valued at $11,145; 29 asses and burros, value $945; 8,132 swine, valued at $57,253; 15,146 sheep, value $55,239; 489 goats, value $1,159; 95,289 poultry of all kinds, value $50,414; and 1,177 colonies of bees, valued at $3,998.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 401 acres, 5,389 bushels; oats, 776 acres, 13,826 bushels; wheat, 4,451 acres, 57,535 bushels; barley, 10,955 acres, 307,215 bushels; dry edible beans, 59 acres, 677 bushels; potatoes, 205 acres, 25,438 bushels; alfalfa, 1,940 acres, 7,700 tons; grains cut green for hay, 57,319 acres, 70,439 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,741,155.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was, 3,875;

number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 3,553; milk produced, 1,669,029 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $131,635; poultry raised, number 79,550; eggs produced, 696,264 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $225,891; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 2,122; of other cattle, 10,884; of swine, 11,236; of sheep and goats, 6,824; receipts from sale of animals, $570,893.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Quicksilver, $488,700. Total mineral product, 1910, $584,343.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 7,186; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 13,790; acreage included in irrigation projects, 20,067; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $177,924.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: Butter, 350,595 pounds; cheese, 342,770 pounds; evaporated milk, 4,914,404 pounds.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 26, 1853.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 20,157 square miles.	Population	25,497	27,929	56,706
County seat, San Bernardino, city.	Population	4,012	6,150	12,779

Population per square mile, 2.8.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	111	23	Rainfall	6.28	Snow	0
1,054 feet.	1911:	Temperature	109	19	Rainfall	18.01	Snow	0

Long unknown to the American, this land of peaceful skies and serene airs has lately been "discovered," and where once wild stretches of desert in which nothing grew, and extensive ranges where sheep fed not too luxuriously, are now vast orchards of oranges and lemons, and cities beautiful with a growth of trees which, on the Atlantic coast, would take a hundred years to produce. A land of rainless summers, where from June to November everything seems parched and dry, and which offered nothing to the home seeker save climate and scenery, the beauty of this sunny land to-day is only equaled by its bounty.

The county is like much of southern California, in that only a fraction of it is tillable. This county contains 20,157 square miles, or the total area of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, and New Jersey. Its general surface is made up of uplands, fertile valleys, and barren deserts. Its area contains an elevated plain, the lowest elevation of which is 900 feet. This plain is traversed by a range of mountains with a northwest and southeast trend, rising to 6,000 feet and starting up sharply from the level of the plain, so that foothills are hardly a feature. The highest peaks are respectively 11,800 and 12,600 feet, the latter rising from the desert, and from below the sea level is one unbroken sweep. In this it is unique among the mountains of the world. This is Mount San Gorgonio, and as it is perpetually snow-capped, furnishes much water for irrigation. The general range carries much snow at times, and the abundant orange groves at the base, seen with their perpetual green, or the gold of their fruit, or the splendor of their blossoms against the background of snow, make the land seem one of enchantment.

There is much timber on the range, save on the south sides which yield only chaparral. These forests, or forest covers, hold back the water of rainfalls or melting snows, and give to the valley an artesian belt of vast value. These mountains lie in the north and east and act as a shield from the heated air of the famous Mojave desert and also the Colorado desert. These deserts are really one, being divided only by a low range of wavy hills, bare and dry. The northern part of this vast desert—itself larger than the State of Massachusetts—is the Mojave; the southern part, nearly as large, is the Colorado. To these deserts, arid and forbidding, San Bernardino owes the charm of her warm, dry climate, and her chief industrial feature, the orange.

The principal valley of this county is the San Bernardino Valley in the southwestern portion. It lies in the form of a great horseshoe, open only to the west, with the ocean winds drawing through it daily, with an area of 1,200 square miles almost

Orange Groves of San Bernardino County

entirely covered with vineyards, grainfields, orchards, and meadows. This valley, once an inland lake, has been gradually filled by erosion from the hills, and borings of 150 to 200 feet pierce beds of vegetable mold, showing how rich this valley is. The soil varies greatly. In the eastern part it is a sharp gravel or sand, mixed with alluvial deposits. Near the center of the valley it is a heavy, dark loam, with occasional belts of adobe. Farther west it is of a lighter character, with considerable soda and potash, and much sandy and gravelly loam. Along the bottom of the Santa Ana River the soil is of a heavy clay, sometimes a black adobe, and generally suited for grazing or the production of hay, rather than of fruit. With proper care it is readily worked, but is not warm. As a whole, the valley soil may be called granitic, stratified by layers of clay. It has in it a good deal of iron, and is rich in potash and other necessary constituents of plant life. The valley sags a little toward the center, but appears level to the eye, and the irrigator finds it admirably planned for the distribution of water.

The San Bernardino Valley is one of the best watered valleys in the world. The perennial streams are the Santa Ana River, Cucamonga Creek, Deer Creek, San Antonio Creek, Lytle Creek, Mill Creek, City Creek, and Plunge Creek, with the Mojave River on the north side bringing often much water from sharp thunderstorms during the months of July and August. These are almost wholly unknown south of the mountains. A large source of supply for irrigation and for domestic use is found in the artesian belt or district which underlies much of the valley. The lowlands give rise to springs, and were once marked by what the Spanish-Mexicans called "cienegas" —swampy or boggy places—a term applied to a cluster of springs and to the swampy or oozy land about them. Formerly there were thousands of acres of marshy land, which is now drained and cultivated. Artesian water channels pass underground to the main drainage. Wells vary in depth and in flow, many requiring the use of pumps; but showing no signs of failing at any season. Several hundred are in the valley, varying in depth from 410 feet to 1,066—the latter belonging to the city of San Bernardino, and flowing over 3,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Much of the water which makes productive the great plain upon which the city of Riverside stands comes from artesian wells in this valley.

Irrigation began in this county, and it has justly been called the "Mother of Irrigation," because here was dug the first irrigation ditch in the State, and here were raised the first crops by irrigation. It is over a hundred years since the mission fathers of San Gabriel established an outlying post, or sub-mission, just west of Redlands, and employed Indian labor to dig what is known as the zanja. This ancient ditch is still in use, and within the same banks that were first thrown up by Indian labor almost a century ago.

Besides the smaller irrigating systems which supply the valley, as Mill Creek, Lytle Creek, and the north and south forks of the Santa Ana, the waters of San Antonio Creek, which provide for the Ontario section, and the artesian wells of the Chino Valley, there are two great irrigating systems which deserve notice. These are the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company and the Bear Valley Irrigating Company. The first furnishes water from the Sierra and will supply many thousands of acres in the valley. It is of exceptional purity, and is used also for domestic purposes. The second great system provides for Redlands and the region round about. The Bear Valley system is one of the largest and most notable of the present day, the water coming from the sources of the Santa Ana River at an elevation of 6,200 feet. Here a large, flat mountain basin appears to have held a lake, which has been remade by means of a great dam. The region is one of abundant rainfall, and this, with the melting snows, keeps full a reservoir twelve miles long and capable of holding 10,000,000,000 gallons of water. The height of the dam has been increased, doubling the capacity.

This great engineering enterprise has made the charming city of Redlands, as the costly irrigation works of the whole region have made an arid desert along the base of the San Bernardino Mountains blossom in beauty, giving birth to a score of the most attractive and prosperous communities to be found in any country in the world. Owing to this wonderful water supply and the hot, dry winds from the deserts, San Bernardino has built up a land of farms. One hardly knows where the towns and farms end and the country begins, and rural and urban life run together as nowhere in the East. The principal product of the region is the orange, of exceptional quality and which has made southern California prosperous.

One hundred million dollars are invested in this crop in California, and the returns to San Bernardino County are $7,500,000 yearly, not including a large amount from lemons. The area upon which oranges can be grown is limited, the use of the fruit constantly increasing, and that is why San Bernardino has given the greatest of its effort to the production of the orange. But while the culture of the orange is its chief industry, much of the western portion of the county is given over to extensive vineyards and much wine is manufactured. A great deal of attention is being given to the raisin grape.

Beet sugar is made on the Chino ranch, one of the oldest Spanish grants. It is in the western part of the county, and was the scene of a sharp engagement in the Mexico-California war, in which the Americans were worsted. But an American acquired the great ranch eventually. A large acreage is here devoted to the raising of beets, and thousands of cattle are fattened upon the beet pulp which is siloed for that purpose. Vast quantities of hay are also produced, and deciduous fruits are successfully grown on the lighter soils.

Beyond Redlands, in a fold in the hills, lies Yucaipe Valley, comprising 14,000 acres, at an elevation of from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. It is a fertile region, made ideal, climatically, by its topography, and is devoted to grain and hay and to deciduous fruit. It is noted for its superior apples. It is a region of moist lands, some of which produces large crops of alfalfa without irrigation. The upper levels produce large crops of oats, and the conditions for dry farming are almost ideal. Much soil here is adapted to grains and forage plants, grapes and deciduous fruits, the olive and the fig.

There are numerous small valleys opening into the foothills, and these are used largely for dairying. There are no waste lands, or lands untillable, in all the valley of Yucaipe (pronounced U-ki-pah). In the main San Bernardino Valley the moist lands are for general farming, and much hay is produced. Wheat, oats, and barley are grown in many places in the county.

In the great Mojave desert almost every known mineral has been found, and some of the richest silver mines in the State have been discovered, but with the orange industry claiming the chief attention and involving so many millions, little attention has been heretofore given to the working of mines. The building of railroads across the desert has removed many obstacles, and much work is being done in developing mines. The county now produces gold, silver, copper, lead, brick, lime, limestone, marble, cement, rubble, paving blocks, sandstone, granite, and macadam, and is especially rich in building materials, such as marble of various colors, building stone, and limestone. While the desert has been mostly looked to for mineral wealth, gradually large portions are coming under irrigation.

San Bernardino is the county seat and has a population of 15,000. It is 60 miles east of Los Angeles and about 45 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is set in the midst of meadows and orchards, and is surrounded by a circle of prosperous towns embowered in orange groves. It is also a commercial center, depending on staple productions for business, but touching somewhat varied resources. The moist lands about the city make the dairy and the general farm; the orange groves furnish a steady support; there are deciduous fruits also, a considerable lumber industry, and the mining districts are generally tributary. It is a considerable railroad center in Southern California, three transcontinental lines of railroads running through the city—the Southern Pacific, Santa Fé, and Salt Lake. It is a prosperous city and has a healthy civic spirit, looks after public utilities, provides pure water, an efficient fire department, has good public buildings of gray stone and marble, a good park system laid out, a fine library, banks, hotels, opera houses, and several literary and improvement clubs. The public school system of this little western city is well developed, and the pride in it and interest in education in general are as marked as in other communities. The religious life of the city is represented by fourteen denominations, and "church privileges" will be found here as readily as in "the States." Fraternal organizations and clubs abound, the Woman's Club, the Elks, Masons, and Odd Fellows each having a fine building of its own. Post office receipts, school census, building permits, banking resources and assessment rolls all show a steady and satisfactory rate of growth, the secret of which is found in the setting of the city and its relation to income-producing industries and to traffic.

Near San Bernardino is the Arrowhead Hot Springs Resort, 2,000 feet elevation and reached by electric line. The springs have a temperature of 196 degrees. The name of this resort comes from a most striking landmark, which can be seen at a great distance, the natural blaze of an Indian arrowhead, several acres in size, on the mountain side. These springs are very popular.

Redlands is an orange town, springing directly from the conversion of a dry, red hillside into orange groves. It is the second most populous place in the county, and the history of the town dates back but twenty years. Its location is near the head of the San Bernardino Valley, 66 miles east of Los Angeles, and its population is about 12,000. Redlands is a striking example of what water will do in this climate, transforming a lonely sheep pasture in a score of years into productive acreage, and building in the midst of orange groves a city of homes and schools, whose assessment roll in 1900 was $3,656,097, and in 1908 was $7,772,867, with an actual valuation of over $23,000,000. Citrus fruit culture is the leading industry, embracing the orange, lemon and pomelo, or grapefruit. Here soil and climate unite to make a perfect orange, and here elevation and dry air provide practical immunity from frost and scale. There are good grammar schools and schools for manual training, a high school strongly organized, and ground is owned for new public buildings as they are needed. Here is also situated the University of Redlands, a Baptist institution for higher education.

The Highland district is preëminently an orange-growing section. It is immune from damaging frosts, and the well-drained soil gives the fruit an excellence not surpassed. Water comes from four mountain streams, while Bear Valley can be drawn upon during the hottest season.

Colton is a railroad center, three miles out of San Bernardino, where the Southern Pacific is crossed by the new and the newest transcontinental lines, the Santa Fé and the Salt Lake roads. It is a busy center, and growing by the conjunction of these various lines and the surrounding advantages. Here are alfalfa, deciduous fruit, and general farming lands, as well as oranges. Here is located one of the largest cement plants in the United States, employing about 600 men the year round.

Rialto is a business and social center for a citrus colony, with some 11,500 acres within its boundaries and near vicinity, is four miles west of and 200 feet higher than San Bernardino, and five miles from Colton. There are 40,000 acres of dry lands in the district which yield good returns in grain. The chief industries are the growing and packing of citrus fruit.

Bloomington is a thriving town two and a half miles from Rialto. Its industries are mainly oranges, olives, alfalfa, and lemon culture. There is a cement plant three miles south of the town.

Ontario is a typical Southern California town of 6,000, at an elevation of 1,000 feet. The transcontinental lines run through from west to east. The educational advantages of Ontario are exceptionally good. There are some fine farm, dairy, and poultry lands adjoining Ontario, and much deciduous fruit is grown in the sandy loam. Ontario possesses one of the finest of electrical plants, which manufactures electric flatirons also, and many electrical devices, employing about 350 people, is nationally advertised, and has branch offices in all parts of the United States.

Upland is a thrifty town adjoining Ontario on the north, being on the line of the Santa Fé, two miles distant. It is in the center of the colony lands as first laid out, and has many packing-houses and flourishing orange groves. It claims also the largest orange packing-house in southern California, if not in the world. There are eight different fruit houses and associations in the city, most of them affiliated with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Cucamonga is "the place of many springs." One of the earliest settlements is here at the base of the Cucamonga Mountains, the first comer drawn here by a great spring of water, and later ones by the warm, frostless belt. This is the ideal home of the citrus grove and the vineyard, which furnish her principal products. The

Cucamonga territory produces the finest navel oranges. The relative proportion of oranges and lemons grown here is shown by the shipment of 360 cars of the first and 150 of the second.

Chino is an immense tract of land that was once one of the old Spanish grants, but is now being made into farms and homes. A great sugar factory is here and a large acreage of beets, but alfalfa is attracting much attention since it was discovered that this was at one time a lake bed and irrigation became so easy. Since alfalfa became so successful, dairies have sprung up, and these, with hay and truck farms, are the chief industries. The school district has a population of 2,000.

Declez is east of Ontario and has mining and stone quarries.

Etiwanda is the center of a great table grape growing country, one of the largest in the State, has a fine water supply, also produces a large portion of the lemons of the county, and has good schools, churches, and many fine homes.

Rochester is the raisin district on the Santa Fé line, and has about it a good body of land.

Needles is an important mining town situated in the extreme eastern portion of the county, on the banks of the Colorado River, 250 miles from the county seat. The valley of the Colorado here is wide and fertile, but little has been done in cultivating the agricultural lands, as they want irrigation, and this can only be provided at considerable expense. The population of the town is about 4,000. The Santa Fé passes through and has local shops employing 500 men.

The desert towns are Ludlow, Daggett, Barstow, Otis, Hart, Oro Grande, Victorville, and Hesperia. The first is a shipping and mining town of some importance. All of these towns were, in the beginning, given over to mining interests, borax, cement, gold, silver, etc., but are beginning to awaken to the value of agricultural pursuits in connection with mineral. Artesian water is constantly being found, and the desert is beginning to bloom.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 55,150 apples, product 79,077 bushels; 111,125 apricots, product 171,763 bushels; 8,779 plums and prunes, product 6,473 bushels; 197,763 peaches and nectarines, 246,049 bushels; 2,302 pears, product 3,421 bushels; 5,987,127 grapevines of bearing age, product 38,608,263 pounds; 1,951,254 oranges, product 5,425,759 boxes; 157,731 lemons, product 630,108 boxes; 30,190 olives, product 486,478 pounds; 1,144 figs, product 33,790 pounds; 634 almonds, product 15,479 pounds; 2,228 English walnuts, product 43,777 pounds; 3,057 cherries, product 2,928 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 12,900,480 acres, and land in farms in the county as aggregating 208,396 acres. The value of all farm property was $68,499,103; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $1,501,046; there were 12,761 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $335,713; 6,878 horses and colts, valued at $899,831; 778 mules and colts, valued at $139,476; 88 asses and burros, valued at $1,789; 3,749 swine, valued at $29,173; 81 goats, valued at $506; 91,098 poultry of all kinds, valued at $65,160, and 8,073 colonies of bees, valued at $29,363.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 920 acres, 14,839 bushels; oats, 436 acres, 16,598 bushels; wheat, 100 acres, 200 bushels; barley, 3,260 acres, 85,480 bushels; Kaffir corn and maise, 1,216 acres, 15,391 bushels; potatoes, 444 acres, 43,364 bushels; alfalfa, 8,263 acres, 35,922 tons; grains cut green for hay, 33,764 acres, 39,414 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 70,278; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 86,107; acreage included in irrigation projects, 152,415; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $9,416,960.

The number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,517; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 2,436; milk produced, 1,371,926 gallons; poultry raised, number 105,606; eggs produced, 579,685 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $228,998; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 798; of other cattle, 2,039; of swine, 2,125; receipts from sale of animals, $170,023. Value of all crops, 1909, $6,818,233.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $55,093; silver, $10,164; copper, $689. Total mineral product, 1910, $447,836.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 4,221 square miles.	Population______	34,897	35,090	61,665
County seat, San Diego (city).	Population______	16,159	17,700	39,578
Population per square mile, 14.6.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature___	96	34	Rainfall___	5.75	Snow___	0
93 feet.	1911:	Temperature___	93	34	Rainfall___	11.77	Snow___	0

San Diego County has an area greater than that of the state of Rhode Island. The Pacific Ocean washes its shores for upwards of seventy-five miles. The land rises gently from the ocean for a distance of about fifty miles to a chain of peaks forming the backbone of the county, descending again quite rapidly to the Colorado River, and valley, the greater part of which is below sea level. The arable portion of the western slope is divided into a series of irregular terraces or plateaus.

The lower or coast terrace comprises Tia Juana, Otay, Sweetwater, Mission, Soledad, San Dieguito, Agua Hedionda, San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita, or Las Flores valleys, with the intervening mesas. This large acreage is practically frostless. Next comes the Jamul, Jamacha, Denesa, El Cajon, Poway, Bernardo, San Pasqual, Escondido, San Marcos and Vista valleys, varying in elevation from 400 to 1,500 feet. The third terrace comprises the foothill region, consisting of Dulzura, Lyons, Lawson, Alpine, Viejas, Barona, San Vincente, Santa Maria, Ballena, Bear, Moosa, Monserrate and Fallbrook, with numerous smaller intervening valleys, nooks and glens. Next comes the mountain region, which includes Potrero, Campo, Moreno, Pine Valley, Descanso, Green Valley, Cuyamaca, San Felipe, Santa Ysabel, Warner's, Mesa Grande, Oak Grove and Palomar.

The area of tillable land in these valleys and mesas is approximately 600,000 acres, a still larger area being suited to pasturage and grazing. The elevation of the mountain valleys varies from 2,500 to 4,500 feet. They are chiefly devoted to stock raising, but many of them are well adapted to the growing of small fruits and vegetables and to diversified farming.

The arable soil of the county may be classed under two heads, granitic and adobe, though there is often a mixture of both, resembling adobe. Intensive farming has been exemplified in San Diego County, but no part of this wonderfully productive section has yet been developed to its capacity. In estimating the agricultural possibilities of this section it must be considered that the soil and climate are favorable for the growth of all the products — valuable and high priced crops — which made the region around the Mediterranean unique and gave it an exclusive trade, until California intervened; also that here in the same localities and in adjoining tracts the raisin, the fig, corn and other cereals, and all the vegetation and fruitage common to the strictly temperate zone, thrive to perfection. While irrigation is required, it must be borne in mind that in no other section of southern California is there so large an area which does not require irrigation to mature abundant crops. Garden vegetables, such as peas, onions, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, lettuce, etc., grow all the year round, potatoes two crops, melon and green corn May to October, and ripe tomatoes April to January.

The mountain district from Palomar on the north to Laguna on the south is one of the best apple districts in the world. The apple and all kinds of deciduous fruits are grown here in abundance without irrigation. A crop failure is unknown, because of the steady warm winds which prevail during the blossoming season. The country is a gently rolling table-land surrounded on the north, east and south by high ranges of hills. The rainfall is reliable, and increases and greater extremes of temperature occur as the coast is left, the higher mountain peaks being often quite deeply covered with snow during a part of the winter. The intermountain region affords excellent pasturage for cattle. The climate is most equable, comfortable and healthful.

From the coast to the mountains, a distance of fifty miles, every type may be found. While winter visitors are bathing in the surf at the many ocean beaches, sleighing, ice skating, skeeing and other winter sports are enjoyed at Julian and other points in the Cuyamacas. Nowhere can there be found a greater diversity of natural resources — a soil and climate that will produce any food plant, tree, vine or shrub cultivated by civilized man; water power, lumber; producing mines of precious metals, gems of every known variety (except diamonds, emeralds and rubies), and some found in no other part of the world; deposits of iron, copper, fire clay, potter's clay, kaolin, gypsum, silica, sulphur, alum, soda, lepidolite (lithia stone), amblygonite, orbicular diorite (found nowhere else in the United States), granite, many varieties of marble, onyx and serpentine, limestone, cement rock, phosphate rock, salt, antimony, bismuth, manganese, sandstone, graphite, paint rock, mineral soap, mica and infusorial earths, all in commercial quantities.

The productive wealth of the county, exclusive of manufactures and imports, for the year 1910, approximated a little more than $9,705,000, or $160 for every man, woman and child living within the borders of the county. The back country of the county is destined to be wonderfully productive when the water available is utilized through vast irrigation projects contemplated. Especially attractive are many sections such as Alpine, which is a beautiful mountain valley and is situated thirty miles east of San Diego at an elevation of 1,850 feet. It is noted as a health resort, while the actual development of its agricultural possibilities has just begun. Fruits of many kinds grow here, including the olive.

Chula Vista, next to National City, is San Diego's principal suburb. It is eight miles down the bay. Back of the town is one of the richest and most highly developed sections of the county. The packing-houses ship about 1,200 carloads of citrus fruit annually, principally lemons and grapefruit. This and other districts in the immediate vicinity constitute one of the best lemon growing regions in the United States. This most delicate of all citrus fruits attains to the utmost perfection and is a never failing crop. About 3,000 acres are under cultivation, of which a little more than one third comprise lemon, orange and pomelo orchards.

Descanso, "a place of rest," is forty miles inland and at an elevation of 3,840 feet. It has a rich surrounding farming country capable of extensive development. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, berries and other deciduous fruits grow to perfection; also hay, grain and other agricultural products. Dairying and cattle and poultry raising also yield splendid returns. In the district are many small valleys splendidly adapted to fruit farming. The soil is rich silt, and water is always plentiful. The rainfall averages from eighteen to twenty-five inches. Snow falls in the mountains, but it does not stay long. The climate is cool, dry and bracing.

El Cajon Valley is the second in area in the county. The Fallbrook section is nearly frostless, making it a fine place for the raising of citrus fruits, especially lemons. An inexhaustible supply of water for irrigation purposes can be obtained here from wells. It is an ideal place for poultry raising. The average rainfall for the season is nineteen inches, and the temperature ranges from thirty degrees, the lowest ever known in the winter, to ninety degrees, the maximum in summer.

La Jolla, fourteen miles north of San Diego, is a place of rest and peace. Here one finds jutting headlands, fantastic shore line, broad sweep of ocean and mountain view, caves of grotesque form and marvelous coloring, and sea shells of infinite variety and beauty. Winding paths climb up to the cottages, rustic and flower grown, with windows toward the sea, where many known to fame have rested from the busy cares of the workaday world. Ellen Terry, in past years, spent much time at the Green Dragon as guest of her friend and its mistress — Madame Heinrich. Madame Modjeska's loved retreat was "The Ark," and Beatrice Harraden in "The Wigwam," whose casement windows look through a tracery of green boughs out upon the tawny rock-bound coast and the crested sea, found here her inspiration for "Ships That Pass in the Night."

Lakeside is the show place of the El Cajon Valley, situated in a fertile little valley surrounded by mountains and foothills, with its lakes, cañons and streams. The mineral springs are famed for health restoring and health giving qualities. It is a sportsman's paradise. The lake abounds with bass and perch. Duck, quail, dove and rabbits are plentiful in season, and mountain goat afford plenty of excitement to the strenuous hunter.

La Mesa is one of the rapidly growing suburbs of San Diego, eleven miles to the east. The products of the rich soil consist of citrus and deciduous fruits of all kinds, berries and garden truck. Poultry raising is also a profitable industry.

Lemon Grove is nine miles east of San Diego, at an elevation of 440 feet. Over 600 acres are in lemons and orange trees. Grapefruit, olives, and various small fruits are raised in abundance. The citrus fruit is taken care of by two large packing-houses.

Mesa Grande is located 53 miles northeasterly from San Diego, at an elevation ranging from 3,300 feet in the heart of the Cuyamaca Mountains. The district is gently rolling and is dotted here and there with live oaks and some pine groves. The surrounding hills are covered with forests and are indented with narrow, meandering valleys and deep rugged cañons through which mountain streams tumble and roar on their way to the sea. There are many waterfalls, picturesque gorges, and magnificent outlooks. The climate and elevation peculiarly fit it for growing the finest deciduous fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, peaches, quinces, prunes, plums, grapes, and berries of all kinds. The loganberry and blackberry yield enormously. Hundreds of acres are devoted to the production of hay and grain, but the chief industry is cattle raising. The precipitation averages about thirty inches per annum, but the range has been from twenty-six inches to forty-seven inches during the last six years, thus insuring ample moisture for maturing crops without irrigation. The gem mines of this locality are among the most famous in the world for the production of tourmaline, beryl and topaz.

National City is a beautiful place, with its 35 miles of evergreen, tree-shaded streets; its substantial business blocks, fine residences, numerous churches and schools. A fine free pleasure wharf and bathhouse, yachting, boating and fishing add much to the enjoyment of life in this beautiful seaside town.

Oceanside, the market and trading center for the San Luis Rey Valley, is noted for its large commercial flower gardens, its fine bathing beach, hot salt and fresh water baths, fine fishing and good hunting. Four miles to the east is the San Luis Rey Mission, the largest and best preserved of any of the old missions now being restored on its original lines.

Ramona is situated near the eastern edge of the Santa Maria Valley, 37 miles northeast of San Diego. It has an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea and is surrounded by broad grain fields and green pastures. Because of the elevation it enjoys a dryer atmosphere and a greater rainfall than the coast. Primarily an agricultural district, Santa Maria Valley's interests are varied. Immense quantities of grain and hay are produced annually. Dairying is profitable and is steadily increasing and poultry raising is remunerative where properly conducted.

Santa Ysabel, 50 miles northeast from San Diego, is noted for its rich productiveness and abundant water supply furnished by springs and small mountain rivulets. Although the principal industry is dairying, the soil, water supply and climatic conditions permit the culture of almost any crop. It is especially adapted for cherries. The soil is a decomposed granite. During the season of 1910 approximately 1,500 carloads of agricultural products were shipped from the valley, which included hay, grain, grapes, raisins, oranges, lemons, olives, and all kinds of green fruit such as peaches, pears, prunes, plums, berries of all kinds, cherries, apricots, etc. Small fruits of all kinds yield prolifically.

The Escondido Valley is the largest in the county. It is one of the most beautiful in the southland. Much of this area is in the frostless belt, is susceptible to greater water development, and with soil adapted to citrus fruit growing and alfalfa. The pomelo or grapefruit grows to perfection here. Plans are on foot for the conservation and distribution of water over half a dozen or more of the grants properly within the bounds of the Escondido country. These enterprises will add materially to the agricultural and horticultural resources of the region. The average yearly rainfall in Escondido for thirty-five years has been 15.45 inches, while the yearly average for ten years, ending with 1910, was nearly seventeen inches. Present water supply comes from conservation dam—capacity 1,250,000,000 gallons. The average maximum temperature for 1910 was seventy-six; average minimum, forty-nine; mean of maximum and minimum, sixty-one degrees. The supply of water is sufficient to irrigate every acre of arable land when properly conserved. The soil of the valley is adapted to nearly all agricultural and horticultural products, although hay and grain, citrus fruit, wine and table grapes, are more prominent. The product of the Muscatel vines is of the finest.

Julian, the natural home of the apple, is sixty miles east of San Diego, at an elevation of 4,300 feet. Here in winter you can enjoy all the delights of winter sports while gazing upon ripening oranges, flowers and all the alluring tropical beauty of the valleys below, reached in a few hours' drive. The temperature seldom goes below freezing in winter and never above eighty-five degrees in summer. The annual precipitation averages about twenty-eight inches. The principal industries are apple raising, stock raising, mining and lumbering.

About twenty miles northeast of San Diego and twelve miles by the nearest direct line from the ocean, sheltered and protected by low hills, lies Poway Valley, especially noted for its grapes and cattle. Dairying is also profitable, as the herds have the wide range of surrounding foothills which afford good grazing practically throughout the year.

Nature has solved the water problem for the valley. The main branch of the Penasquitas Creek flows through the south part of the district, while a smaller one from the northeast contributes to the supply materially. Between the two a never-failing supply is afforded either at or near the surface. Other districts of the county which offer splendid opportunities are Jamacha, Dehesa, Jamul, Campo, Potrero, and Encinitas.

The city of San Diego, with a commission form of Government, has a most equable climate, which accounts for the lowest death rate. It is built on slopes, affording perfect drainage. Miles of elegant boulevards afford wonderful views. It has a cheap and abundant supply of pure water conserved in artificial mountain lakes. The storage system approaching completion will be adequate for 250,000 people. There are 1,680 acres of public parks, 30 miles of paved streets, 197 manufacturing industries, 21 public schools costing $925,000, a $225,000 high school building, a $200,000 polytechnic school, a $200,000 state normal school, twenty-three hotels, two of which cost $2,000,000 each; seventeen theaters, one of which cost $1,000,000; a $2,500,000 sewer system and a $60,000 city library; the only natural harbor between San Francisco and the Panama Canal, and an efficient fire department. Its stores are modern in every respect, the third largest department store in Southern California being located there. There has been $1,250,000 expended on its boulevard system and $1,000,000 on its public parks.

With a total area of twenty-two square miles San Diego Bay is one of the finest landlocked harbors in the world. It is the third in importance on the Pacific coast, and ranks among the best ten natural harbors of the globe. The depth of the anchorage area varies from twenty to ninety-six feet at extreme low tide. From the entrance of the harbor for a distance of eight miles inland, there is a minimum depth of thirty-six feet at low tide. It is sixteen miles from the entrance of the harbor to the extreme end of the bay, the lower portion varying from twenty to twenty-five feet in depth at low tide. The tide has a rise and fall of about six feet at this point.

While San Diego has always enjoyed the unexcelled commercial advantages which its magnificent harbor affords, it has heretofore been handicapped because of the lack of transportation facilities via rail. One railroad, a branch of the Santa Fé system, connecting San Diego with the outside world was not sufficient. Now this is to be all changed. With the completion of the San Diego and Arizona Railway, now building, the "Harbor City" will have a direct eastern connection with the Southern Pacific at Yuma, Arizona, thus giving the city a new transcontinental line. The new route to tidewater which this opens up will shorten the distance between Kansas City, New Orleans, St. Louis, New York, and all points east and south nearly one hundred miles. More important than even the shortening of distance is that of lowering the grade. The new route will be practically a water grade from Yuma to San Diego. In the entire distance of 220 miles, the maximum grade is but 1.4 per cent, and that at but one point. The average is much less than 1 per cent, ranging from .4 to .9 of one per cent. The building of this railway means that San Diego will become the metropolis and trade center of the wondrous Imperial and Salt River valleys and all of that vast region beyond, which now of necessity goes elsewhere. The cotton of Texas will come to San Diego for shipment to the Orient, but beyond and above all else San Diego will be the open door to the great Imperial Valley, destined in a very few years to become the greatest cotton producing area in the United States.

Low freight rates, cheap fuel, moderate taxes, splendid transportation facilities, free factory sites at low rental, a rapidly increasing home market and trade extension with Central and South America and the Orient offer exceptional opportunities for manufacturing industries that can be made to pay big returns on the investment. While most manufacturing projects to be operated successfully must be on a comparatively small scale at the start, the city of San Diego has to-day a splendid opening for cotton mills on a large scale. American cotton goods command the market of the world, and the greatest future market for the surplus output is the Orient.

Right at San Diego's door, being tapped by a direct line of railway, is the greatest cotton belt in the United States. Imperial County, until recently a part of San Diego County, leads the world in the production of raw cotton per acre. More cotton is being raised to the acre and better cotton than is produced elsewhere. In 1910 the yield per acre for the entire 9,000 acres picked was 335 pounds. Missouri, which ranks second in yield per acre, averaged only 285 pounds and the average yield for the whole country was 190.7 pounds.

If more than 3,000,000 pounds of cotton were raised on 9,000 acres in 1910, the great Imperial Valley is capable of producing 30,000 tons per annum when the land now available is planted to this staple article of commerce. The future possibilities of this region when the total area of 500,000 acres are brought under cultivation are astounding. It will mean that 1,000,000 tons of raw cotton would be the total yearly production; and further that practically every pound of this enormous output will pass through San Diego because of cheap transportation. No combination of transportation interests can handle freight shipments from the Imperial Valley to the markets of the world so cheaply as the San Diego and Arizona Railway, with its water grade to ocean harbor and the sailing vessels on the high seas.

The fishing industry is rapidly assuming importance. No greater variety can be found anywhere. Barracuda, for delicacy of flavor, equal mountain trout and are sought by epicures the world over. The fishing banks are near by, and no one is deprived of the joy of catching his own fish with hook and line. The great lobster fisheries along the shores of Lower California bring this luxury within the reach of all.

The largest item of income is that of fresh food fish, of which the San Diego fishermen furnished for the market in 1910, 3,274,414 pounds as against 2,976,740 pounds in 1909. Only a small percentage of this produce is consumed in the city, most of the catch being sent to markets throughout the Southwest. Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico especially are good markets, and will become much better with the opening of the new railway. The species which find the readiest markets are barracuda, yellowtail, whitefish, sea bass, albacore, halibut, mackerel, sand bass, rock cod, blue smelt and herring.

San Diego is the only point in the United States where sardines are canned twelve months in the year. Its great back country has 700,000 acres as fertile as the valley of the Nile, to be made most productive by one of the greatest irrigating systems of the world. It is the gateway of commerce, the first port of call from the Panama Canal, it becomes the southwestern distributing point for all import freight, as the last port of call the export city for great agricultural production. Its rapid progress is due to the construction of the Panama Canal, its splendid harbor, and the building of a railroad which will bring an empire of 1,000,000 acres in close commercial relations.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing age April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 37,662 apples, product 45,687 bushels; 20,858 apricots, product 33,001 bushels; 16,022 plums and prunes, product 8,204 bushels; 29,800 peaches and nectarines, 29,530 bushels; 6,023 pears, product 7,585 bushels; 1,228,858 grapevines of bearing age, product 15,204,430 pounds; 107,457 oranges, product 167,201 boxes; 195,318 lemons, product 473,543 boxes; 109,871 olives, product 2,559,792 pounds; 2,459 figs, product 94,323 pounds; 9,279 almonds, product 40,521 pounds; 9,159 English walnuts, product 194,829 pounds; 1,792 cherries, product 1,729 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 2,701,440 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 834,426 acres. The value of all farm property was $31,124,814; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $3,001,109; there were 58,777 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $1,356,802; 11,498 horses and colts, value $1,262,938; 766 mules and colts valued at $95,570; 181 asses and burros, value $11,036; 7,391 swine valued at $59,842; 289 sheep, value $1,310; 1,147 goats, value $2,789; 130,158 poultry of all kinds, value $104,829, and 30,566 colonies of bees valued at $105,993.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 4,544 acres, 71,874 bushels; oats, 7,690 acres, 177,485 bushels; wheat, 7,268 acres, 82,012 bushels; barley, 17,745 acres, 284,677 bushels; kaffir corn and maize, 17 acres, 282 bushels; dry edible beans, 3,492 acres, 45,661 bushels; potatoes, 374 acres, 35,717 bushels; alfalfa, 2,566 acres, 11,739 tons; grains cut green for hay, 68,844 acres, 60,362 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $2,861,136.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 24,944; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 31,205; acreage included in irrigation projects, 45,535; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $3,753,127.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 9,918; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 8,003; milk produced, 3,444,962 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $423,545; poultry raised, number, 174,778; eggs, produced, 921,117 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $357,579; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 3,822; of other cattle, 13,917; of swine, 5,298; receipts from sale of animals, $570,309; value of animals slaughtered, $44,457; value of honey and wax produced, $89,401.

The total mineral product for 1910 was of the value of $374,874.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 621,785 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 46½ square miles.
County seat, San Francisco.
Population per square mile, 9,695.6.

	1890.	1900.	1910.	Estimated 1912.
Population	298,997	342,782	416,912	450,000

Elevation, 207 feet.

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
1910:	Temperature	90	36	Rainfall	12.38	Snow	0
1911:	Temperature	87	38	Rainfall	26.00	Snow	T

By FRANK MORTON TODD, Editor Chamber of Commerce Journal.

San Francisco is a consolidated city and county of approximately 450,000 inhabitants, occupying 46½ square miles at the tip of the northward-pointing peninsula that partly encloses San Francisco Bay. In 1837 it was Yerba Buena, and consisted of the tent of the harbor master, and a trader's house and store, on the edge of a cove at the peninsula's eastern or bay side. Inland was, and still is, the old Spanish Mission Dolores, and on the north shore, where the Golden Gate meets the ocean, was the Spanish Presidio, or military post.

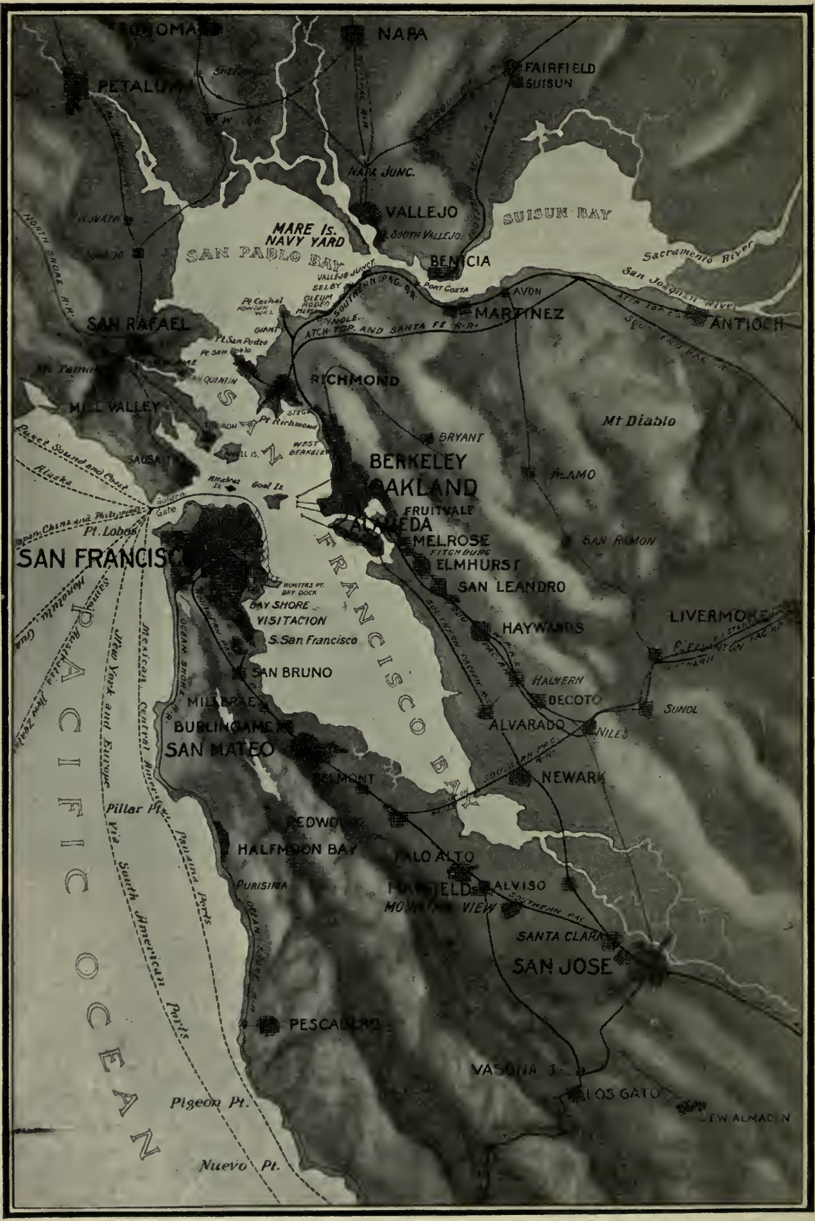
The city is essentially maritime. The ocean washes one shore, the bay another, and the northern boundary is formed, in part, by the Golden Gate connecting the two. The bay is probably the most magnificent harbor on the Pacific Ocean, landlocked and sheltered from the wind, with anchorage for the largest fleets. The docking facilities are extensive, and the city is the terminus for three transcontinental railway lines, one of which enters by three different routes.

The position of San Francisco is of the greatest strategic importance, and the value of it commercially will increase with the development of traffic to and from the Orient. It is in the middle latitude (N. 37° 47′ 55″, almost exactly that of Richmond, Va.), and the middle latitudes are the zone of the greatest natural traffic movements. For spaciousness, security, and ease of entrance there are no harbors to approach San Francisco, between Panama and Puget Sound.

The water front and docks of the city are under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the State of California, which vests this function in a Board of State Harbor Commissioners, consisting of three members, with their offices in the Ferry building at the foot of Market street. The whole water front line under the jurisdiction of this commission is about eight miles long, and at present the piers and bulkheads offer about five miles of berthing space. A recent report of the Commission says: "If the water front were developed for its entire length from Taylor street to the San Mateo County line, with piers 210 feet wide and 800 feet long, having a space between them 250 feet wide, the entire length of the contour of the piers and bulkheads would be 36.6 miles. If the piers were 140 feet in width and 800 feet long, with 220 feet space between them, there would be a total length of contour of 44.5 miles. These calculations do not include any space in Channel street, in Central or India basins or Islais Creek. It will thus be seen that the dock facilities of San Francisco can be expanded enormously with ease."

Ferry Building, San Francisco.

It is well they can be, for the business of the port is "expanding enormously," and at an accelerating pace. According to the marine reporting service of the Chamber of Commerce, the arrivals of shipping, which are the measure, the world over, of the magnitude of a port's marine business, totaled 4,559,737 tons for 1908, grew to 4,689,238 for 1909, a gain of 2.8 per cent, jumped to 5,256,970 for 1910, a gain of 12 per cent, and jumped again to 6,135,276 for 1911, a gain of 858,306 tons or 16.7 per cent. In 1886 the tonnage arrivals were only 1,803,677 tons. In 1900


SONOMA
NAPA
PETALUMA
FAIRFIELD
SUISUN
NAPA JUNC.
VALLEJO
SOUTH VALLEJO
SUISUN BAY
MARE Is.
NAVY YARD
SAN PABLO BAY
NOVATO
BENICIA
PORT COSTA
AVON
MARTINEZ
Sacramento River
San Joaquin River
ANTIOCH
ATCH. TOP. & S.F.
SOUTHERN PAC. R.R.
NORTH SHORE R.R.
VALLEJO JUNCT.
SELBY
OLEUM
RODEO
Pt Cochal
POWDER WKS.
PINOLE
ATCH. TOP. AND SANTA FE R.R.
GIANT
Pt San Pedro
Pt San Pablo
SAN RAFAEL
SAN QUENTIN
Mt Tamalpais
MILL VALLEY
RICHMOND
STEGE
Pt Richmond
TIBURON
ANGEL IS.
WEST BERKELEY
BRYANT
Mt Diablo
BERKELEY
OAKLAND
ALAMO
SAUSALITO
Puget Sound and Coast
Alaska
Alcatraz Is.
Goat Is.
Golden Gate
Japan, China and Philippines
Pt. Lobos
SAN FRANCISCO
FRUITVALE
ALAMEDA
MELROSE
FITCHBURG
ELMHURST
SAN RAMON
SAN LEANDRO
HUNTERS PT. DRY DOCK
BAY SHORE
VISITACION
S. San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Honolulu, Guam
Samoa, Australia, New Zealand
New York and Europe
Mexican, Central America
HAYWARDS
LIVERMORE
PLEASANTON
SOUTHERN PAC. R.R.
SAN BRUNO
OCEAN SHORE R.R.
MILLBRAE
BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO
HALVERN
DECOTO
SUNOL
ALVARADO
NILES
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEWARK
BELMONT
Pillar Pt.
REDWOOD
Panama Ports
HALFMOON BAY
PALO ALTO
PURISIMA
MAYFIELD
ALVISO
MOUNTAIN VIEW
SANTA CLARA
SAN JOSE
Via South American Ports
PESCADERO
VASONA J.
LOS GATOS
NEW ALMADEN
Pigeon Pt.
Nuevo Pt.

they were 2,855,386. It is well to note that the above percentages are gains on previous gains, and are analogous to compound interest with the rate accelerating.

The port is situated so near the available great circle route from Panama to Yokohama that to touch here only lengthens the voyage by 163 nautical miles, an inconsiderable matter in a run of over 7,650.

About 110 different individuals and firms are at present regularly engaged in various forms of the shipping business at San Francisco, and docking vessels of different sorts at her piers. These include owners and charterers of all craft, from tugs and river boats to the companies operating the great transpacific liners. Among the more important are the Pacific Mail, running steamers to China and down the coast to Panama; the Oceanic, operating liners to Australia; the Matson Navigation Company, running to the Hawaiian Islands; the Robert Dollar Company, running to China, and coastwise; the Harrison line, to Europe by way of the Horn; the American-Hawaiian, carrying cargo between San Francisco, Hawaii, and Salina Cruz, Mexico, where it connects with the Tehuantepec railway; the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, with steamers plying between Japan and San Francisco; the California-Atlantic, operating between San Francisco and Gulf and Atlantic ports by way of the Panama railway; the Kosmos line, running to South American ports and Europe; W. R. Grace & Company, connecting with the nitrate ports; F. Jebson & Company, Mexican ports; Parrott & Company, Europe via the Horn; the Maple Leaf line, Europe via the Horn; George W. McNear & Company, operating steamers to Europe; the Java Asiatic Company, from Java; A. Carpentier, F. Henry, H. Lund & Company, Meyer, Wilson & Company, Girvin & Eyre, and Otis McAllister Company, all operating sailing vessels to Europe; Swayne & Hoyt, coastwise; and Hind, Rolph & Company, representing the Union Steamship Company, to Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and Raratonga.

In addition there are the regular coastwise lines; the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company, the Alaska Pacific, the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Navigation, the North Pacific Steamship, the Pollard, Chas. R. McCormick, and others, including the great lumber and fuel interests that operate lumber vessels and colliers, and the Western Sugar Refinery. Add to this a large fleet of bay and river craft, busy hauling produce of various kinds into the city and taking back manufactured supplies, and it becomes apparent that San Francisco does a large business as a seaport and will do more. As a mere incident, it may be mentioned that this port is also the outfitting headquarters for the whaling industry.

The largest drydock on the west coast of America is the larger of two at Hunter's Point, San Francisco. It is 750 feet long and plans have been made for another near it, 1050 feet long.

San Francisco is the financial reservoir of the Pacific coast. Its bank clearings for 1911 almost equaled the combined clearings of the next six largest coast cities. The total clearings for Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Oakland, and San Diego for that year were $2,531,899,101. The clearings of San Francisco were $2,427,075,543. They are now running at about 48 to 50 millions weekly, and promise to exceed last year's. For 1911 they exceeded those for 1910 by 4.44 per cent. For the first six months of 1912 they exceeded those for the first six months of 1911 by 10.8 per cent. For August, 1912, the clearings were $226,198,027, against $200,585,327 for August, 1911.

There are 45 banks in San Francisco, with a total capitalization of $46,278,650. Eastern and foreign capital is coming into the State more liberally every year. The savings deposits at the close of 1911 amounted in the aggregate to $168,744,399, and were the largest on record. The depositors numbered 243,116, or more than half the population, the average per depositor being $694. In the aggregate resources of its national banks the city ranks sixth in the United States. Three national banks in San Francisco have aggregate resources and deposits greater than the aggregate of all national banks in thirty-two states and territories.

Considering its distance from the dense populations that make the home markets for the eastern manufacturing centers, San Francisco must be accorded high rank as a manufacturing city. The largest fruit and vegetable cannery in the world is located at North Beach, and its output goes all over the globe. In the same vicinity is one of the largest cocoa and chocolate manufactories in the country. Shipbuilding is a leading industry and is conducted on a scale of considerable magnitude. The battleship "Oregon" was built in San Francisco, and the "Olympia," Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila Bay. Vessels built by the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco for the American navy are: the battleships Oregon, Wisconsin, Ohio; the armored cruisers California and South Dakota; the protected cruisers Charleston, San Francisco, Olympia, Milwaukee, and Tacoma; the monitors Monterey and Wyoming; the gunboats Wheeling and Marietta; the destroyers Farragut, Paul Jones, Perry and Preble; and the submarines Grampus, Pike and "F2," with four others now in course of construction. The Imperial Japanese cruiser Chitose was also built in San Francisco.

In 1909 there were 1,796 manufacturing institutions within the city limits, and the value of their products, according to the United States census, was $133,041,000. Salaries and wages for the year were $30,467,000. There is a large output of machinery of various kinds: mining, electrical, hydraulic, laundry, woodworking, hoisting apparatus, ice making and refrigerating appliances, dredgers, concrete mixers and the like. Bottles and billiard tables, cordage and farming implements, gloves, chewing gum, ink, marine hardware, hospital appliances, roofing material, shipware, sewer pipe, pianos, glue, radiators, railway motor cars, sanitary fluids, clothing and overalls, rubber goods, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, whisky and yeast are among the products of the city's industry, and hundreds of other items for which there is no space here. Cereals and breakfast foods are a large factor.

Water Front from Telegraph Hill.

Accessibility, banking facilities, and ease of communication make San Francisco the central distributing point for California products of all kinds. In the produce and commission districts it is estimated that eighty commission merchants do a business that runs over twenty-five million dollars per annum. In a single year the dairy trade handled 21,118,350 pounds of butter, worth at prevailing rates nearly $6,000,000. The wholesale grocers of San Francisco are estimated to handle $25,000,000 worth of goods in a year, but the figures are largely conjectural.

In San Francisco are made most of the great plans for state development. The telephone and telegraph service in the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is a San Francisco enterprise, with its head office here. The list of corporations whose main offices are in this city is long and formidable, and their operations, directed from this point, might be called the industrial "vital functions" of California. The Standard Oil Company is erecting a tall building at Bush and Sansome streets which it announces will house all the general offices of the company on the coast. The principal offices of the Southern Pacific Railroad are here, of the Western Pacific, of the Associated Oil Company, and the California office of the Mountain Copper Company, one of the largest copper producers in the world. The Selby Smelting and Lead Company has its headquarters in San Francisco. The Federal Telegraph originated in San Francisco, and has its main office in this city. The Brown-Walker-Simmons Company, with extensive land holdings and water rights in the Oroville citrus region and important oil interests in the San Joaquin Valley, is also a San Francisco corporation.

Here are some of the large concerns with headquarters in San Francisco, and something of the range and scope of their operations, according to Walker's Manual:

Alaska Packers' Association, owning and operating fourteen canneries in Alaska and two on Puget Sound, two salmon hatcheries in Alaska and a shipyard in Alameda; and a fleet, in 1910, of 9 ships, 11 barks, a barkentine, 3 schooners, and 59 steamers and launches. Outstanding capital, stock, $5.750,800; bonds, $1,078,000.

California Fruit Canners' Association, owning about 75 per cent of the fruit and vegetable canneries in California. Outstanding capital, $2,891,600.

California Wine Association; annual output about 20,000,000 gallons of wines and brandies. Outstanding capital, common and preferred stock, $6,190,460; bonds, $1,752,000.

Central California Traction Company; owns and operates electric street railroads in Stockton, and between Stockton and Sacramento, 53 miles apart, carrying freight and passengers, Wells Fargo express matter and U. S. mail. Outstanding capital, stock, $3,995,500; bonds, $1,500,000.

Coast Counties Gas and Electric Company; owns Coast Counties Light and Power Company, Big Creek Light and Power Company, and San Benito Light and Power Company. Operates plants at Santa Cruz and Watsonville; 75 miles of transmission lines and 531 miles of distribution lines. Owns gas plants at Santa Cruz, Watsonville and Hollister. Outstanding capital, stock, $2,000,000; bonds of acquired companies outstanding, $2,099,000.

Giant Powder Company; dynamite plant at Giant, Contra Costa County, black powder plant in Placer County and dynamite plant at Telegraph Bay near Victoria, B. C. Outstanding capital, $2,000,000.

Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company; owns and operates the railroad from Truckee to Lake Tahoe, the Tahoe Tavern and the steamers on the lake. Outstanding capital, stock, $500,000; bonds, $500,000.

Natomas Consolidated of California; developing 60,000 acres of reclamation land north of Sacramento and extending for 22 miles along the Sacramento and Feather rivers; 30,000 acres east of Sacramento, extensive water rights in the American River, an irrigation system embracing 22 miles of main canal and 26½ of laterals; eleven gold dredges operating on 7,000 acres of gold dredging land near Folsom and near Oroville. Outstanding capital, stock, $15,167,300; bonds, $15,865,000.

Northern California Power; supplies Shasta, Tehama, and Glenn counties with electric light and power; water and gas in Redding, water and gas in Willows, gas in Red Bluff. Constructing 100 miles of new transmission line, as outlet for recent installation in Colusa County. Outstanding capital, stock, $10,000,000; bonds, $4,967,300.

Northern Electric Railway; operates trolley road from Sacramento to Chico via Oroville, and from Chico to Hamilton. Outstanding capital, stock, $25,000,000; bonds, $9,059,000.

Northwestern Pacific Railroad; owns and operates 375 miles of railroad up the northern coast counties. Capital stock, authorized and outstanding, $35,000,000; bonds, $15,178,000.

Ocean Shore Railroad; owning and operating 38 miles of steam railroad from San Francisco southward to the Tunitas Glen, and 16 miles northward from Santa Cruz, with the intervening 26 miles partly graded. Capital, $3,856,950.

Pacific Gas and Electric; owns the properties of the California Gas and Electric Corporation, the California Central Gas and Electric Company, Fresno Gas and Electric Light Company, and Vallejo Gas Company. Its constituent companies are engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas and electricity, in street railway operation, and the sale of water for power, irrigation and domestic purposes. These operations extend into thirty counties of central California, containing more than 60 per cent of the population of the State. It serves in this territory more than 200 communities, including eight of the ten largest cities of California. Its electric generating plants have a combined capacity of 189,780 horsepower, and the company owns undeveloped water rights capable of generating 100,000 horsepower additional. It has 555.4 miles of ditches and flumes, 25 pipe lines with a total length of 65,721 feet, 1,096 miles of trunk power lines, 178 sub-stations, 1,794 miles of electric distributing lines, and its outstanding capitalization in preferred and common stock is $41,998,750; bonds, $71,543,000.

Sierra Railway Company; owns and operates 84 miles of railroad from Oakdale to Tuolumne, with a branch to Angels. Outstanding capital, stock $3,248,000; bonds, $2,001,000.

Sierra and San Francisco Power; acquired Stanislaus Electric Power and Tuolumne Water Power companies and the plant, transmission and distribution systems of the Consolidated Stanislaus Water Power Company at Knights Ferry, Oakdale and Modesto, besides local plants in San Francisco. Outstanding capital, stock, $20,000,000; bonds, $14,209,000.

Market Street (120 feet wide).

Weed Lumber; owns over 50,000 acres of white pine land with sawmills, largest sash and door plant and box factory in the world, costing over $1,250,000, and the town site of Weed, Siskiyou County. Outstanding capital, stock, $1,950,000; bonds, $1,100,000.

Boca and Loyalton Railroad; owns and operates 56 miles of steam road from Boca to Beckwith. Outstanding capital, stock, $1,200,000; bonds, $433,000.

Great Western Power; owns water rights and power plant at Big Bend on the Feather River, Butte County, where it generates 55,000 horsepower which can be increased to 120,000. Also large tracts of land at Big Meadows, Plumas County, for storage reservoirs. Transmission lines over 165 miles via Oroville, Marysville, Sacramento and Antioch to Oakland. Outstanding capital, stock $27,500,000; bonds, $20,366,000.

Western States Gas and Electric; owns in fee the properties formerly operated by the American River Electric Company, Stockton Gas and Electric Corporation, Richmond Light and Power Corporation, Humboldt Gas and Electric Company, North Mountain Power Company, and Eureka Lighting Company. Supplies Eureka and vicinity and Stockton and vicinity with gas and electricity; and Richmond, Placerville, and Lodi with electricity. Outstanding capital, stock $5,031,500; bonds, $3,400,000.

Yosemite Valley Railroad; from Merced to El Portal. Outstanding capital, stock, $5,000,000; bonds, $3,000,000.

The Associated Pipe Line Company, capitalized at $7,000,000; owns and operates a pipe line from Kern County to the bay, a distance of 280 miles. The Associated Transportation Company has a pipe line from Coalinga to Monterey, 106 miles, with wharves and tankage at the latter point, and 50 miles of pipe line from Santa Maria to Gaviota, with wharves, tankage and a refinery. It also has four tank steamers, four large schooners, three barges and three tugs. Its outstanding capital is $4,789,882. Then there is the Sterling Oil and Development Company, the West Coast Oil Company, the Caribou, Homestake, Monte Cristo, Palmer, Peerless, Record, San Francisco, and McKittrick, Sauer Dough, Sesnon, West Shore; and many big lumber companies.

The list grows tedious; but the items are of value as an indication of the scope and character of San Francisco activities at initiating, financing and directing plans of state development. The city has reached the stage where its own surplus goes out to help develop the country.

In addition, San Francisco is headquarters for several large sugar companies: for the Alameda Sugar Company, which owns 2,500 acres of beet land in Alameda County; for the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, with a sugar refinery and warehouses at Crockett; for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, which owns a 40,000 acre plantation with a mill and railroad on the island of Maui; for the Honolulu Plantation Company, operating a plantation and refinery on the island of Oahu; for the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, with 65,000 acres and a mill on Hawaii; for the Kilauea Sugar Plantation Company, with a plantation and mill on Kauai; for the Makaweli Company, and the Paauhau; and for the Union, growing beets in Santa Barbara County. The Western Sugar Refining Company operates a large refinery at the Potrero.

Several large insurance companies are among the undertakings of San Francisco: The California, The Fireman's Fund, the West Coast Life, and the Pacific Coast Casualty.

The California industrial stocks (railroads, street railroads, power concerns, bank and insurance stocks, some oil company shares, sugar stocks), as well as United States bonds and similar securities, are dealt in at two sessions a day on the Stock and Bond Exchange, on the ground floor of the Merchants' Exchange building. Transactions in oil stocks and mining shares take place on the Stock and Exchange Board at 353 Bush street; Goldfield, Tonopah, and Comstock shares change hands here at two regular and two informal sessions a day. The Comstock mining and milling operations were all financed in San Francisco originally, and the main offices of the companies are still here. Says Joseph L. King, in his History of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board: "The rich discoveries in the Comstock lode, and the consequent mining excitement that followed between the years 1870 and 1880 made San Francisco conspicuous among the principal cities of the United States. As the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board was the medium through which all the immense transactions in mining shares occurred and where large fortunes were made and lost, the board acquired a world-wide reputation."

In fact, the stock market transactions of this city during the period referred to far exceeded in volume those of the New York stock market, or any other, for that matter. Time has taken this prestige, but San Francisco does not live upon its past. Her shipping, her commerce, her financial operations in the field of state development, her preëminence as an emporium for all sorts of merchandise, her service of the rest of the State and neighboring territory through her jobbing trade, the growing recognition she is now receiving as a place of ideal summer and winter climate and a delightful place in which to live, have more than compensated for all she has ever lost.

California's trade in barley, oats, wheat, flour, and beans is conducted at San Francisco, on the floor of the exchange hall of the Chamber of Commerce. The grain transactions take place at two sessions a day. Here the prices are made that determine the movements of the California cereals. It is an open market, prices are public, and the producer knows exactly what he should receive for his beans or his grain; which is to say, that futures are dealt in, for there can be no serviceable open market otherwise. And the purchaser knows what he is to receive when he buys, for the Chamber conducts a rigid grain inspection service for the protection of dealers, and has committees that sit as equity courts for the arbitration of disputes.

When it is considered that California produced 890,080 tons of barley alone last year and that San Francisco shipped out, mainly to the United Kingdom and Europe, 339,497 tons, the magnitude of the business may be dimly sensed.

This exchange hall is the focus of the commercial life of the State. It is unique, in that no other single bourse or market-place in the world serves so many varied interests of its members, or puts into play for their benefit so many facilities for displaying trade movements and the affairs in which business is interested. Hanging on the wall are completed daily statements from all railroads, and, as often as possible, from all steamship lines entering the city, showing every shipment of produce to arrive, where it came from and who is going to have it on hand. If a merchant wants any quantity of a staple commodity he can find here its price, its supply, and the quality of that supply, and at some hour of the day he is likely to find "on the floor" several different men that have it for sale and are looking for some one to take it off their hands.

View of Presidio and Marin County Hills.

The system of blackboards, bulletins, and bulletin boards sweeps a large field. The blackboard service shows the Chicago prices for wheat and barley every fifteen minutes, and for corn nearly as frequently, and the English prices twice a day. Closing prices for grain at Portland and Minneapolis, and also the closing Chicago market for oats, pork, and barley are posted. There are figures of the weekly exports from San Francisco of flour, wheat, and barley, and the daily receipts of grain, hay, and produce, and a number of other commodities, with the carry-over stocks in the principals. Closing New York quotations on coffee, cotton, raw sugar, and other staples are shown.

If you are interested in stocks you will find posted three times a day the quotations on all active securities and insecurities in the Wall-street list, and the leaders on the curb, in addition to all local oil and mining stocks, and the prices ruling on the Stock and Bond Exchange.

Rates of exchange appear: New York on London, on Mexico, on Paris; Paris on London, Berlin on London. The money flux of the world can be followed on one side of the hall, like the stages of the tide, at various points on the other.

Prices of United States bonds, British consols, French rentes, and silver, at New York and at London, are marked up twice a day.

Shipping again, as you move around the hall, for in the commercial life of San Francisco you are never far from shipping, these days. Here are wireless messages from offshore, and telegraphic reports of arrivals and departures, in and out of all ports on the Pacific coast.

It is in this work of marine reporting that the facilities and organization of the chamber are preëminent, and likely to grow in value with the expansion of the shipping that uses the port. If a member having access to the floor is expecting his sweetheart, or 1500 reels of barbed wire, by sea, he will find the item on a copy of the ship's manifest on a desk in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, hours before the ship is docked. A marine observer at Point Lobos reports incoming vessels by telephone as soon as he can distinguish them with a high-power telescope, and they are immediately posted on a board and entered in a register as arriving. Every vessel passing Point Reyes is also reported.

As the vessel passes the foot of Powell street a reporter for the Chamber puts off in a Whitehall boat, goes alongside, and gets a copy of the manifest and a bundle of the latest newspapers printed at the port of departure. These are rushed across town and put on a file where members can see them. When it is recalled that eighteen or nineteen seagoing vessels a day arrive at this port, and that the manifests are collected from all except the lumber schooners and less important craft, this work appears of some magnitude.

The registers of arrivals and departures give the date, time, name, class, cargo, consignee and name of the master. Not only arrivals and departures as they occur, but expected arrivals and departures for the next week are made known, with names of ships loading and lists of all commodities to be transported. Entrances and clearances at the custom house are collected and posted twice a day.

The Chamber is connected by a special telephone line with all lifesaving stations about the bay, and up and down the coast for a considerable distance, and by night lines with all the towboat companies, so that a marine disaster happening anywhere near San Francisco is reported to the Chamber first of all. The hall is never closed. Night and day, some one is on watch to receive the news.

A large card catalogue contains a record of every voyage made out of San Francisco since the fire. These records show either a completed voyage or the last point at which the ship was spoken.

The latest freight charters, foreign, eastern and coasting, are on file.

Comprehensive shipping data is always accessible. These are the different Lloyd's registers, Urquhart's "Dues and Charges of Shipping at Foreign Ports," Bureau Veritas, and other publications, kept always up to date by the addition of supplements.

With these are the World Trade Directory and the latest city directories for Boston, New York, Chicago, and the large cities of the Pacific coast, Manila, and cities in Japan and China. There is a collection of maps of foreign countries, and a map of every county in California. In addition there is a geographical globe. Two important special services of the Government are represented.

The Hydrographic Office has a location on the floor, where charts and gazetteers can be consulted and the latest marine information of the Government may be obtained, including the depth of water at the entrance to every harbor on the coast at any stage of the tide.

San Francisco's genial weather man, Professor McAdie, has his office on the roof, and sends his weather samples down at frequent intervals. The weather map is daily marked with "highs" and "lows," and some complicated thermometers keep temperature records indoors and out, as well as records of humidity. There is a special rainfall service showing precipitation at about twenty different points in the State.

Two telegraph offices are on the floor, and there are eleven telephone booths, with two for long distance connection. General news facilities are at hand. There are files of the local papers on reading stands, and others from the larger eastern cities, as well as from London, Liverpool, and other foreign cities. In a gallery above the Hydrographic Office are papers from every county in California. When Congress is in session the "Congressional Record" is received daily and kept on a table where members can consult it. There are time cards of all railroad and steamship companies operating out of San Francisco.

The Oriental trade of San Francisco has been growing vigorously of late. The exports from this city to China, Japan, Asiatic Russia, and the Philippines amounted to $16,342,849 for the year ending June 30, 1911. For the fiscal year 1901, ten years back, they were $6,571,900; and for the fiscal year 1895 they were $1,999,792. The total of foreign exports from San Francisco for 1911 were $43,427,033, an increase of 22 per cent over those of 1910. The foreign imports came to $56,075,324, a gain of 10 per cent in the same period.

The customs district of the port comprises all that part of the State north of Santa Barbara County, with the exception of Humboldt and Del Norte counties. The receipts for 1911 were $6,811,020. The custom house itself, in Battery street, between Washington and Jackson, is a stately granite and marble structure, begun in 1906, completed during the following five years, and already outgrown in part. Here are the headquarters of the principal customs officers, here ships are documented and registered, and here are located many of the officials of the Federal Government in California. The structure cost a million and a half dollars. It houses the offices of the Collector of the Port and his deputies, the Surveyor of Customs, the Naval Officer, the Appraiser, the Internal Revenue Collector, an office of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, of the Immigration Service, the Geological Survey and the Coast Geodetic Survey, the United States Land Office, the office of the Lighthouse Service, of special agents of the Treasury Department, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Chief Boarding Officer, the Bureau of Fisheries, Army Engineers, California Débris Commission, U. S. Fortifications, Rivers and Harbors, Revenue Cutter Service, of the Twelfth Naval Defense District, the Federal Bureau of Mines, an office of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, and the Field Division Land Office of the Department of the Interior. There is a substation of the Postoffice on the first floor.

In the Golden Gate.

Other Federal offices are located in the old Appraisers' building in the western half of the same block with the Custom House. Here are laboratories, storerooms and record rooms; the offices of the Customs Weigher, Customs Gauger, the U. S. Shipping Commission, the dispensary of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for treating sick seamen, the U. S. General Appraiser and assistants, the Surveyor General, the naval office record room, and the laboratories of the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Food and Drugs Inspection Service.

In connection with foreign trade and the Custom House it should be mentioned that consulates are maintained at San Francisco by the following countries: Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Few people have any adequate notion of the extent to which San Francisco has become the western capital of the country. It is no longer remote. In relation to non-contiguous territory its position is almost central. At the same time, the Pacific Ocean, like a canal without sides, locks or canal tolls, connects it with Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines, as well as China, Siberia, the South Seas and the Far East.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which is located in the United States Courthouse and Post Office building at Seventh and Mission streets, has a wider territorial jurisdiction than any similar court in the country, extending over California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Hawaii, and even over cases appealed from the United States court in China. Two divisions of the Federal District Court are also located here, as well as the offices of the District Attorney, the Referee in Bankruptcy, the United States Marshal, the Secret Service, the Pension Agency, the Special Pension Examiner for the Northern District of California, the Navy Pay Inspector, and the Post Office Inspector.

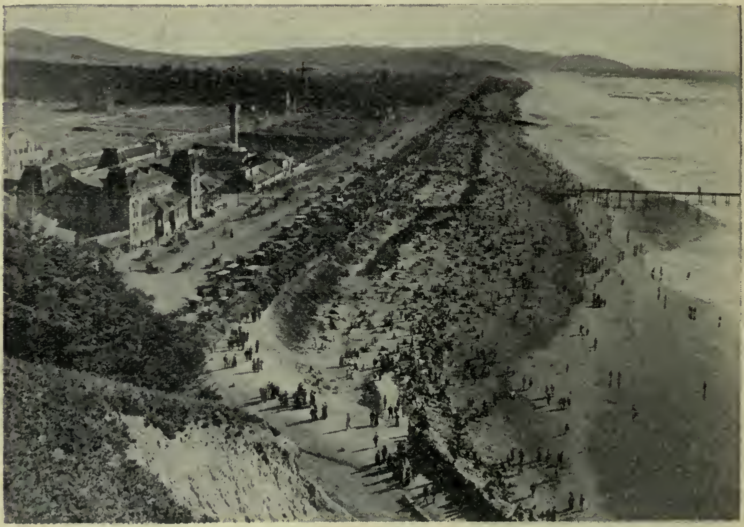
The United States Sub-Treasury for all the country west of the one hundredth meridian, including Alaska and Hawaii, is situated at 608 Commercial street, San Francisco, but a new building will soon be erected for it at the southwest corner of Pine and Sansome streets. Not only does it receive the moneys from the customs district of the port of San Francisco, but the excess from Government depositaries throughout the whole region west of a line drawn through Laredo and the Panhandle of Texas, western Kansas, central Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. The business it handles runs over two hundred millions a year. The United States Mint coins money for the Philippines.

Here is a range of governmental functions, a radius of action with San Francisco as its center, extending over 140 degrees of longitude and 60 parallels of latitude.

San Francisco is headquarters for the Western Division of the United States Army. The largest quartermaster's supply depot in the country is here. At Fort Mason are the only transport docks owned by the Government anywhere, three piers 500 feet in length, and from them the troops are dispatched to the Philippines and other points in the Pacific at need. There is a good chance that the city will become transport headquarters for the whole United States when the canal is completed, and that transports now kept at private docks in the East will be brought around where they would become available for Atlantic and Gulf service through the canal as well as for use in the Pacific. The Presidio, an infantry, cavalry and light artillery post, is the largest military reservation within city limits in the country. The Angel Island recruiting station will be able to handle 3,000 recruits at a time.

It is difficult to speak with moderation of San Francisco's site, climate and other natural advantages, for except as to degrees of temperature, the facts are not moderate facts. Cool in summer, but never excessively cold in winter, the weather is uniformly bracing and invigorating. The lowest temperature recorded by the United States Weather Bureau was 29 degrees above zero. The average winter temperature is 51 degrees, the average summer temperature is 59. The city has more hours of sunshine yearly than Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, or St. Louis. Its latitude is that of Granada, Palermo, and Athens, and its climatic influences are like those of the Riviera.

It is a city of hills, which afford different vistas of the most delightful scenery surrounding any city in the world. Its bay rivals that of Naples, and the Golden Gate leading into it was so named from its resemblance to Constantinople's Golden Horn. Of its location, Hon. James Bryce, former Ambassador from Great Britain, and author of "The American Commonwealth," says: "Few cities in the world can vie with San Francisco either in the beauty or in the natural advantages of her situation; indeed, there are only two places in Europe — Constantinople and Gibraltar — that combine an equally perfect landscape with what may be called an equally imperial position. * * * The city itself is full of bold hills, rising steeply from the deep water. The air is keen and dry and bright, like the air of Greece, and the waters not less blue. Perhaps it is this light and air, recalling the cities of the Mediterranean, that make one involuntarily look up to the tops of those hills for the feudal castle, or the ruins of the Acropolis, that must crown them."



Ocean Boulevard (3 miles long).

The destruction of the business portion of the city by fire in April, 1906, following the disruption of the water mains by the earthquake, where they crossed several miles of marshy land, has resulted in the modernization of the entire downtown district, and the creation of a shopping center that in beauty of streets and stores and plenitude of stocks is second to none in the world. The freshness, brightness, and cleanliness of it makes it a show place for visitors. The streets are ornamented with handsome bronze electroliers, and at night are more brilliantly lighted than those of Paris.

The rebuilding of the city is one of the world's marvels; although it is possible that, relatively speaking, too much glorification has been accorded the rebuilders and not enough of the result has been credited to the city's superb location, and the fact that its comparative monopoly of great strategic advantages on the western edge of the continent would have compelled rebuilding in any event, to house the volume of business that must be done at this point. Without wishing to detract a syllable from the praise due the daring and skill of the men that put their money into new construction, it is yet obvious to one that has watched the process of restoration and analyzed the causes of each fresh impulse of it, that if San Francisco were to burn down every ten years the resistless demand for a city at this particular place would force its rebuilding.

But it will not burn down every ten years, nor at all as far as can be seen at present. It is no longer dependent for protection on water piped long distances across marshes. The two hundred and fifty odd millions that have gone into new construction since 1906 are now protected by one of the most efficient and comprehensive systems for fighting fire in the world. The city has been laced with great pipes, connected with a reservoir on Twin Peaks that holds ten millions gallons of water, at an elevation of 755 feet. The pipes have been laid in firm ground and every precaution has been taken to insure against their damage. There are to be 75 miles of them when completed, and the territory protected will amount to 5,300 acres, 8.2 square miles, or 2,300 acres more than the specially protected area of the city of New York. Fifty-five miles of this pipe are already laid. The static pressure from the Twin Peaks head is over three hundred pounds, which means that, coupled to a proper water tower, streams can be used to protect the tallest buildings.

Scattered about the city at advantageous points are a hundred reinforced concrete cisterns, from which water can be pumped, and they hold 75,000 gallons each. There will be two magnificent salt water pumping stations, magnificent in their substantial architecture and their effective equipment, located at diagonally opposite points of the city, and their great steam turbine pumps have a capacity of 10,000 gallons a minute under three hundred pounds pressure. One is now complete and in service. There are also maintained always in readiness on the water front, for the protection of shipping and the docks, two fireboats, each of half the capacity of one of the pumping stations, under half the head. They can be connected by suitable couplings with the piping system, and can be relied upon to serve effectively the needs of a large part of the downtown district should every other precaution fail. The provision may seem excessive, and probably is, but if it is the error is on the side of thorough insurance.

The cost of the auxiliary fire protection system was provided for by one item of $5,200,000 in a bond issue of over $18,000,000, voted on May 11, 1908. Of the same issue $4,000,000 was voted for a new sewer system, which is approaching completion and will be one of the best in America. Five million was voted for new school buildings, and is providing three high schools and thirty-one buildings for the lower grades. Hospital bonds were voted to the amount of two million, and the hospital is nearly completed. A beautiful Hall of Justice has been erected on the old site opposite Portsmouth Square out of an item of one million, with a new county jail included. Another million was voted for a garbage system, which is to be of the finest type, with odorless destructors supplied with garbage by municipal collection.

In all these improvements San Francisco has proceeded as her private citizens generally did in their rebuilding — on the principle that while it was being done it might as well be done in the best possible manner. Seeing on every hand the evidences of that disposition, President Taft was moved to declare: "San Francisco knows How!"

There are 208 churches in San Francisco, representing 38 denominations. Among them are a Greek church, a Buddhist mission and a Hindu temple. The city boasts one of the four Greek cathedrals in the United States. There are 156 daily, weekly and monthly publications, embracing almost all civilized languages, from Greek to Chinese. There are 110 public and 26 private schools.

The Post Office building cost $2,500,000, and is one of the most imposing pieces of architecture the department can show. There are 64 sub-stations, and the receipts for 1911 amounted to $2,579,215, the largest in the history of the city.

For the year 1911 the Chamber of Commerce issued the following financial data, carefully compiled from authentic sources:

Assessed valuation for 1911–1912, $545,057,401, highest yet, and an increase over previous year of 5.8 per cent.

Personal property valuation, $81,763,921 for 1910, and $117,223,901 for 1911; gain of 43 per cent.

Assessed valuation per capita, $1,307.36, making this the wealthiest city on the

Pacific coast and fifth wealthiest in the country. City and county tax rate (including state) for 1911, $2.05 on the hundred dollars.

Building contracts, $22,873,942 for 1910; for 1911, $24,495,168, or 7.7 per cent increase; fourth largest in the United States. Building operations in the past 5½ years aggregate $248,500,000. Amounts raised locally for new buildings, $205,000,000. Mortgage debt on all San Francisco real estate, $128,000,000, or 18 per cent of actual value of real estate.

Of the eleven principal cities of the United States, San Francisco has the lowest percentage of mortgage indebtedness on real estate and the highest actual valuation of land and improvements per capita. Real estate sales of 1911, $35,268,661, or 12½ per cent gain over 1910. San Francisco voted $18,800,000 worth of bonds for municipal improvements in 1908–1909. In addition San Francisco voted bond issues of $45,000,000 for a water supply system, and $2,020,000 for a municipal street railroad. Total bonds voted in 1908, 1909 and 1910 amount to $66,420,000.

San Francisco has a lower percentage of bonded debt to the assessed valuation than any larger city in the United States. Bonded debt January 1, 1912, $19,838,100; bonded debt per capita, $47.

Of San Francisco's beautiful Golden Gate Park, with its 1,013 acres, of world-wide renown, it is unnecessary to speak here, nor of its interesting Chinese quarter, its Seal Rocks, its ocean beach and its wonderful vistas from various points through the Golden Gate. On six hundred acres of ground sloping toward that famous waterway will be built the fairy city of the Panama–Pacific Exposition. For this enterprise, San Francisco citizens subscribed nearly five millon dollars within two hours, the city has voted another five million of bonds, and the State of California has done the same. It is likely that a grand total of $50,000,000 will be spent in this city on account of the Fair.

In connection with it, and under the same impulse of civic pride and patriotism of the highest type, the city has just voted another $8,800,000 dollars for a new city hall and civic center, and part of the civic center will be a million-dollar auditorium to be built by the Exposition Company.

The population of the territory about San Francisco Bay, and tributary to the city in an economic sense, numbers over three quarters of a million. It is a virile western and cosmopolitan community, and is destined to grow into one of the great cities of the world.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,448 square miles.	Population	28,629	35,452	50,731
County seat, Stockton (city).	Population	14,424	17,506	23,253
Population per square mile, 35.0.				

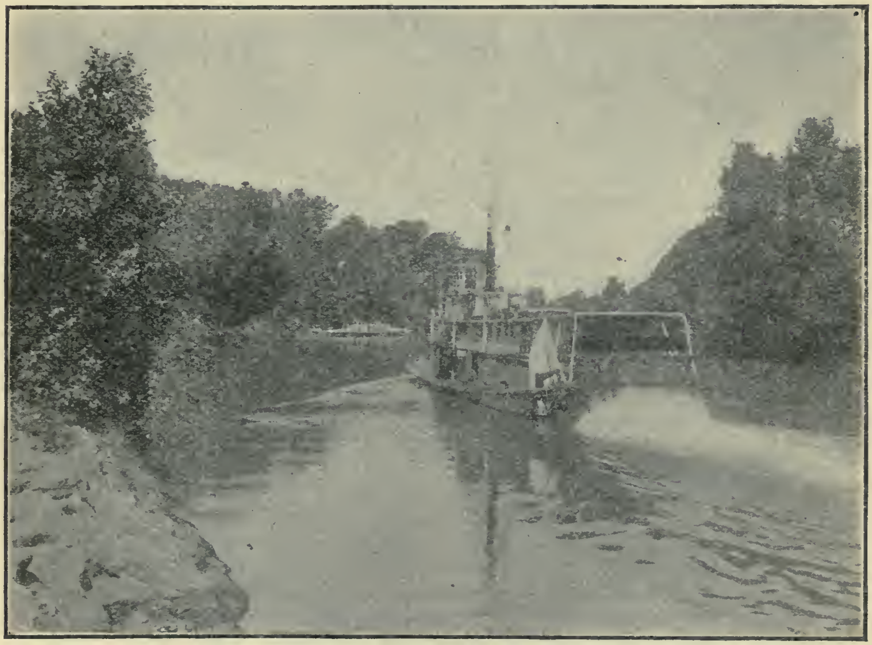
			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	102	25	Rainfall	8.39	Snow	0
24 feet.	1911:	Temperature	98	25	Rainfall	19.50	Snow	0

San Joaquin County lies at the northern extremity of that vast interior valley of California which sweeps for 250 miles from northeast to southwest, from the Sacramento River to the Tehachapi Pass. The eastern limits of the County encroach upon the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; its western boundary is drawn through the fertile delta region of the San Joaquin River into the rugged wall of the Coast Range. On the south is the Stanislaus, on the north Dry Creek—an affluent of the Mokelumne. All of the 1,448 square miles containing 926,720 acres embraced in the boundaries of the county are adapted to agricultural purposes. It is for the most part a level land.

The San Joaquin River, which bisects the county, has a navigable length of 350 miles, and empties into Suisun Bay, near the mouth of the Sacramento. Its principal tributaries are the Stanislaus, Merced and Tuolumne, while the intricate system of channels in the delta increases vastly the navigable waterways and makes the farms in a large area accessible by busy steamers and sailing craft, which carry their products to market at a minimum cost. The distribution of the minor waterways of the county is such that all sections are largely irrigated by the natural surface flow.

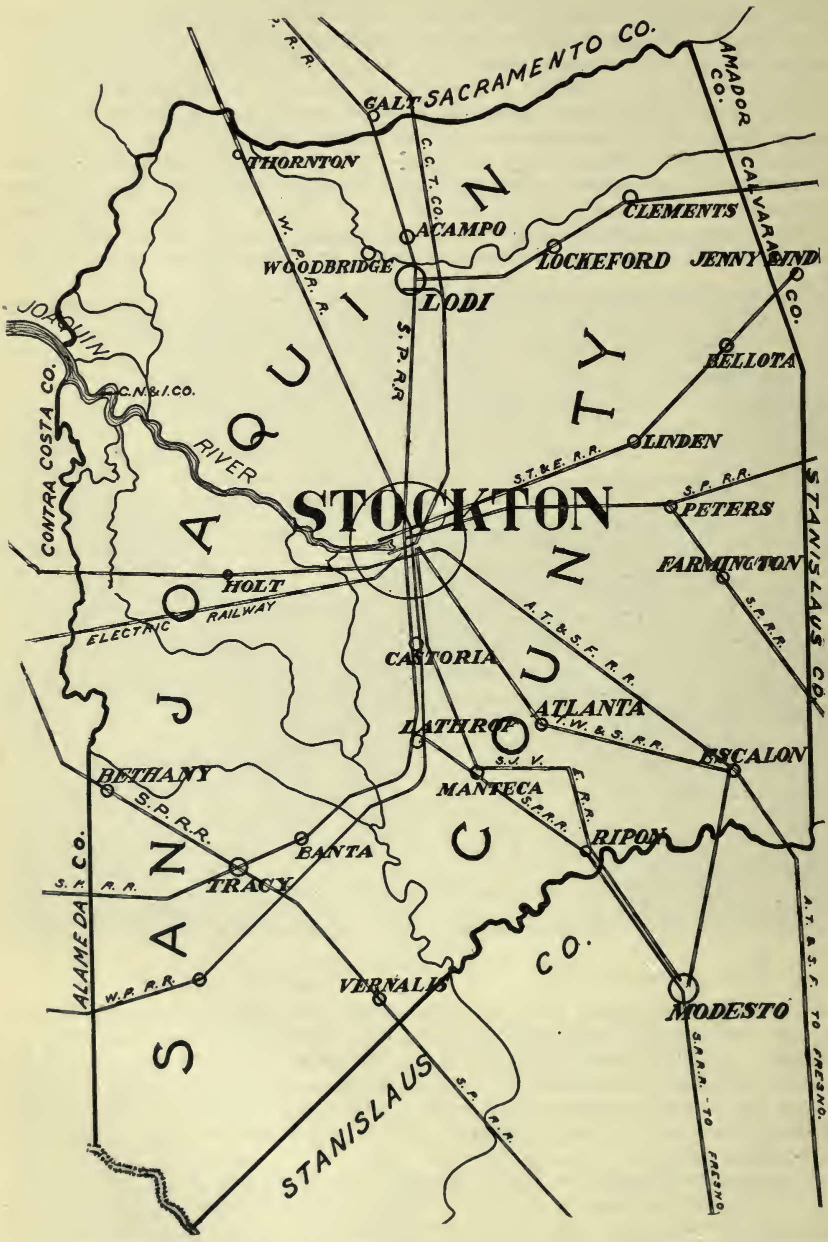
The mean average temperature varies, according to the United States Weather Bureau records, from 46.4 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 72.4 degrees in August. Average mean annual temperature is 60.1; average annual rainfall is 15.54. The winter rains are quite sufficient to mature the grain and many other crops. On the peat lands, where intensive farming results in enormous crops, water is secured in abundance and at the minimum cost, through the flood gates in the levees. In addition to these natural sources of water supply for agricultural purposes, there are extensive canal systems drawing their supply from the Stanislaus, the Mokelumne and the Calaveras rivers.

San Joaquin County is a land of grain and grapes, of orchard produce and dairying. Its upland soils are for the most part adobe and black and sandy loams. In the western part of the county is the largest area of peat lands in the United States, 200,000 acres of which have, by means of levees, been reclaimed. Once they were covered with a dense growth of tule and the freshets of each year swept over them. To-day they grow immense crops of potatoes, asparagus, onions and celery. Official reports give the value of the potato crops of 1910 as $2,145,000; beans $825,000, onions $500,000, and the aggregate value of fruit and vegetables produced as nearly $3,000,000.



On the San Joaquin River.

From a point close to the city of Stockton up to and beyond the city of Lodi, and reaching out on either hand to the boundary of the county, is the home of the grape—the royal Tokay that goes to the markets of the world blushing with the luscious juices beneath its tender skin, and the wine grapes. The county contains in all 40,000 acres of vineyard, and while they are scattered throughout all sections, the Lodi region is recognized as distinctively their own. The value of the products in 1910 was $2,479,000.


SACRAMENTO CO.
AMADOR CO.
CALAVERAS CO.
STANISLAUS CO.
CONTRA COSTA CO.
ALAMEDA CO.
STANISLAUS CO.
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
JOAQUIN RIVER
C.N.&I.CO.
GALT
THORNTON
C.C.T.CO.
ACAMPO
WOODBRIDGE
LODI
W.P.R.R.
S.P.R.R.
CLEMENTS
LOCKEFORD
JENNY LIND
BELLOTA
LINDEN
S.T.&E. R.R.
STOCKTON
S.P. R.R.
PETERS
FARMINGTON
S.P.R.R.
HOLT
ELECTRIC RAILWAY
CASTORIA
A.T.&S.F. R.R.
ATLANTA
T.W.&S. R.R.
LATHROP
S.J.V. R.R.
MANTECA
S.P.R.R.
ESCALON
RIPON
BETHANY
S.P.R.R.
BANTA
TRACY
S.P. R.R.
W.P. R.R.
VERNALIS
S.P. R.R.
MODESTO
S.P.R.R. TO FRESNO
A.T.&S.F. TO FRESNO

At one time San Joaquin County was, so far as it was cultivated at all, a great wheat or barley field. To-day something over 3,200 separate farms have been cut out of the great ranches and diversified farming has taken the place of the single crop; yet in 1910, 125,114 acres were given over to the growing of barley, 23,208 acres to oats, and 24,786 acres to wheat production. In 1910 the cereal and hay product was valued at $5,530,087.

There are approximately 5,000 acres planted to asparagus in the county. Most of the crop goes into the can, though the East takes it in carload lots in the natural state, and San Francisco furnishes a profitable market. The process of canning has reached such a stage of achievement that good authorities declare the process actually improves the vegetable. The asparagus season begins at the earliest touch of spring and from the time that the tender sprouts begin to thrust through the surface soil until late in June, when the harvesting ceases, there is no escaping the daily harvest. Based on a good many years' experience here, experts affirm that an asparagus setting will last for from fifteen to twenty years before a replanting will be necessary. In 1910 the crop was valued at $1,138,000.

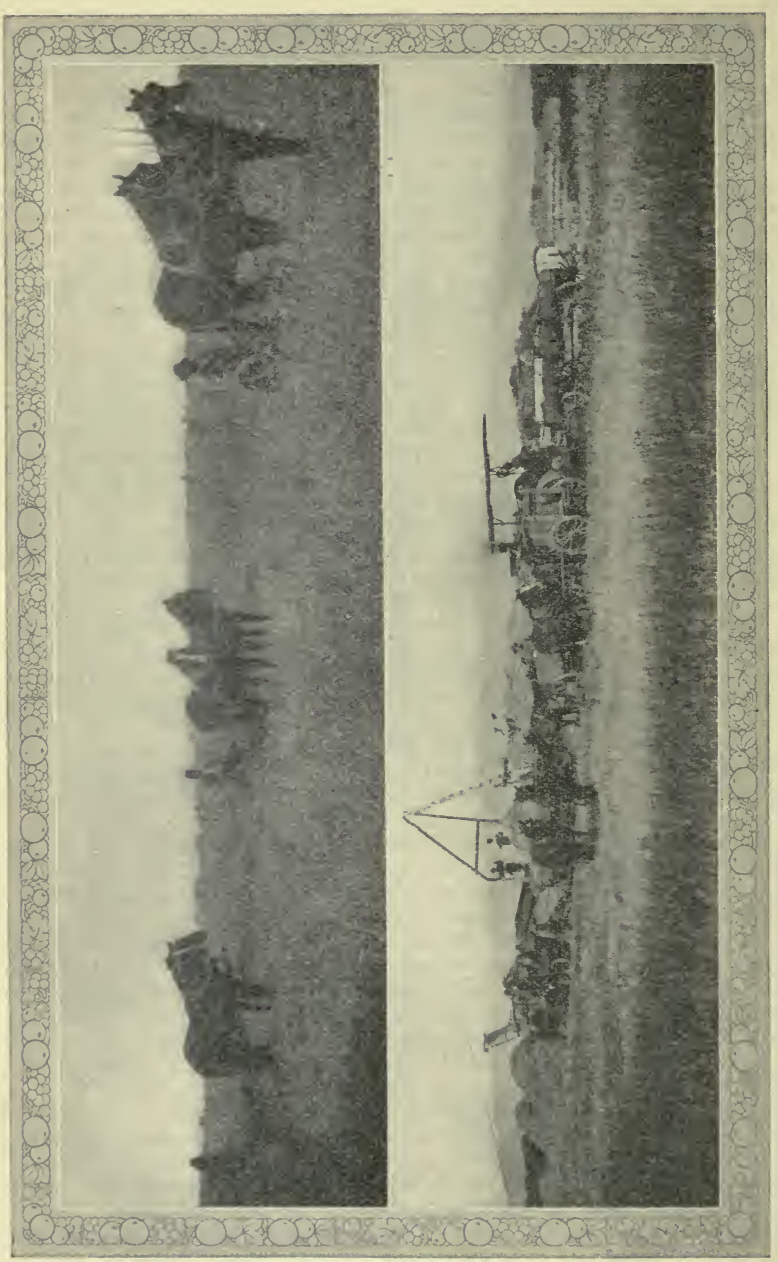
It has been positively declared that conditions for carrying on extensive dairy operations in the delta lands of San Joaquin County are superior to any to be found anywhere else in the world. The subirrigation keeps a mixed field of rye grass, alsike and white and red clover, green all the year through. It produced ten tons of this splendid feed to the acre per annum, while all the root crops as well as pumpkins and squash grow to enormous size. The advantage of the dairy interests of the county is admirably illustrated by the expenditure now being made in developing herds of high-class cattle.

In 1910 there were 31,296 beef cattle, cows and calves in the county, valued at $874,834. The butter produced for year ending September 30, 1911, amounted to 941,430 pounds and 93,176 pounds of cheese.

It is an inspiring sight to drive through the orchards of this county. The thousands of acres given over to citrus and deciduous fruits have a leafy suggestiveness of sturdy and permanent wealth. An orchard speaks for itself. Its trees are a suggestion of accomplishment and a promise of future abundance. The first fruit to ripen here is the cherry, shipments often being made in April. Then come the later varieties, lingering along into the summer. The apricots come into market a little later than the cherry, and before they are gone the peaches and plums are appealing to be shipped. Then the almonds, walnuts, oranges, and lemons. The total crop of the fruit and vegetable product was $7,949,975.

Perhaps no more effective evidence of the enterprise of the people of this county could be given than their expression at the polls in March, 1909, by a vote of three to one, in favor of bonding themselves in the sum of $1,890,000 to build 238 miles of permanent stone or macadam road. These main highways to be improved comprise only one fifth of the public road mileage of the county, and more of the roadways to be improved radiate from Stockton as a center to the various agricultural districts most densely populated, north, south and east. This is the largest amount of money ever voted by any county in the United States, according to wealth and population, for such a purpose, and while this is true, the county is in no serious danger of impairing its credit, for at the time of voting the bonds, it did not have a dollar of indebtedness.

Any sportsman, brought from anywhere, and given a glimpse of the fields and streams and tule marshes of San Joaquin County, would, at any season, instinctively know that this was "Good Ground." The delta lands teem with wild duck during the seasons of migration, chiefly the mallard, sprig and green-winged teal. Canvasback, red-head, widgeon, spoonbill and other varieties are also found. Quail are plentiful on the hills and prairies and along the streams. The Wilson snipe, locally known as the "Jack-snipe," is plentiful along the waterways. Doves are reasonably plentiful and wild geese are not difficult to bag. Black and striped bass frequent all the streams of the county and can be taken by trolling or casting. The average striped bass runs in weight from one to eight pounds, and they have been caught weighing fifty pounds. They are so full of fight that he is a good angler who has a



Busy Scenes on the Fertile Plains of California.

day's sport without losing some tackle. The black bass weigh from a half-pound to six pounds. In the spring months the shad run in the streams by the thousands and are caught in wire nets attached to poles. In the fall the salmon fishing is good. They are generally speared in shallow water, and while this method does not appear very sportsmanlike, it really requires much skill. Within a day's trip to Stockton one can find mountain streams well stocked with trout.

Two lines of the Southern Pacific connect Stockton with San Francisco and all points north and south as well as east, and the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé traverses the county. The Western Pacific has its main line built through this city, affording another transcontinental outlet. The Stockton and Copperopolis road and the Sierra road extend to the lumbering and mother lode mining regions of the Sierra, the Central Pacific to Sacramento and the East, the Alameda and San Joaquin to the Tesla mines, 36 miles west. Two lines of steamers make regular daily trips to San Francisco. It is this widespread network of rail and water lines which gives Stockton its undisputed industrial supremacy over a wide area and promises the larger development which assuredly awaits it.

Lodi is the most important town between the State capital, Sacramento, thirty-six miles north, and Stockton, fourteen miles south. It is pleasantly situated on comparatively high ground one half mile south of the Mokelumne River. The population of Lodi is steadily increasing. The population of the town itself is about 2,500, but the surroundings contain about 5,000 people.

Woodbridge is a pleasant little village about two and a half miles northwest of Lodi, on the banks of the Mokelumne River, and charmingly situated in the richest of fruit and grape land.

The village of Acampo, about two and a half miles north of Lodi, and one and a half miles north of the Mokelumne River, is a railroad station on the Southern Pacific system, and next to Lodi in importance as a fruit shipping center, shipping more fruit than any other town excepting Lodi, between Stockton and Sacramento. Near Acampo, and only a few miles east, lies the Langford Colony of over 3,000 acres, where the grapevines, apricot, fig, olive, prune, peach and pear trees bear evidence of the great capabilities of the soil.

The village of Lockeford is located about seven miles east of Lodi, on the branch road running to Valley Springs. This little village will increase in importance, now that the standard broad-guage road has been completed and the good farm lands in its vicinity attract settlers.

Four and a half miles east of Lockeford, on the railroad, is Clements, a pleasantly situated town and a business center. This is the heart of the "Live Oak" district. Between Lockeford and Clements are splendid bodies of bottom lands along the Mokelumne River. This section is superior vineyard land, and in time will follow the example of older communities and devote large districts to horticulture.

Tracy is an important town and transfer station on the West Side, and the shipping point for one of the most fertile agricultural districts in California. Other railroad shipping points and centers of local industry and population are Lathrop, Ripon, Escalon, Manteca, Farmington, Peters, Holt, Middle River, Banta, Bethany and Orwood.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages, April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 5,053 apples, product 7,019 bushels; 53,007 apricots, product 27,474 bushels; 83,641 plums and prunes, product 102,991 bushels; 185,073 peaches and nectarines, 229,175 bushels; 13,669 pears, product 13,096 bushels; 13,371,794 grapevines of bearing age, product 175,879,915 pounds; 1,950 oranges, product 1,854 boxes; 75 lemons, product 58 boxes; 19,998 olives, product 506,268 pounds; 4,037 figs, product 232,063 pounds; 97,024 almonds, product 547,300 pounds; 2,455 English walnuts, product 6,548 pounds; 21,590 cherries, product 13,669 bushels.

It also gives the land in farms in the county as aggregating 763,048 acres. The value of all farm property was $67,286,628; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $3,960,026; there were 31,296 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $874,834; 20,972 horses and colts, value $2,247,876; 3,530 mules and colts, valued at $482,560; 62 asses and burros, value $16,760; 23,454 swine, valued at $143,626; 24,819 sheep, value $83,771; 260 goats, value $728; 175,456 poultry of all kinds, value $101,710, and 3,014 colonies of bees, valued at $8,161.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 2,547 acres, 57,028 bushels; oats, 23,208 acres, 396,661 bushels; wheat, 24,786 acres, 310,587 bushels; barley, 125,114 acres, 3,827,187 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 2,968 acres, 32,786 bushels; dry edible beans, 13,954 acres, 352,157 bushels; potatoes, 21,313 acres, 4,279,395 bushels; alfalfa, 8,805 acres, 36,859 tons; grains cut green for hay, 80,851 acres, 119,032 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $9,082,240.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 59,811; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 77,083; acreage included in irrigation projects, 173,563; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,689,720.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 10,603; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 9,150; milk produced, 4,598,234 gallons; cream sold, 135,228 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $449,884; poultry raised, number 212,434; eggs produced, 955,501 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $337,417; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 6,285; of other cattle, 12,104; of swine, 17,732; of sheep and goats, 6,605; receipts from sale of animals, $719,580.

The mineral product of the county for 1910 was valued at $376,149.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was, butter 941,430 pounds, cheese 93,176 pounds.

Stockton is the industrial center of the county, and its strategic position is very marked. It is at the head of all-the-year navigation on the San Joaquin River, and steamers discharge their freight at the head of the channel in the very heart of the city. It is 85 miles by water to San Francisco and the facilities for traffic have brought transportation lines so that it is connected with the bay cities by two lines of steamers and a fleet of schooners, barges, launches, etc., called the "Mosquito Fleet."

In addition, there are the competing railroads, the two lines of the Southern Pacific, the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the new Western Pacific, besides the Copperopolis and the Sierra road to the lumbering and mining regions, and the Alameda and San Joaquin to the Tesla coal mines, 36 miles to the west.

The manufacturing interests represented an output of $6,500,000 at the census of 1900, and in 1909, a total output of $13,103,785.

The tributary country is rich in all agricultural and horticultural wealth. The task of building 238 miles of macadam roadways at a cost of $1,899,000—a sum believed to be larger than that ever voted by any other county of the same size in the United States—was undertaken to facilitate traffic with the outlying country.

The school system is exceptionally good, and there are churches, fraternal organizations, private schools and academies, a public library, Masonic temple, a fine granite court house, United States post office, banks, newspapers and business blocks. The population (1910) was 23,253.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 3,334 square miles.	Population	16,072	16,637	19,383
County seat, San Luis Obispo (city).	Population	2,995	3,021	5,157

Population per square mile, 5.8.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	99	27	Rainfall	9.89	Snow	0
201 feet.	1911:	Temperature	95	28	Rainfall	36.81	Snow	0

The great Spanish ranchos within this county covered 481,237 acres, and were merely cattle ranges until late in the last century. As the first settlers of California they had the vast area of the whole State from which to choose their holdings, to be had for the asking, the wonderful fertility of San Luis Obispo is amply proven by the large proportion of its surface covered by the early Spanish grants. Until recent years the county as a whole was isolated for want of a railroad, and real development went on but slowly until the Coast Line of the Southern Pacific was completed to Santa Barbara, about 1901, and connection made by rail with Los Angeles. Meantime the bay of San Luis had been made accessible by a local railroad leading 90 miles to the southeast through the fertile agricultural lands of the southern portion of San Luis Obispo County and the rich mineral and agricultural region of the northern half of Santa Barbara County, and conditions were ready for the settlement and development of the rich valleys and fertile hills of this great county.

The county is divided irregularly into several sections by curving and entangled ridges. The dominating ridge is the Santa Lucia, and there are several very dissimilar regions, with varied conditions of soil temperature and moisture, so that one cannot generalize. Thus there is the coast side with perhaps 90 miles of shore line. South and west of the divide, between the mountains and the sea, lies a great stretch of very fertile land, a kind of sea slope, rich in natural grasses. North and east of the divide are the rolling plains and bordering foothills of the Salinas. This is the chief river of a large section, and it has half a score of tributary streams coming from two great watersheds. The body of the Salinas Valley lies in the adjacent county, but the Upper Salinas constitutes a basin between the Coast Range proper and the east slope of the Santa Lucia. Here is the interior section of the county, whose eastern boundary is the Diablo Mountains, beyond which is the San Joaquin Valley.

Dairying a great industry.

The basin of the Salinas occupies an area about 40 by 70 miles, and varies somewhat in its characteristics. On the east, as the Salinas River is left, the region is one of broad, rolling hills and plains, a land of large farms, of summer fallows, of wheat and barley, running into a higher region less agricultural, suited to cattle and sheep ranges and to pioneer stockmen. On the way eastward are broad stretches of oak which are scattered or grouped, and give the country the beauty of English parks. West of the Salinas the rainfall is greater, the farms smaller, and there are orchards and a diversified agriculture. There are still great stock and grain ranches, and the topography of the country lends itself to this, but the fertility of the soil, the abundance of water, the better rainfall, and the charm of the climate will make a way for the general farm. It will not be small, as in the great valleys of California; the conditions do not warrant this; but the old-fashioned farm in size, if not in diversity of crops, will be found available for many. There are in the county several fine valleys of considerable size besides the Salinas, as the Arroyo Grande, Los Berros, Nipomo, Los Osos, Chorro, Santa Rosa, Santa Margarita, and others.

The lay of the land lends itself to a great variety of interests and productions, and one is impressed with the great diversity of agricultural life which the county offers.

Broadly speaking, California has two climates—one of the land, the other of the sea. It is cool in midsummer on the coast; it is hot during dog-days in the interior. Here one is shut away from the heat of the great central valley by the San Diablo Range of Mountains on the east, and from the winds and fogs which are bred by the ocean, by the spurs and ridges of the Coast Range. The ocean temperature ranges from 51 to 54 degrees the whole year round, and this determines the climate of a large coast region. A few miles inland, at the county seat, the thermometer rarely shows less than 40 degrees as the extreme of a winter night, or a higher temperature than 85 degrees on any day of summer. The average from June to November for fourteen years has ranged from 56 to 64 degrees. The average temperature for three winter months is a trifle over 63 degrees, and that there are no vagaries of the weather is shown by the fact that delicate plants, such as the heliotrope, the calla lily, fuchsia, canna, banana, oranges, lemons, limes, and pomegranates grow without care from cold or frost.

There are frosty localities, and one finds shadings of climate in different valleys, on different slopes and exposures, but the tables of the Weather Bureau kept in San Luis Obispo show one of the most equable climates of the whole coast country. It is a region full of sunshine. The records say "209 clear days, 87 partly cloudy days, 23 cloudy days during which there was no precipitation, and 46 days of rain." Some records show 238 clear days, but this as a fair average year. The rainfall at this point is about 20 inches, but in twenty-three years has ranged from 12 to 30 inches, reaching as high as 42 inches during an exceptionally wet season. The average is excellent. Irrigation is but little practiced, but will increase. The streams are many, and the climatic conditions and the physical features of the county invite to the small farm well tilled and irrigated, as well as to the big wheat or barley ranch.

Owing to the great variety of soil and climate to be found within the confines of San Luis Obispo County, it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a grain, fruit, flower, or vegetable which can be raised anywhere in the State of California that cannot be successfully and profitably grown somewhere in this county. In early days stock raising was the only industry; later, on the coast side of the county, dairying supplanted stock raising, and this portion of the county has long been known as one of the leading dairy sections of the State. The mild and equable temperature and the moisture from ocean mists and fogs conduce to the abundant growth of natural grasses, and there is a riot of forage plants of many kinds, such as wild oats, bunch grass, burr clover, and alfileria; paturage is largely supplemented by hay, green corn fodder, root crops, and alfalfa. Modern scientific methods of handling milk are generally in vogue, and the cream is either shipped to the large centers of population or turned into butter in the many large creameries in operation in the county. The green winters; the grass that springs with the fall rains and is luxuriant until June, and then is cured by the sun and is virtually hay until spoiled by the recurring rains of the autumn; the freedom from storms; the absence of disease; the fact that no grain is fed and prime beef is taken from the fields without having tasted grain—all this makes for success in dairying and stock raising. The tendency is to small herds and better care.

Much grain is still grown. In the eastern portion of the county wheat is still a large product, with an increasing acreage sown to barley. Modern methods of farming prevail and the returns from this industry are most satisfactory.

Fruit is grown successfully in almost all portions of the county, and there are wide areas where fruit of many kinds is a profitable crop. Prunes are considerably grown in localities, and the apple in several sections is superior enough to make its production profitable on a much larger scale. The coast section is especially adapted to fruit, nearly every variety doing well. The seed industry is well established here. It seeks a rich soil, and finds it in the alluvial valleys.

The few walnut groves here are among the very best in a state where the industry is large. The conditions wherever the land opens to the sea and the soil is deep, favor the walnut. The orange and lemon are profitably grown in several sections. There is room for the berry farm and the truck farm. The vegetable lands of the county are not excelled on the whole coast.

San Luis Obispo County holds the world's record for prize vegetables, and in 1895 was barred by seed-growers from competition. It is an unsurpassed country for the poultry man, and a paradise for the bee keeper.

The producing oil-wells of San Luis Obispo County demonstrate the fact that the Monterey shale found over the greater portion of the coast side of the county is an extension of those of the great Santa Maria oil fields immediately adjoining the county on the south. The production of the Santa Maria fields positively proves it to be one of the greatest fields known in history, while yet in its veriest infancy. Competent experts have no hesitancy in stating unqualifiedly that the county has the largest area of oil-producing formation known in the world, and experience has shown that individual wells produce from 12,000 to 15,000 barrels per day. As it is, the greatest oil port of the world is here at Port San Luis, which is the terminus of three pipe lines from the Santa Maria fields. The carrying capacity of the Pacific Coast Railway is also taxed by the immense shipments of oil from the Santa Maria field to tidewater. The well-known Coalinga, Kern River, Midway, Sunset, and McKittrick fields are also connected by pipe line from this port. Oil in large quantities, aggregating 6,400,000 barrels for the year ending December 31, 1909, was sent from the shores of San Luis Bay to the markets of the world. In 1910, 9,000,000 barrels, and in 1911, 12,300,000 barrels were the output. The amount of money coming into the oil-producing territory of San Luis Obispo County and the sections tributary to it runs into millions of dollars annually. At Oilport is one of the most modern and largest oil refineries in the world; at Edna are located two asphalt refining plants.

San Luis Obispo, the official seat of the county, occupies a very attractive site at the base of the Santa Lucia Range. It has a present population of nearly 5,200 and is steadily growing, building along modern lines. Its delightful location and its charm of climate will always tend to make it a city of homes, and as it becomes better known, a resort of tourists and health seekers. There are excellent hot springs near by; the finest of scenic drives; the ocean is but nine miles away, and some of the finest beaches in California, and particularly the famous El Pismo Beach, are readily accessible. The old mission, founded in August, 1772, will interest many. The proximity of the sea and the port will contribute to the growth of the city. The sea is just far enough away to insure a mingling of its salt air and pleasant trade winds with the warm air of the interior, the combination of the two making a perfect climate. The fertile valleys which radiate north, south, and west; the wide area of tributary farm lands; the perennial streams which abound; the water power that is yet to be developed, will all contribute to make here a commercial city of importance. Good water is provided, the system of sewerage was laid out by the distinguished engineer, Colonel Waring; a good public library and public school buildings, including an expensive stone structure for the high school; with good examples of church architecture and a full representation of religious denominations and fraternal organizations, indicate that the city is well begun and made inviting. There are bituminized streets, substantial business buildings, three banks with large deposits, two daily newspapers, good hotels, and well-appointed county buildings.

The division headquarters of the Southern Pacific and the terminal of the Pacific Coast Railway are here.

The State has established here a polytechnic school, an institution that, in view of the industrial tendencies of the county at large, is extremely important. It is the only institution of the kind on the Pacific coast, and is rapidly gaining in popularity and attendance. Its purpose is to give boys and girls a training in the arts and sciences which deal peculiarly with country life but include also mechanics and engineering as well as agriculture and domestic science. It is a school for fitting students for the non-professional walk of life, and will have the effect of making country life attractive by showing the importance and dignity of the farmer's calling and the relation of his business to the prosperity of the State. The school is close by the city, in a beautiful valley; has 310 acres of good land, and new buildings expressly designed for their purpose. It has a full faculty carefully chosen, well-equipped departments, a growing attendance, and offers as interesting and delightful a school life as one could wish. It is of great value, not to this county alone, but to the State, and to the development of its social and industrial life.

Paso Robles is the leading town east of the Santa Lucia Mountains, and the second in size in the county. It has a population of 1,441, and is pleasantly situated on the Salinas River, in a land of oaks and rolling hills. Its chief features are the hot sulphur springs, which have made it known abroad. The great hot sulphur springs flow approximately two million gallons per day, and there are several other springs of varying chemical constituents and adapted to wide medicinal uses.

San Miguel Mission, founded in 1797, is within an hour's drive. The town is the center of a million acres of rich farming, grazing, and fruit lands. On the east is Linne, a settlement of thrifty farmers; Creston is the center of grain and vines; Shandon and Cholame are in the midst of stock ranges and green farms; Estrella is in the midst of the plains of the same name, and is an old farming center. On the west are Adelaide and Las Tablas Colony of Mennonites with small farms, stock interests, fruit and berry raising, and quicksilver mining.

The Santa Ysabel ranch, three miles east of Paso Robles, is one of the model dairy ranches of the State. Thoroughbred Holstein cows are kept.

San Miguel is nine miles on the north, in a stock and grain country, is also of the oaks, and shares the advantages of the Upper Salinas with Templeton and Paso Robles. It has a place of unusual interest in San Miguel Mission, founded in 1797, and built to withstand the centuries. It speaks volumes for the fertility of this section, and it is learned that within twenty years after the establishment of the mission these peaceful friars had live stock under the care of the mission worth over three million dollars.

Seven miles to the south of Paso Robles is Templeton, a pleasant little village situated on a slight elevation overlooking the Salinas River and surrounded by rolling hills dotted with live and white oak trees, whose green foliage contrasts against the dark background of the Santa Lucia Mountains. This region is a veritable park, where grain grows, flowers bloom, and cattle fatten on a thousand hills. Among the inducements this section has to offer are farming, fruit and stock raising, and poultry raising. The lowlands lying along the banks of the river are splendidly adapted to the growing of alfalfa, as indeed are all of the valley lands lying along this stream, which affords a never-failing supply of water for irrigation purposes. Templeton is of peculiar interest, in that it is the site of one of the four great military camps of the United States Government. Since 1904, at the Atascadero Rancho of 23,000 acres, three miles from Templeton, regular soldiers of the United States Army stationed at the various posts of the Department of the Pacific, together with many of the militia from Pacific coast points, have gathered for an annual school of instruction. The encampments last from two to four weeks, and the time is spent in gun practice and sham battles.

Santa Margarita is at the head of the Salinas Valley, and is the business center of a large farming and stock producing section, and is a commercial point of considerable importance.

Arroyo Grande is one of the richest districts in the county. The town lies southeast of the county seat, and is small, but the valley is a garden spot, long widely known for its vegetables and later for its seed farms. A willow swamp or thicket, once called Monte by the Spanish people, the cleared land has revealed enormous fertility and is now held at fabulous prices. This section is the center of the seed industry and has made of much of the little valley a great flower field.

A fine walnut grove close to the town shows that this fine nut tree is wholly at home here in this ocean air and this deep sediment soil. There is no more thrifty grove in California. Arroyo Grande has a population of about 800, and is on the line of the Pacific Coast Railroad. It will become an attractive and important town. Oceano is the station at the mouth of the valley, two or three miles from the flower town of Arroyo Grande, and Pismo Beach is a mile from Oceano, and is one of the finest on any coast. It is a boulevard of clean, white sand, hard and level, 500 feet wide and 30 miles long. It is destined to be the chief seaside resort of a wide region. Edna is six miles south of San Luis Obispo, a center of grain, sugar beets, beans, cattle, hogs, and horses. The valley is credited with producing 20 tons of potatoes and 30½ tons of onions to the acre. Walnuts thrive here, and 30 acres have yielded 20 tons at the third crop, while the trees were still undeveloped.

Los Berros and Nipomo are on the line of the narrow gauge and are centers of prosperous farming communities. The Southern Pacific passes two miles to the west of Los Berros, and Pismo Beach is distant two miles.

The extreme southern valley of the county, lying along the northern margin of the Santa Maria River, was by the early Spanish explorers misnamed "Oso Flaco," or Lean Bear. This valley is one of the most productive valleys in the State, and the value of its outputs in sugar beets, which is the principal crop, runs into hundreds of dollars per acre annually. The beets are manufactured into sugar at Betteravia, just across the river.

San Simeon, up the coast, is the most northern seaport of the county. Coastwise steamers call regularly at this little harbor for the products of the northern part of the county.

Cambria is the center of a rich farming, dairying, and mining territory. It is at the mouth of the Santa Rosa Valley, almost in the mountains, yet on the sea. The chief products are cattle, cream, butter, beans, corn, potatoes, onions, pumpkins, apples, and English walnuts. The rainfall averages 25 inches; the atmosphere at such times is warm, the fog heavy, and there are no drying winds.

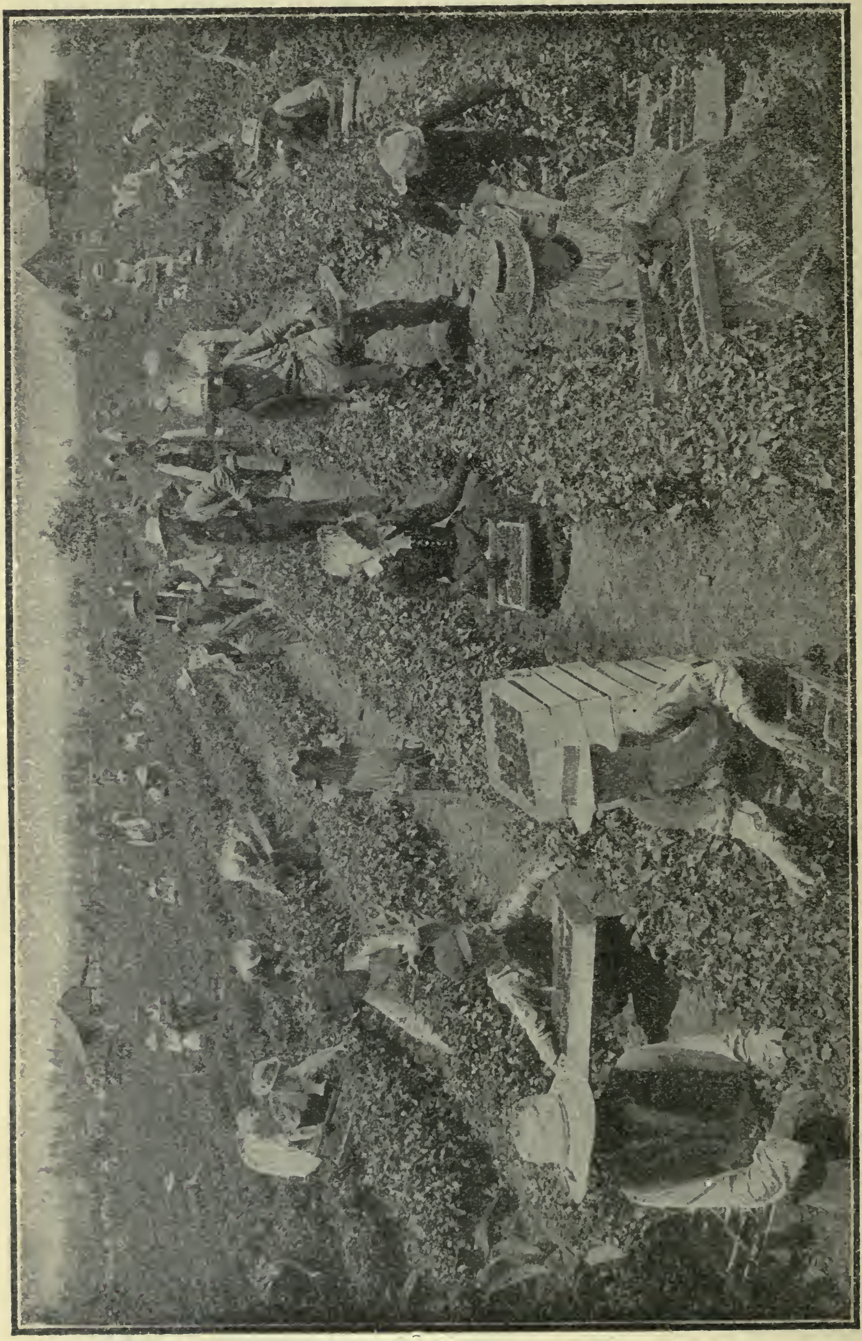
The seaside town of Cayucos serves as a shipping point and business center for a prosperous dairy and farming country, the rolling hills and mesas being clothed with natural grasses. About 80,000 acres are tributary.

There are large deposits of cinnabar in certain sections of the county, and quicksilver is produced at several points. Quicksilver, chrome, iron, silica, coal, petroleum, asphaltum, bitumen, gold, lime, silver, copper, manganese, gypsum, onyx, kaolin, and building stone in a vast variety, are some of the mineral productions known to exist. The deposits of iron, copper, lime, chrome, and manganese, of marble, onyx, and gypsum, only await the advent of capital to form the nucleus of great industries.

The bay of San Luis is now a protected harbor in which many ships may lie. The Government has recently completed a breakwater that has converted a fine natural harbor into one of the most accessible and best protected ports on the coast, save San Francisco Bay. The port is reached by the Pacific Coast Railway, which extends southeasterly into Santa Barbara County. It connects with steamers at the port, nine miles from San Luis Obispo.

The Sunset Route of the Southern Pacific traverses the county, and gives it the advantage of a trancontinental line and connection with the two principal California cities, San Francisco and Los Angeles, about equidistant.

In order to assure cheap freights and fares in perpetuity the citizens of the county recently, through a bond issue, provided for the purchase of sites and the erection of wharves at different points along the coast of the county, and one of these public wharves has been built and is in operation, at the town of Avila, some 9 miles from the city of San Luis Obispo. The opportunities for the establishment



Dewberry Field—Southern California.

of great industrial enterprises in this section should not be overlooked. First to be considered is the inexhaustible supply of the cheapest fuel to be found in the world. Another point is the fact that the oil vessels carrying oil from this port to the great ports of the world are returning in water ballast. Raw materials, no matter of what character or from what place, can be landed at a very low cost.

Mineral springs abound, and both mountain and sea offer change of climate, rest, and recreation. The county of San Luis Obispo has much to interest the home-seeker—a land of fertile soil, exceptionally low land values, with ideal climate and a large growing season; of waving grain fields; plains green with alfalfa; prosperous dairy farms; where vineyards thrive on hills and in the valleys; where the prune, apple, peach, pear, walnut, and almond bear prolifically. A region where natural resources are only partially developed and where property values will surely advance.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 35,006 apples, product 56,047 bushels; 20,123 apricots, product 25,929 bushels; 21,383 plums and prunes, product 15,236 bushels; 10,614 peaches and nectarines, 10,325 bushels; 5,097 pears, product 8,869 bushels; 265,481 grapevines of bearing age, product 1,937,110 pounds; 794 oranges, product, 1,225 boxes; 955 lemons, product 1,475 boxes; 1,597 olives, product 28,877 pounds; 817 figs, product 43,317 pounds; 9,281 almonds, product 46,990 pounds; 7,871 English walnuts, product 223,493 pounds; 702 cherries, product 463 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 2,133,760 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,588,660 acres. The value of all farm property was $32,426,353; of domestic animals, poultry, and bees, $4,802,033; there were 118,704 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $2,789,415; 15,274 horses and colts, value $1,451,086; 877 mules and colts, valued at $108,795; 19 asses and burros, value $2,095; 17,868 swine, valued at $110,830; 86,953 sheep, value $256,156; 7,390 goats, value $14,783; 119,822 poultry of all kinds, value $53,605; and 3,936 colonies of bees valued at $15,268.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: corn, 1,509 acres, 24,015 bushels; oats, 1,139 acres, 35,884 bushels; wheat, 33,608 acres, 428,636 bushels; barley, 26,370 acres, 667,718 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 1 acre, 24 bushels; dry edible beans, 11,169 acres, 207,674 bushels; potatoes, 955 acres, 105,277 bushels; alfalfa, 989 acres, 2,658 tons; grains cut green for hay, 50,954 acres, 62,650 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $2,481,812.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,687; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 2,416; acreage included in irrigation projects, 2,539; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $32,311.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 22,945; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 15,958; milk produced, 5,867,540 gallons; cream sold, 343,875 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $709,127; poultry raised, number 109,871; eggs produced, 840,405; value of poultry and eggs produced, $243,244; value of wool and mohair produced, $52,868; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 10,222; of other cattle, 27,792; of swine, 14,273; of sheep and goats, 11,999; receipts from sale of animals, $1,165,961.

The dairy products for year ending September 30, 1911, were: butter, 2,350,820 pounds; cheese, 233,333 pounds.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the total mineral product of the county for 1910: $215,322.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 19, 1856.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 447 square miles.	Population	10,087	12,094	26,585
County seat, Redwood City.	Population	1,572	1,653	2,442
Population per square mile, 59.5.				

San Mateo (Station):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	94	30	Rainfall	12.43	Snow	0
22 feet.	1911:	Temperature	87	28	Rainfall	28.33	Snow	0

San Mateo County, comprising an area of 477 square miles, is situated in the San Francisco peninsula or Thumb of California. The mountain ridge or backbone of the peninsula is the fertile and picturesque watershed region meant for homes of beauty and comfort. It drops slowly into foothills and valleys, with a broad oak-studded plain sloping away to the narrow fringe of tide lands. On the west the descent is quick and abrupt, with short streams and narrow mesas. The whole ridge is everywhere accessible, full of springs and streams, good soil thickly covered with oak. There is one main ridge (with many spurs jutting out toward the ocean) and many creeks, the most prominent of which are the Pescadero, San Mateo, San Gregorio and Pilarcitos. In a marked cleft of the Sierra Morena lies San Andreas and Crystal Springs lakes about twelve miles long. They, with the adjacent watershed, constitute the holdings of the Spring Valley Water Company, which furnishes at present (1912) the main water supply for San Francisco. This is a region of great beauty, containing the valleys of Portola and Woodside, in which are situated the homes of many wealthy San Franciscans. The ridge above these valleys and the line from the San Francisco County line to the southwest corner of the county of San Mateo comprises about seventy miles of grazing ranches, dairy farms, stock ranches, and several square miles of redwood timber.

While the county has much good soil for agricultural purposes, it is mostly famous for development into one of the largest home sites for San Francisco people. Only three quarters to an hour's ride from San Francisco to its farthest line, it is most accessible for suburban homes.

Since the great fire in San Francisco the population of the peninsula has greatly increased. Just inside of San Francisco everything is given up to manufacturing; farther down dairying is the greatest industry, and then comes the section given over to homes. The foothills are threaded by winding roads, great oaks are everywhere, and on hills and in valleys are the stately homes of many of the most wealthy San Franciscans. Some of California's most beautiful and costly homes are situated on the peninsula at San Mateo and Burlingame, and here is one of the most renowned of California's hotels. Farther down on the south line of San Mateo County are the fields and hills which Governor Stanford first made famous with his breeding farm, where many of California's finest race horses were raised. This land afterwards became part of the lands of the Leland Stanford Junior University, which Governor Stanford erected in memory of his only son, dedicating the buildings and the estate to the service of humanity. The actual buildings are just over the line in Santa Clara County, but it is one of the great universities and belongs to the peninsula and to the world. The coast of San Mateo is rugged and bare, washed by the waters of the Pacific. There are many beautiful beaches, one at Pescadero where pebbles rivaling precious stones in beauty are found in abundance. Salt making and fishing are considerable industries of the county.

La Honda, in the southern line of the county, is one of the most beautiful drives in the county. Here are natural redwood forests, including some of the California Big Trees. This is one of the ideal spots for campers and lovers of out of doors.

South San Francisco is the newest city of the county. It has 1,400 acres fronting the bay. It is admirably adapted for factory sites. It is fast becoming a manufacturing center with increasing population.

San Mateo has a population of 6,000. Beautiful homes are everywhere, fine banks, hotels, five churches, four grammar schools, private schools, hospitals, high schools, all the attributes of a large and well-equipped and prosperous city.

Burlingame, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, San Carlos, Belmont, Millbrae, all like fine pearls on a string with many beautiful and palatial homes, others in the midst of pasture lands and wooded slopes.

Redwood City, the county seat and the oldest town in the county, deriving its name from the large shipment of redwood lumber in earlier days, is a fine, up-to-date city with $250,000 worth of street work complete and a fine new water system. It has a Carnegie library, two banks, fine courthouse, two newspapers, and four hotels. Redwood has a commercial side and a residential. There are already several large factories, a harbor and the largest tannery on the coast. It also has a large salt-making industry and a fish packing company.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 18,634 apples, product 31,317 bushels; 3,694 apricots, product 1,259 bushels; 18,279 plums and prunes, product 14,686 bushels; 572 peaches and nectarines, product 643 bushels; 1,688 pears, product 1,923 bushels; 124,990 grapevines of bearing age, product 695,440 pounds; 25 oranges, product 9 boxes; 7,187 olives, product 141,006 pounds; 36 figs, product 525 pounds; 94 almonds, product 425 pounds; 223 English walnuts, product 2,010 pounds; 671 cherries, product 228 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 286,080 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 160,655 acres. The value of all farm property was $20,870,585; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,017,273; there were 15,288 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $463,646; 4,295 horses and colts, value $425,976; 12 mules and colts, valued at $915; 12,682 swine, valued at $93,912; 1,329 sheep, value $5,140; 154 goats, value $569; 47,625 poultry of all kinds, value $26,112, and 289 colonies of bees, valued at $953. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,395,371.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 11 acres, 164 bushels; oats, 16,125 acres, 462,566 bushels; wheat, 68 acres, 1,473 bushels; barley, 917 acres, 26,001 bushels; dry edible beans, 466 acres, 14,435 bushels; potatoes, 971 acres, 109,879 bushels; alfalfa, 11 acres, 52 tons; grains cut green for hay, 16,466 acres, 25,181 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 3,648; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 3,653; acreage included in irrigation projects, 3,983; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $90,921.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 6,982; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 5,490; milk produced, 3,539,461 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $541,965; poultry raised, number 43,946; eggs produced, 236,642 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $82,139; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 4,421; of other cattle, 2,600; of swine, 6,198; of sheep and goats, 563; receipts from sale of animals, $185,667.

The dairy products for the year ending September 30, 1911, were: butter, 135,727 pounds; cheese, 190,510 pounds.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

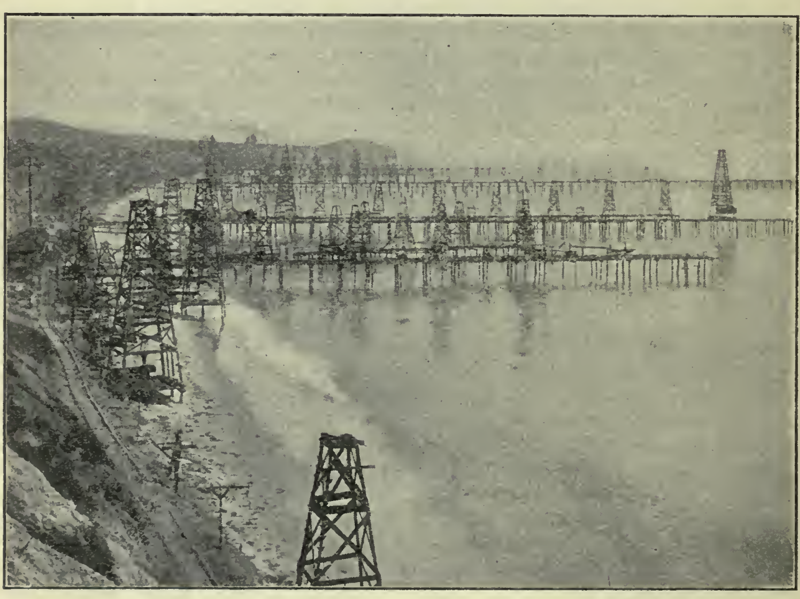
Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 2,740 square miles.	Population	15,754	18,934	27,738
County seat, Santa Barbara (city).	Population	5,864	6,587	11,659

Population per square mile, 10.1.			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	97	31	Rainfall	10.95	Snow	0
130 feet.	1911:	Temperature	94	32	Rainfall	30.74	Snow	0

The county of Santa Barbara holds a peculiar and important position. Set as a rectangular parallellogram in the angle of the California coast, where the shore bends like an elbow at Point Concepcion and trends toward the sunrise, ribbed and stayed with parallel and transverse mountain ranges, broken and diversified by fertile, sunlit valleys, washed by the sea on both southern and western shores, it is one of the very interesting counties in the State. More than one half of the county, the eastern portion, which is very rugged and mountainous, constitutes one of the national preserves for the conservation of the water supply and the preservation of the natural forests. The remaining portion of the county is made up of four district sections: That portion drained by the Santa Maria River and forming the northern part of the county, the Los Alamos Valley, drained by the San Antonio creek, the valley of the Santa Ynez, and the Santa Barbara Valley, which is all that portion lying south of the Santa Ynez mountains.

The Santa Maria Valley opens to the coast and extends 25 miles, with an average width of eight miles. The temperature of the valley is remarkably uniform. The soil of the lower levels is a sandy loam and well adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets, beans, potatoes, corn, and especially wheat and barley. The mesa or table lands on the north side of the valley are a rich heavy adobe which produces enormous crops of grain and beans, while the table lands on the south side of the valley, being sandy with some clay, are adapted to the production of oats. Beans and barley are also profitably produced. Higher up are the hill lands where rich grasses are favorable for stock raising and dairying. There are about 75,000 acres of good tillable land and about 25,000 acres of splendid grazing and dairy lands in the Santa Maria Valley and the hills immediately adjacent. Of this some 15,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets and an equal amount to beans. On the balance, barley and oats are the principal crops.



Oil Wells in the Peaceful Pacific.

The climatic conditions are most favorable to the growth of the apricot, and large quantities of this fruit are raised and dried for export. In the upper part of the valley peaches, prunes, and other deciduous fruits grow well. The eucalyptus tree takes kindly to the soil of this valley, and its culture promises rich returns as a timber proposition.

The raising of sugar beets is attended with profit, and some 28,000,000 pounds of sugar are the annual product. The factory is located about six miles from the city of Santa Maria and is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad by a spur line running from Guadalupe.

Oil was first discovered in the Santa Maria Valley in 1902. At this time the production was about 100,000 barrels, and the total amount produced since then up to the present year (1912) is over twenty-five million barrels. The oil belt is being extended and oil is constantly being discovered throughout Santa Barbara County.

The Lompoc district has a frontage of about 15 miles on the Santa Barbara Channel, 25 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and is bounded on the north and east by the Purissima and Santa Rosa hills. The soil of this valley is a rich sediment, exceedingly productive. The temperature of this valley only varies 12 degrees from July to January. Almost every crop thrives in the fertile soil of the Lompoc Valley. One of the most exhaustive crops grown is the English mustard, grown nowhere else in the United States in merchantable quantities. This crop represents to the district in value, a quarter of a million dollars. Barley grown on the mesas and hill lands yields a wonderful crop. Oats grown near the coast, where no rust is found, represents from $30,000 to $60,000 value annually, beans $25,000 more, while the Lompoc potato is a very superior variety and is a very valauble crop. Other crops are onions, beets, cherries, pears, apricots, and berries of all kinds. The apples of this district are prize winners and the crops are frequently sold before ripe. The yield is very, very large.

Bee keeping, dairying and chicken raising are all very profitable. The mineral deposits are bituminous rock, gypsum, diatamaceous earth, glass sand, lime rock, and petroleum.

The Santa Ynez Valley lies east of the Lompoc district, is drained by the Santa Ynez River and forms the central part of the county of Santa Barbara. It is a healthful district with a dry warm climate in summer and a cool bracing atmosphere in winter with an occasional frost but no snow. Wheat growing, stockraising and dairying are the principal industries. Olive growing is the leading horticultural industry. Peaches and apples do exceedingly well on the northern slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains.

The Los Alamos Valley lies between the Santa Ynez Valley and that of Santa Maria. It is drained by the San Antonio Creek, and is long, narrow and very fertile. The chief industry is grain farming, wheat, barley and oats yielding fine crops. The valley is picturesquely wooded and in the hill lands are found large beds of asphalt and limestone. The middle of the valley produces petroleum.

The Santa Barbara Valley is a long, narrow strip, in width from two to five miles and length fifty miles. Flanking this valley and rising to a height of 3,000 feet like a protecting wall, on the north is the rugged range of the Santa Ynez Mountains. This valley is one of the most interesting valleys in California on account of its beauty of landscape and early history. Mountain, valley, plain and shore, a crescent outlined by white foam and sand and far out in the blue distance the channel islands, recalling the memory of Juan Cabrillo, the Spanish explorer, who cruised this coast three and a half centuries ago, and whose dust is enshrined on the island of San Miguel. This long narrow strip of land is famous for its wonderful climate, out of the way of the winds, Santa Barbara, sunlit the year round, possesses a winterless climate. The valley of Santa Barbara, like the other valleys of the county, is favorable for the growth of almost every crop grown. Of farm crops the most important are hay, lima beans, barley, oats, wheat, corn, potatoes, and onions. The area heretofore devoted to lima beans is fast being planted to English walnuts, and is now the most profitable crop grown in the valley. Olive groves make one of the most beautiful features of the valley and are very productive. Apples, pears, peaches, prunes, apricots, loquats, pomegranates, oranges, berries, pomelos, guavas, figs, plums, grapes, every kind of berry, and even bananas, dates and pineapples thrive in the valley. About the valley of Santa Barbara is woven a great deal of the early history of California. Here in Santa Barbara County are situated three of the old Franciscan missions. These missions recall a most interesting and important story, the establishment of the twenty-two missions of California stretching from San Diego on the south to Sonoma on the north. The first of these missions was established in San Diego in the year 1769. The famous mission of Santa Barbara, situated in the city of Santa Barbara, the tenth established, and one of the most beautiful and best preserved missions in California was established seventeen years later. One year after the second mission of Santa Barbara County, La Purissima Concepcion was established five miles from Lompoc in the Lompoc Valley. This mission, long, low, unpretentious, tells of the quiet lives of the Mission Fathers who taught and lived here.

The mission at Santa Ynez is one of the interesting landmarks of the county, being situated on the banks of the Santa Ynez River, four miles west of the town of Santa Ynez on the new state highway. This mission and the one in the city of Santa Barbara (the latter the largest and best preserved of all the missions) have been continuously occupied by the Friars since their founding.

At Carpinteria, ten miles east of Santa Barbara, one of the grapevines planted by the Franciscan fathers still lives and is now the largest grapevine in the world. The trunk measures nine feet in circumference and the vine bears ten tons annually.

Santa Maria, the only incorporated town in the Santa Maria Valley has a population of about 3,000. The streets are wide and shaded by beautiful trees. Up-to-date hotels, banks, libraries and schools are features of Santa Maria.

A field of Sweet Peas, Santa Barbara County.

Lompoc, nine miles from the sea, in the hills of Lompoc, city of the sixth class, has two flourishing banks, a good water system, fine roads and fine schools.

Los Olivos is situated in the Santa Ynez Valley and is the terminus of the Pacific Coast Railroad, a narrow-gauge line connecting Santa Ynez, Ballard and Hartford.

Los Alamos, the principal village in the Los Alamos Valley, has a population of 300.

Santa Barbara, one of the most delightful cities of California, is situated in the Santa Barbara Valley. Being on the main line of one of the largest railroads, connected by fine steam lines with the north and south, Santa Barbara is rapidly growing. Two beautiful and first-class hotels are crowded the year round. Santa Barbara has been built up mostly by wealthy people from all parts of the United States who come here for the wonderful climate and beautiful situation of the city. Everything that make a beautiful city is here—fine public buildings, churches, banks, libraries, hotels. Beautiful drives are one of the features, bathing is of the best, yachting, fishing and everything that one could desire is to be found here.

The U. S. Census. 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 2,744 apples, product 38,511 bushels; 15,512 apricots, product, 29,237 bushels; 2,730 plums and prunes, product 4,822 bushels; 9,560 peaches and nectarines, 11,337 bushels; 2,612 pears, product 5,148 bushels; 208,595 grapevines of bearing age, product 590,485 pounds; 4,246 oranges, product 12,272 boxes; 46,181 lemons, product 134,168 boxes; 44,258 olives, product 1,275,022 pounds; 858 figs, product 40,255 pounds; 239 almonds, product 3,150 pounds; 96,776 English walnuts, product 2,678,039 pounds; 659 cherries, product 238 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 1,753,600 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,120,475 acres. The value of all farm property was $43,544,076; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $4,178,540; there were 87,576 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $2,223,007; 13.034 horses and colts, value $1,398,385; 443 mules and colts, valued at $53,740; 24 asses and burros, value $4,380; 22,073 swine, valued at $162,635; 80,533 sheep, value $275,259; 558 goats, value $1,698; 89,995 poultry of all kinds, value $46,815, and 4,072 colonies of bees valued at $12,621.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 1,240 acres, 25,979 bushels; oats, 9,494 acres, 233,171 bushels; wheat, 2,300 acres, 27,892 bushels; barley, 26,294 acres, 683,605 bushels; dry edible beans, 22,355 acres, 367,385 bushels; potatoes, 1,524 acres, 151,532 bushels; alfalfa, 635 acres, 2,205 tons; grain cut green for hay, 47,602 acres, 64,690 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $3,568,250.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 12.012; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 13,572; acreage included in irrigation projects, 13,603; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $370,186.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 10,151; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 6,147; milk produced, 3.144,697 gallons; cream sold, 236,960 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $368,211; poultry raised, number 91,159; eggs produced, 407,168 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $151,719; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 3,099; of other cattle, 18,016; of swine, 13,870; of sheep and goats, 16,116; receipts from sale of animals, $962,245.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product for the county for 1910: Petroleum, 7,682,555 barrels, value $3,856.222. Total mineral product, 1910, $5,334,960.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 510,527 pounds.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,328 square miles.	Population	48,005	60,216	83,539
County seat, San José (city).	Population	18,060	21,500	28,946

Population per square mile, 62.9.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	102	25	Rainfall	7.66	Snow	0
95 feet.	1911:	Temperature	91	25	Rainfall	24.41	Snow	0

Santa Clara County lies south of San Francisco Bay, extending also north along both sides of it. The valley is about sixty miles long and of varying width, averaging about twenty miles. The surrounding mountains are included within the limits of the county and contribute much to its wealth and productiveness. On the east the Mt. Diablo range of mountains, with the famed Lick Observatory on its highest peak, cuts the valley off from the hot winds of the great interior region lying between the Sierra and the Coast mountains, while the Santa Cruz mountains on the west shelter it from the winds of the ocean. The moist ocean breezes steal in by the way of the Golden Gate and the bay, and every night cool the air and render the evenings delightful and the nights restful. The average rainfall of about fifteen inches in the valley and thirty in the mountains is almost exclusively between the months of November and May, and during that season the grass grows luxuriantly, and in certain sections the tenderest plants thrive and bloom in the open air. During the long summer the heat is never severe. The average July temperature is 65 degrees, of February 53 degrees. The minimum is 28 degrees above; the maximum 95 degrees. Ordinarily, the summer heat does not get above 90 degrees. The rain of 16 to 20 inches falls between November and April; the summer is cloudless. There are about 225 clear days, 83 with a trace of rain, and 57 cloudy.

The valley may best be seen from some eminence in the foothills. There are many such, some of them already the sites of charming and elegant homes. From these vantage points the valley stretches out as far as the eye can reach, an almost continuous vista of orchard and vineyard, framed by gently rising mountains, with the waters of the bay glistening on the north. It is during the blossoming season that it presents its greatest charm, whether as a panorama or seen in detail. Then the white blossoms cover it almost like a mantle of snow. It is a hopeless task to convey an impression of the beauty of this scene to one whose eyes have not beheld it. Millions of fruit trees are in bloom almost simultaneously. Of these nearly four millions are prune trees and are in bloom at the same time, while with them peach, apricot, pear, and cherry are mingled to give color tints to the scene, for the deep pink of the peach blossoms adds here and there a patch of color to relieve the snowy whiteness of the general tone. Mile after mile these masses of blossoms stretch before the eye until they blend with the blue of the horizon. The almonds are the first to show their blossoms, beginning usually the last week in February, and in a few weeks they are followed by the peach, the cherry, the pear, the apricot and then the prunes, the latter about the middle of March or early in April, and finally by the apples. Oranges, lemons, figs, walnuts, olives, dates, pomegranates, quinces, persimmons and other fruits are grown in the valley and foothills, but they add little to the wealth of bloom which in the springtime, and especially when the prunes are in bloom, robes the entire valley in white.

Fruit Drying, Santa Clara County.

At all seasons of the year flowers may be seen in profusion about the homes. It is in April and May, just following the rioting of nature in the blooming orchards, that flowers are seen in an almost incredible abundance. Huge rose bushes climb over houses and fences and far up among the limbs of great trees, covering them with a wealth of color. Innumerable varieties of flowers bloom in the gardens.

A drive through the orchard region is one of continued charm, whether it be taken during the blooming of the trees or when they are laden with the ripening fruit. The roads are broad and well kept, and are bordered continuously for miles by orchards and vineyards, with here and there a field or meadow, and dominating all, rise the mountains always before the eye. Not the least interesting feature of the drive are the numerous ornamental trees that line the avenues—palm, cypress, willow, elm, eucalyptus, pines, linden, nut trees, magnolia, pepper laden with red berries, and here and there a giant live oak, which the ax has spared even when it stood in the very middle of the road. The eye, too, is delighted with the millions of California poppies, whose orange clusters tint the ground with the golden hue.

The roads are macadamized, gridiron the entire valley and are kept in perfect condition the year round at great expense. Three hundred miles of these orchard boulevards are sprinkled every day during the dry season. It is difficult to make one not familiar with it comprehend the immensity of the fruit interests of this valley. Statistics are dull things, yet they are the only means by which the magnitude of the fruit industry can be stated.

The plum and prune crop is first in importance; the cherry crop is very large. County statistics show that in 1911 there were 227,800 cherry trees in the orchards.

County statistics give the total production of fruit and vegetables for 1909–10 as 277,515,895 pounds, valued at $6,256,220; besides 505,000 cases were canned, valued at $1,069,750. The wine of the valley proved its worth when from Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis gold medals were brought home. In 1909–10 the value of the product of the vineyards amounted to $4,420,000. It will thus be seen that the fruit and wine crop of the county alone for the season of 1909–10 was valued at nearly $12,000,000.

County statistics show that in this same year 75,000,000 pounds of asparagus were raised and 30,000,000 pounds of tomatoes, of this vegetable 200,000 cases were canned. Berries of all kinds are extensively grown. The crop of 1909–10 was 2,533,000 pounds.

The greatest seed farms in the world are in the Santa Clara Valley. Lettuce, radish, onion, canary bird seed, etc., are raised by the carload. Flower seeds are grown to perfection. In favorable seasons two or three hundred tons of sweet pea seeds alone are grown. Early in June the hundreds of acres of sweet peas in blossom are a splendid sight.

Conditions of soil and climate render this one of the best prune-growing districts of the world, and for this reason prune culture in the United States has found here its greatest development. It is asserted one half of all the prunes produced on this continent are grown in the Santa Clara Valley, whose trees yield nearly a hundred million pounds of the fruit annually. The matter of superior quality accounts for the concentration of the industry of this valley. Prunes and other fruits are dried in the sun and not by artificial heat, as is necessary in less sunny climates. With warm, bright sunshine day after day during the drying season, the product of the orchards and driers of the valley is the best the country produces. Yet it must not be supposed that the valley is given up to prune growing. Far from it. The statistics already given show to what proportions other fruits and vegetables are grown. Seven canneries pack more than twelve million cans of fruit annually, as well as great quantities of tomatoes and other vegetables. There are thousands of acres yet available and every year great numbers of fruit trees and grapevines are set out in new orchards and vineyards or in extending old ones. Many acres are devoted to the growing of wheat and barley, which give large yields of the highest quality of grain.

That the valley is an ideal home for live stock was early recognized by the Spanish settlers, and they grazed large herds of horses, cattle and sheep. Live stock still constitutes an important element in the swelling of the assessment roll. In 1910 there were 46,030 cattle, 15,816 horses and 7,349 hogs in the county, besides other stock. Great quantities of butter and cheese are made, especially in the vicinity of Gilroy. Poultry raising is quite an industry, with unlimited opportunities for expansion.

The padres brought with them the grape, but the few acres they planted have been converted into thousands. In 1909–10, 8,417 acres was given up to vines, both in the valley and foothills, but it is in the latter location the vineyards are the most numerous.

While Santa Clara Valley will always be noted chiefly for its fruits, its agricultural products and its live stock, the beauty of its scenery and the delight of its climate, there are other things that contribute to its prosperity. At New Almaden, in the mountains some seventeen miles from San José, is the largest quicksilver mine in the United States and the third largest in the world. It has been producing a large share of the quicksilver used in this country for many years.

Mineral and medicinal springs constitute another attraction and possession. The famous Congress Springs, near the town of Saratoga, in the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains is visited by thousands of health and pleasure seekers every year. In Alum Rock Park, a pleasure ground belonging to the city of San José, about seven miles east of the city, have been developed sixteen distinct mineral springs. The park is a beautiful place, and is cared for by the Park Commissioners of the city.

The Lick Observatory is on the summit of Mount Hamilton overlooking the valley. Its white dome may be seen from the streets of San José, though a drive of twenty-eight miles is necessary to reach it. It has a thirty-six-inch glass as well as a number of others, and is famous for its discoveries and other work.

The Leland Stanford Jr. University is the most richly endowed in the world. It is located at Palo Alto, on the line of the Southern Pacific, eighteen miles from San José. It is built of stone in the mission style of architecture. At Santa Clara is located the Santa Clara University. At College Park, a suburb of San José, is located the University of the Pacific, the oldest and largest Methodist college on the Pacific coast. In San José is a State Normal School, a good high school, and fine grammar and primary schools and kindergartens, the St. Joseph's College, the Notre Dame Academy, and business colleges.

One thing is specially noticed by the traveler as he drives through the orchard region, and that is the number and excellent character of the rural school buildings. The character of the schoolhouses is an index to the nature and density of the population. There are in the county grammar schools, primary schools, high schools, kindergartens.

The center of life and business activity in Santa Clara Valley is the city of San José, the county seat, which has a population of 30,607. It lies on the direct line of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Los Angeles and the east, and overland trains pass through the city daily. It is a beautiful city with broad streets, imposing public buildings, fine stores, elegant homes embowered in palms, flowers and shade trees, fine churches and school buildings, and all that marks the home of refinement and wealth and the prosperity of the masses. The city has a complete system of electric street cars, electric light and gas, fine police and fire departments, good sewers and other appointments of a modern city. The purest of water is piped in from the mountains. There are three beautiful parks. San José is not alone a beautiful place of residence, but it is a city of affairs. Here is transacted all the business connected with the immense fruit crops of the valley, as well as its other valuable products. Here are located packing-houses, railroad shops, canneries, foundries, box factories, planing mills, breweries (one of the largest in the State), and numerous other industries of both general and local importance. Conditions are such as to render San José a specially fine location for manufacturing. It has three lines of railway connecting it with San Francisco, by which the city may be reached a score of times daily.

The town of Santa Clara (population 4,348) lies four miles north of San José and is connected with it by two lines of railroad and an electrical line. It is an important shipping point. Hundreds of carloads of fruit are shipped from there, as well as other products, including the output of a large tannery and two woodworking factories.

In the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains, at the western edge of the valley, is Los Gatos (population 2,232) on the line of the narrow-gauge road between San Francisco and Santa Cruz by the way of San José. Its surroundings of orchards and vineyards have earned for it the popular name of Gem City. A few miles distant is Saratoga, also in the midst of orchards and vineyards, and a delightful place to live.

In the valley between San José and Los Gatos is Campbell, where are located a large fruit drying establishment and a cannery. Other fruit centers around San José are Berryessa, Evergreen, Edenvale, Hillsdale, Coyote, West Side, East Side, Cupertino and Willows. On the line of the standard-gauge road to San Francisco are the prosperous towns of Mayfield, Mountain View, Morgan Hill, Sunnyvale, Lawrence, and the college town of Palo Alto.

The upper or southern end of the valley has for its chief business center the thriving town of Gilroy (population 2,437) on the line of the Southern Pacific between San Francisco, San José and Los Angeles. Gilroy has in its environs a large area of soil equal to that of any part of the earth's surface.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the land area as 849,920 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 734,819 acres. The value of all farm property was $67,187,549; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $3,236,767; there were 46,030 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,218,607; 15,816 horses and colts, value $1,763,731; 274 mules and colts, valued at $29,026; 7,349 swine, valued at $61,121; 10,055 sheep, value $32,553; 163 goats, value $665; 209,093 poultry of all kinds, value $122,299, and 2,542 colonies of bees, valued at $8,615.

It also gives the number of trees of bearing ages, April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 102,841 apples, product 118,603 bushels; 783,585 apricots, product 958,163 bushels; 3,387,455 plums and prunes, product 3,854,070 bushels; 437,677 peaches and nectarines, 574,514 bushels; 142,550 pears, product 206,214 bushels; 5,584,480 grapevines of bearing age, product 41,129,250 pounds; 1,905 oranges, product 1,354 boxes; 996 lemons, product 1,201 boxes; 13,945 olives, product 639,227 pounds; 985 figs, product 31,500 pounds; 25,862 almonds, product 198,186 pounds; 19,070 English walnuts, product 227,955 pounds; 173,002 cherries, product 90,198 bushels.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 411 acres, 9,791 bushels; oats, 247 acres, 9,424 bushels; wheat, 376 acres, 10,198 bushels; barley, 8,903 acres, 200,893 bushels; dry edible beans, 706 acres, 8,810 bushels; potatoes, 1,085 acres, 105,617 bushels; alfalfa, 3,073 acres, 11,486 tons; grains cut green for hay, 76,399 acres, 109,051 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $6,968,438.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 37,637; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 50,939; acreage included in irrigation projects, 60,140; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $1,337,216.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 10,300; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 9,183; milk produced, 5,356,740 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $664,278; poultry raised, number 233,729; eggs produced, 1,166,782 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $410,877; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 6,964; of other cattle, 12,834; of swine, 6,041; of sheep and goats, 1,983; receipts from sale of animals, $578,250.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 131,792 pounds; cheese, 475,248 pounds.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Quicksilver, $182,719. Total mineral product, 1910, $420,782.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910
Land area, 435 square miles.	Population	19,270	21,512	26,140
County seat, Santa Cruz (city).	Population	5,596	5,659	11,146

Population per square mile, 60.1.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation, 20 feet.	1910:	Temperature	96	26	Rainfall	18.57	Snow	0
	1911:	Temperature	93	26	Rainfall	35.41	Snow	T

Extending southward from San Francisco, paralleling the coast at a distance of about twenty miles, are the Santa Cruz mountains. The average altitude of this range is some 2,500 feet, its highest peak, Loma Prieta, being 3,800 feet. Nestling upon the southern slope of these mountains is the county of Santa Cruz, embracing 435 square miles and containing 278,400 acres. From the main mountain range a spur called Ben Lomond puts a sheltering arm back of the city of Santa Cruz and the lower-lying portion of the county. These mountains are fenders against the heat of the interior valleys and the north wind, and condense the moisture carried inland by clouds from the ocean.

The curving shore line of the bay of Monterey and the corresponding curve of the mountain line enclose Santa Cruz county, an irregular, crescent-shaped tract of country averaging twenty miles width. The sides of the mountains are closely set with forests of redwood, pine, spruce, fir, oak, madrone and other trees, the redwoods having, in many instances, attained titantic size. The streams rising in these mountains and crossing the county to the sea bring down rich alluvial loam into the valleys, which naturally teem with native grasses and flowers, and under cultivation yield phenomenal results. Along the coast line a series of raised benches form a strip of elevated land. This widens to the east of the city of Santa Cruz and affords a large area of fruitful light loam soil, which has been brought into a high state of cultivation. Further eastward in the Pajaro Valley a great variety of soil is found, from the rich sedimentary alluvial wash to the light, sandy soil of the foothills, and here are located the great fruit orchards and berry fields which bring wealth and fame to the beautiful valley of the Pajaro River.

To its location between ocean and mountain Santa Cruz County is indebted for its incomparable climatic equability. The mercury never falls below 26 degrees, and rarely rises above 85 degrees. Killing frosts there are none. The mean temperature for January is 50 degrees, for July 60 degrees, and these figures have never varied more than four degrees.

Along the various streams of the county are 40,000 acres of the richest bottom lands, and through the mountainous region runs a thermal belt within which frost is seldom seen. The average annual rainfall, taken from a record of twenty consecutive years, is 28.96 inches.

In this county hay, grain, potatoes, and the whole range of cereals and vegetables give enormous yields. Citrus fruits and olives are grown for home consumption, but not commercially. Prunes, pears, apricots, peaches, cherries, Japanese and native plums, figs, walnuts, persimmons and nectarines thrive, but the crop of largest profit is apples, their quality and size being astonishing, and their yield as much so. Irrigation is unnecessary except for berries, small fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Strawberries, loganberries, blackberries and other small fruits are grown here to the greatest advantage, the soil and climate being particularly favorable for fine and abundant yields in these lines. The berry season is exceptionally long, strawberries famous for their fine shipping quality, high class flavor and beautiful appearance being in bearing from six to eight months. In 1910, county statistics show, there was produced 1,858,790 pounds of strawberries, 635,650 pounds of blackberries, 758,800 pounds of loganberries, 132,550 pounds of raspberries, and 5,050 pounds of dewberries.

Just one hundred miles south of San Francisco on the Coast line division of the Southern Pacific Railroad lies the fertile Pajaro Valley. The valley takes its name from the beautiful Pajaro River which flows through its length.

Surrounded crescent-like on the north, east and south by hills and low-lying mountains and bordered on the west by the historic bay of Monterey, the Pajaro Valley is protected from all causes of extreme climatic conditions. The mean average temperature is 63 degrees. The rainy season extends through an average period of fifty days. Late and killing frosts as well as destructive winds are unknown. The climatic conditions throughout are healthful and invigorating.

In richness of soil and variety of production Pajaro Valley is unsurpassed by any other section of the United States. The chief industry is apple growing, but berry, cereal and truck farming, as well as the growing of other varieties of fruit, are extensively carried on. This valley is the largest apple-producing section west of the Mississippi River, leading in acreage, production and quality of apples. The Bellflower and Newtown Pippin are the leading varieties grown, though the Langford Seedling, White Pearmain and Missouri Pippin are steadily coming into prominence. Abundant markets are found for all the products of the valley. The apple is marketed, besides the United States, in England, Germany, France, China, Japan and Australia.

A Bountiful Harvest.

The valley proper is about ten miles long and eight miles wide, of approximately 50,000 acres, and with its tributary cañons and foothills about 120 square miles, or in all 76,800 acres. The climate is characterized by two seasons, the wet and the dry, the dry or summer season extending from May to October, inclusive, and the wet or winter season comprising the remaining months. During the rainy season the rainfall varies from 20 to 40 inches, the average being about 24 inches. During the rainy or winter season the prevailing winds are from the north or the south, causing alternately rainy or clear weather; but during the summer they are from the west or northwest, from off the Pacific Ocean. These winds, owing to their great regularity, are called the "trade winds," and blow directly across the cold waters of the Japanese current in its course southward from Alaska. When the warm "trade winds" come in contact with these cold waters, great condensation of atmospheric vapor at once ensues, creating dense fogs which obscure the sun. Usually by ten o'clock in the forenoon these fogs are dispelled for the remainder of the day. The presence of these cool fogs is turned into profitable account because the high humidity not only keeps down soil evaporation but it likewise keeps apples and berries moist and crisp, wholly eliminating danger of sunburn, which also obviates the necessity for irrigation for ordinary crops. The cool nights lessen the too rapid maturing of the fruits and is the cause of the long-keeping quality of the famous Pajaro Valley apples.

Of soils there are twenty-one distinct varieties. Of these varieties of soil about 85 per cent are rich loam, usually sandy, of great depth and adapted to the production of a very large variety of fruits, vegetables and grain. In the valley are six beautiful lakes and a number of streams that afford excellent fresh water fishing.

The following is the crop report of the Pajaro Valley for 1910: Apples (green), cars, 4,023; apples (evaporated) tons, 1,600; apples (canned) cases, 23,000; berries, chests, 140,000; sugar beets, tons, 7,000; potatoes, sacks, 100,000; apricots (dried), pounds, 1,200,000; vinegar and cider, barrels, 15,000.

The production of principal fruits in 1909 was: apples, 125,458,080 pounds; apricots, 5,702,520 pounds; pears, 2,007,360 pounds; peaches and nectarines, 652,380 pounds, and plums and prunes 6,597,540 pounds.

The mountain districts of Santa Cruz County are unsurpassed for grape culture, the yield running from two tons of choice wine grapes to as high as eight tons per acre for other varieties. The light dry wines produced in this county compare favorably with those of the noted Bordeaux district in France.

Dairying is a profitable industry. Several dairies in the county carry as many as 300 cows. Many smaller dairies are being successfully conducted in various sections of the county, and many localities offer excellent opportunities for further development along this line. Several of the larger dairies manufacture cheese exclusively. The manufacture of butter and cheese are lucrative, and these industries are rapidly growing.

Every climatic and other condition for successful poultry raising is present in the county. The industry is here well and successfully established, and offers an exceptionally advantageous opening to people of comparatively small means.

Timber, bituminous rock, lime and oil are the leading natural resources of the county. Forty thousand tons of bituminous rock are annually mined from the quarries of the county and shipped to San Francisco and other points for street paving. Immense quantities of lime are annually shipped from the kilns of Santa Cruz County. Petroleum oil is found in the vicinity of Watsonville.

There are in the county some 200 miles of trout streams, filled with mountain and rainbow trout and steelheads. These streams are each year replenished with millions of fry from the Santa Cruz Fish Hatchery maintained by the county, and located at Brookdale. Salmon, barracuda, yellowtail, smelt, sea bass, bonita, sole, flounders, king fish, halibut, pompano, several varieties of rock cod, mackerel and other fish are found in the bay of Monterey. Clams, mussels, abalones and other shellfish are taken on the beaches at low tide. During the summer season hundreds of sportsmen from all over the coast assemble here to enjoy salmon fishing with rod and reel. Often as many as fifty fishing boats dot the bay, each occupied by ardent sportsmen trolling for the royal salmon, which are caught in large numbers. Deer abound in the mountains; also quail and other birds which appeal to sportsmen. Ducks frequent the lagoons and waterways.

The mountain region abounds in hotels, cottages and camp sites, and is traversed by splendid roads suitable for automobile or four-in-hand; also by the Southern Pacific Railroad, affording quick and easy means of access.

Santa Cruz is one of the most picturesquely located cities in the United States. Owns an electric lighting plant, sewer system, waterworks and a free library, now containing 15,000 volumes, housed in an Andrew Carnegie twenty-thousand-dollar building. Population (census 1910), 11,146; charter, freeholder. There are interurban street railways, three daily and three weekly newspapers. The city is lighted by gas and electricity; has efficient fire and police departments; churches of all denominations; six grammar and one high school with manual training and domestic science departments, Catholic and private schools, business college and kindergartens;

a splendid supply of water; three commercial and three savings banks; two theaters. Fraternal orders are strong. There are many beautiful homes and substantial business houses. The city owns a 565 acre park of headlands, known as Laveaga Park, as yet "in the rough," but naturally a park site of unsurpassed beauty and charm.

For those who desire a seaside resort to spend their vacation, the city of Santa Cruz extends an invitation all the year round. Its bathing beach is half a mile of fine sand, free from undertow. Its amusement casino, bathing establishment, pleasure pier, and the facilities for bathing, boating and fishing are not surpassed anywhere, the new casino and natatorium costing $860,000. During the season this city and its immediate neighborhood is the Mecca of thousands of visitors.

Capitola, at the mouth of Soquel River, a sister seaside resort, is but four miles by trolley from Santa Cruz. A fine beach, splendid hotel accommodations, beautiful homes and home sites are here and in the adjacent picturesque valley of the Soquel River.

Aptos, on the Southern Pacific, which follows the shore of Monterey Bay, is a favorite resort of artists seeking the picturesque in mountains and shores. Large stock farms are here located.

Soquel, one mile north of Capitola, is a prosperous agricultural community in a picturesque and fertile section famed for the production of fruit, berries and vegetables of all kinds.

Boulder Creek, the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad mountain division, is a thriving mountain town, attractively located and environed.

Felton, a railway junction in the mountains, is a shipping point for the vineyards and orchards of the neighborhood, and gives access by rail to many popular mountain resorts in its vicinity.

Mount Hermon, in a reservation of giant redwoods, is a mountain resort.

Ben Lomond is a charming residential point on the banks of the San Lorenzo River, in the shadow of Ben Lomond Mountain, with two fine hotels.

Brookdale, also on the San Lorenzo River, is a favorite site for mountain homes. A point of great interest here is the Santa Cruz County Fish Hatchery, where many million salmon and trout eggs are annually hatched for stocking the streams of the county.

Glenwood, Skyland, and Laurel are located beyond Felton, on the San Francisco-Santa Cruz short line. High altitude, rich soil, charming scenery, salubrious climate and all other features desirable for permanent or temporary residence in high altitude are here to be found.

Twelve miles from Boulder Creek, accessible therefrom by well managed stage service, lies the California Redwood Park, comprising nearly 4,000 acres of virgin forest owned by the State of California. This is one of the most magnificent reservations of primeval woodland in the known world, specimen trees measuring 25 feet in diameter and some 300 feet in height.

Watsonville is the metropolis and shipping center of the Pajaro Valley, and also is the third largest shipping point between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It has a population of 4,446. There are thirty-seven fruit-packing houses, seven dryers, two canneries, two vinegar factories, planing mills, sash and door and box factories, etc., pertinent to a modern town.

This county is destined in the immediate future to make rapid advance in development and wealth. Nature has blessed it with climate, soil, scenic beauty and location. A marvelous arrangement of sea shore, mountain plain and forest has produced a wonderland of beauty that commands the admiration of all. These advantages will in due time bring their full measure of prosperity.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 647,136 apples, product 2,090,968 bushels; 63,021 apricots, product 95,042 bushels; 112,269 plums and prunes, product 109,959 bushels; 11,868 peaches and nectarines, 10,873 bushels; 23,100 pears, product 33,456 bushels; 1,365,414 grapevines of bearing age, product 7,315,935 pounds; 330 oranges, product 151 boxes; 349 lemons, product 233 boxes; 1,243 olives, product 2,500 pounds; 333 figs, product 12,845 pounds; 240 almonds, product, 1,855 pounds; 4,015 English walnuts, product 25,880 pounds; 17,608 cherries, product 125,368 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 278,400 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 157,308 acres. The value of all farm property was $17,653,136; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $788,424; there were 10,100 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $259,560; 4,290 horses and colts, value $435,787; 88 mules and colts, valued at $8,150; 6 asses and burros, value $125; 3,674 swine, valued at $27,421; 1,579 sheep, value $5,454; 1,043 goats, value $3,230; 85,705 poultry of all kinds, value $46,054, and 693 colonies of bees, valued at $2,643.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 1,136 acres, 22,284 bushels; oats, 2,282 acres, 59,812 bushels; wheat, 217 acres, 3,629 bushels; barley, 1,000 acres, 34,226 bushels; dry edible beans, 577 acres, 12,645 bushels; potatoes, 1,080 acres, 128,977 bushels; alfalfa, 255 acres, 1,090 tons; grains cut green for hay, 16,609 acres, 22,376 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $2,408,435.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,201; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 1,313; acreage included in irrigation projects, 2,232; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $76,621.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives total mineral product, 1910, $400,794.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 3,676; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 3,456; milk produced, 1,701,740 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $167,865; poultry raised, number 79,015; eggs produced, 577,989 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $188,542; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 2,446; of other cattle, 3,630; of swine, 3,013; of sheep and goats, 9,586; receipts from sale of animals, $224,682.

The dairy products for the year ending September 30, 1911, were: butter, 224,146 pounds; cheese, 140,954 pounds.

SHASTA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 3,858 square miles.
County seat, Redding (city).
Population per square mile, 4.9.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	12,133	17,318	18,920
Population	1,821	2,946	3,572

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	108	26	Rainfall	24.00	Snow	1.2
552 feet.	1911:	Temperature	108	25	Rainfall	28.76	Snow	6.8

Lying directly east and west across the northern end of the world-famed Sacramento Valley, is Shasta County, a fertile prosperous area of nearly 2,500,000 acres, noted for its great soil productivity and immense mineral output.

Seventh in area of the fifty-seven counties of California, it stands among the first in diversity of products. Nestled in the valley formed by the majestic Sierra Nevada range on the east and the Coast Range on the west, no more ideally located section exists on the Pacific slope, whether from the viewpoint of climate, of home comfort, of transportation facilities or of recreation. More than two generations ago the fame of Shasta and her gold was carried across plain and isthmus and round the Horn, and, while her auriferous channels and hillsides have delivered up in excess of fifty millions of dollars of the gold of commerce, the same hardy spirits are to be found to-day, delving in her creek beds or tunneling her mountains. The county is first in the output of copper and silver; the only producer of iron in the West smelted through the agency of electricity; advancing from seventh to fifth place in the list of gold-producing counties of California in the last two years; a producer of platinum, cinnabar (quicksilver); with most valuable lime deposits. The weather conditions in Shasta County are such that the palm, orange and apple grow and flourish side by side. The county is bordered on the east by the Sierra Nevada, rising from the floor of the valley until Mount Lassen rears its head 10,577 feet above the level of the sea, then traversing a half-circle over eighty miles to the north, where Mount Shasta, hoary sentinel of the north, o'ertops the country at an altitude of 14,350 feet, a scene of mountain, vale and river opens to the view, indescribably grand. Continuing west and south the Siskiyou Mountains merge into the Coast Range and the intervening Trinity-Shasta divide. It is sixty miles from west to east and ninety miles north to south and is traversed by the California-Oregon main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad from its extreme southern border northward through the cañon of the Sacramento to its northern boundary. In the central and southern portions of the county are the agricultural and horticultural areas. It has been recently estimated that if the agricultural lands of these sections were placed in one tract there would be a highly cultivatable tract exceeding 700,000 acres of the richest soils, extending over an area ranging in altitude from 500 to 2,500 feet above sea level. The extreme southwestern portion of this section is a succession of rounded hills, 50 to 200 feet in height, with table-lands in the central and southern portions varying from 500 feet to 700 feet.

Valleys of superior fertility predominate. The soil of the valleys is a rich sedimentary deposit, largely intermixed with disintegrated rock, and in some parts with gravel. The usual color is light red or reddish brown. · Plum, prune, pear, peach and fig orchards acclaim its productivity. Bordering the valleys sandy, loamy mesa lands predominate, there being a large percentage of clay. In the higher parts considerable gravel and boulders are incurred. Fruit does extremely well on these mesa lands. In the vicinity of the foothills, composed principally of a red loam or clay, berries do exceptionally well. The soils vary on the elevated plateaus of the north and northwest from a black, sandy loam to a red loam or clay, while to the southwest adobe is the characteristic of the soil and productive of large grain averages and rich natural grasses and stock feed.

While irrigation of the higher areas is common, the greater portion of Shasta County farming and horticulture is accomplished under a system of non-irrigation—the rainfall being usually sufficient. As a rule the rainy season starts in September and extends at intervals of two to three weeks, from that time until May. During this time the ground is thoroughly saturated with moisture, the entire growing season being covered by the rainy period. At the end of the wet season grains, grasses, etc., are ready to harvest, and fruit, grapes, etc., commence to ripen. The United States Geological Survey has estimated that the water supply of California streams is equal to 45,160,000 acre-feet, and that is sufficient to cover the 14,000,000 acres of agricultural land in the State to a depth of thirty-eight inches. This moisture is sufficient for the growth of all crops, according to the estimate of Professor Samuel Fortier. The flow of the Sacramento is annually 12,420,000 acre-feet, and as the point of measurement is Red Bluff, thirty-eight miles south of Redding, Shasta County has obviously obtained the benefit of the entire flow through its whole length, north to south. The Sacramento River, with its feeders, supplies more than one fourth of the total mean annual stream flow of California.

In a recent report Professor Fortier said: "The highest priced irrigated land in America is in California, and in no other state has water for irrigation reached so high a value, or been as carefully and economically used; and in no other state is there so great an area of fertile farming land for which the available supply of water is so large."

The fruit section is so located as to be in a position to supply much of the markets to the north. The upland fruit ripening earlier than in some of the districts farther south thus brings the highest price in the market.

Anderson is the center of the fruit district where are found large prune and pear orchards that have produced abundant crops. There has been produced in this district in a sesaon 2,200 tons of cured prunes and 500 tons of dried peaches. Many cars of pears of the Bartlett variety are shipped from this point to Eastern markets and several shipments have been made to London. There is quite an acreage of cling peaches grown for the canning trade. The soil near Anderson is also adapted to alfalfa growing, and considerable acreage has been planted. Three crops without irrigation and four to five with irrigation are the rule. The alfalfa industry may be said to be in its infancy, as there are hundreds of acres that are adapted to growing this crop. The soil will produce good crops of potatoes and other vegetables. The Sacramento River flowing through the valley gives an unlimited supply of water for irrigation.

The Happy Valley district is essentially a fruit-growing section, adapted to the growing of peaches, pears, plums and grapes. This district is located about five miles west from Anderson. The soil is a gravelly loam.

Cottonwood, six miles south of Anderson, has a fine fruit and general farming section. For many miles up Cottonwood Creek one may find alfalfa and other lines of farming. This soil is about the same character as the river bottom land and will produce the same line of products.

The Millville district is the center of a great stockraising section. The creek bottom land produces good crops of alfalfa and vegetables, while the upland, with irrigation, is good fruit land.

Along the eastern part of the county in the mountain districts are grown some of the finest apples in the world. They are unsurpassed for size, color and flavor. The soil, climate and elevation are right to produce perfection in this fruit.

The Hat Creek Valley is noted for its alfalfa fields that produce large tonnage each year of the finest product in the State. The soil here is a volcanic ash and seems particularly adapted to growing this crop. This section will also produce fine apples, all kinds of berries and vegetables.

In Churn Creek bottom is one of the general farming sections of the county. Here are about 3,000 acres of fine sandy loam. Yields of grain here have been as high as twelve sacks an acre, making an estimate crop of 36,000 sacks. This soil is also adapted to growing alfalfa and deciduous fruits.

Shasta County provides one ninth of the prune product of the State, and ninety per cent of this crop is harvested in the Anderson, Cottonwood, and Balls Ferry sections. An expert report issued by the State University at Berkeley, says that pears from the Anderson district contain a greater percentage of sugar than those produced anywhere else in the State. Besides superiority in saccharine matter they are better in two other respects, namely improved flavor, and capacity to withstand shipment. The pear market is abundantly favored in that the fruit from these districts is two weeks later in maturing, compared with points farther south, and the green shipments reach the best markets after the first rush is over. Canning and drying varieties have no superior anywhere. Grapes, table and raisin, are grown, but the demand far exceeds the supply. Berry and deciduous fruit culture has attracted more attention than that of the grape.

The eastern section of the county is coming into its own. Shipments of delicious apples, and the finest vegetables have awakened business men, and agricultural land in far eastern Shasta will soon be settled.

Whether from the county seat of Redding, or Anderson, or Cottonwood, out over the Hatchett Creek mountain region, one's eyes rest on fine looking farms. Canyon Valley, Goose Valley, Burney Valley, Long Valley, Cayton Valley, Burney and Hat Creek sections have their tens of thousands of acres of fertile soil under deep cultivation. Then comes Fall River with 75,000 acres, some under cultivation, but great tracts awaiting settlement—all high-class territory. Nearly 20,000 acres of most fertile land have been reclaimed in recent years, and from portions of this as high as four tons an acre of timothy have been cut.

Over 700 miles from the orange belt of southern California, in Shasta's western section is a thermal belt, locally known as the Igo and Ono territory. In these hamlets, two generations old, grows the golden orange, maturing six weeks before the luscious fruit of the southland. Here, along the mail route to Harrison Gulch (knob), are dotted little mining towns, but at Igo and Ono lies the thermal belt, wherein it is estimated there are 16,000 acres of splendid orange land.

At Harrison Gulch is located the famous Midas mine and others that are operating their way into consistent producing lists of the ledge gold mines of the State. Rich placer territory exists in the district drained by Clear, Olney, and Oregon creeks, immediately west of Redding.

To the north from Igo, is the far-famed old Shasta mining district, famous back in '49, and a few miles farther on the Trinity divide and in the upper reaches of Clear Creek, is operating the Gladstone mine and a dozen other quartz mines, which have added millions of dollars to the yellow metal record of the State.

Travel through beautiful eastern Shasta, commencing either at Cottonwood or Anderson, out through the Balls Ferry section, or from Redding through the Millville country, brings the tourist to a veritable paradise—rich in natural resources, cool, limpid streams, a hundred health-pouring springs of mineral waters, hunting, fishing, and a section of happy homes, surrounded each by its hundreds of acres of knee-deep alfalfa or breast-high timothy, in which sleek herds of the finest dairy and market cattle roam at will.

At Balls Ferry, about six miles east of Anderson, on the mouth of Battle Creek where it joins the Sacramento River, is the largest fish hatchery in the world. The United States Government officials take millions of eggs from it each year. At Baird on the McCloud River, twenty miles northeast of Redding is located the Baird hatchery, also one of the Government's great egg-taking stations. From these hatcheries most of the nations of the world have had their streams replenished with the gamey trout. Over one hundred million eggs yearly are taken here to replenish the stocks.

Shasta County has five copper smelters and one electric iron smelter, representing an investment of $25,000,000. The largest copper producer, operating at Kennett, has a pay roll of $80,000 monthly. The Noble electric iron plant at Heroult-on-Pit, twenty miles north from Redding, is on a commercial basis, one furnace having recently commenced pig iron production on a scale that will bring the plant into prominence. It is the only electric iron producer in this country. The lime industry is at its most prosperous period, the purest limestone—a mountain of it—having been located four miles west of Kennett.

The once famed Dog Creek section, worked in the early days for its placer contents, has attracted Eastern capital and the holdings of some of the larger companies are being systematically exploited at the head of Dog Creek, whence came the deposits that made the district one of the most attractive to the prospector. Shasta's gold mining future is brighter than for many years past, owing to this new movement to develop ledge propositions.

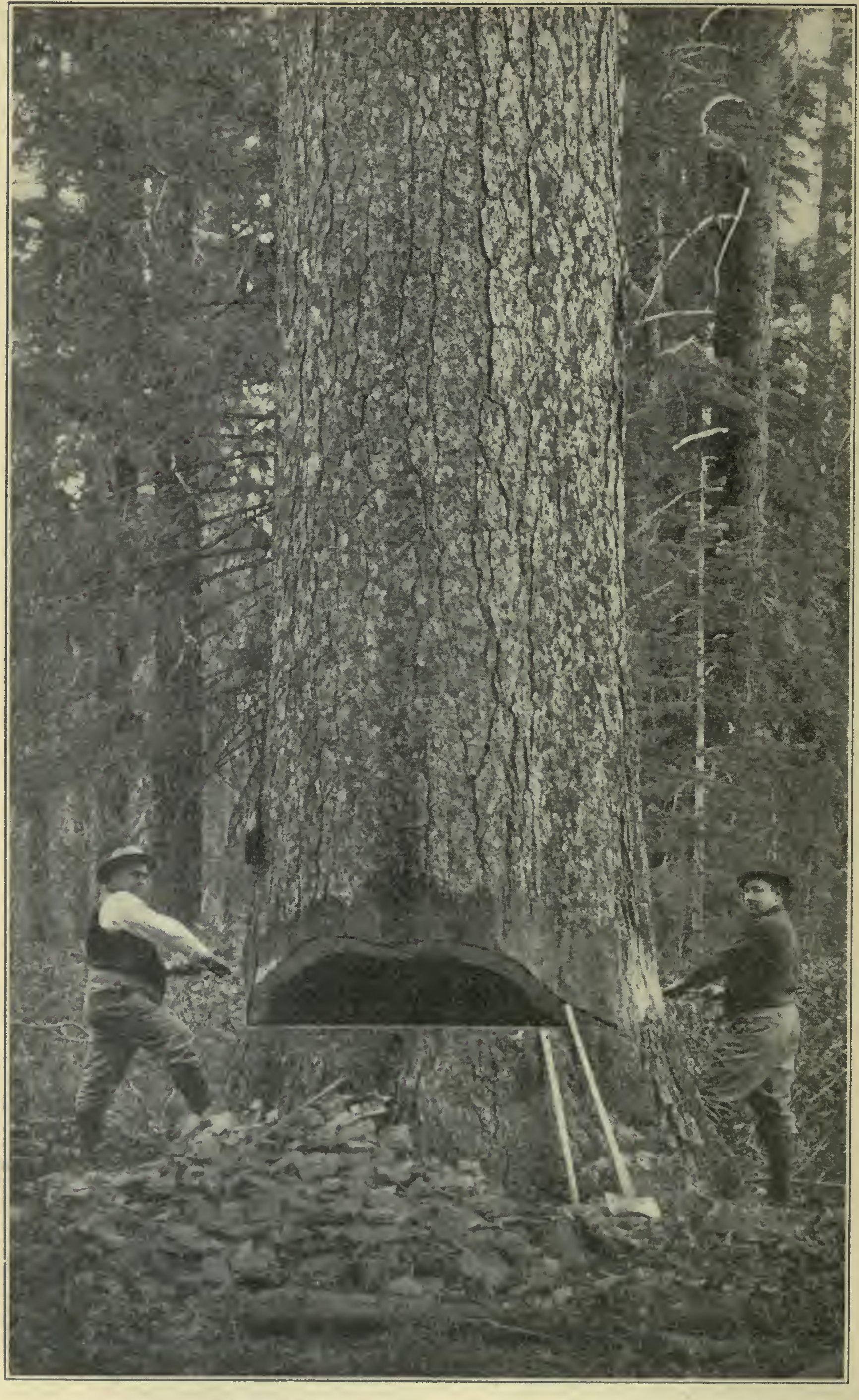
Among the big things of California are her hydroelectric power plants. Seven plants erected on the streams of eastern Shasta are capable of harnessing the flowing waters of our mountain streams to the extent of nearly 100,000 horsepower. In the last few days of the year 1911 the latest unit of the Northern California Power System turned in the "juice" from their 20,000 horsepower Coleman plant, making the fifth unit in a system capable of sending out over 700 miles of mires about 60,000 horsepower of electricity. The plant of the Sacramento Valley Company, now the property of the Northern interests, provides the remainder of the big supply from Shasta's streams, which furnishes light throughout Shasta, Tehama, Glenn and Colusa counties, and the surplus utilized to assist the supply of San Francisco and sister bay cities.

Immense installations are in process of promotion in the Pit River region, appropriations of water flowing in this turbulent stream having been made and approved by the authorities, which, when harnessed, will develop upwards of 250,000 horsepower in each of two instances. To install such vast plants as indicated, an expenditure of $12,000,000 at least will be required.

Gold in large quantities abounds in Shasta's streams. Considerable is dredged by means of a special type of machine operated in the river north of Redding.

Redding, the county seat, has a population of 3,572. It is a city commercially inviting with splendid stores, good hotels, fine churches and municipal buildings; grammar schools and a high school building, academic and polytechnic, are part of the educational equipment. It is the distributing point for the entire Trinity County region to the west, portions of the Fall River country to the east, and a portion of Modoc and Lassen still farther east.

Anderson is thirteen miles south of the county seat on the line of the Southern



Sugar Pine. Forests of Shasta County, containing 20,000 board feet. Value $650.

Pacific and is known locally as "the fruit center," from which, in a good season, are shipped upwards of 4,000 tons of dried and green fruits and a great deal of lumber and stock. It has a population of about 1,500 people. A bank, public and high schools, large mercantile establishments, a water system and two electric power lines supply light and power. It is the connecting point for the Terry railroad, over which millions of feet of lumber and supplies are carried in connection with the lumber industry of the Terry mills at Round Mountain and Bella Vista, twelve miles away. The biggest year at these mills produced 20,000,000 feet of marketable lumber. The locality is noted for its big fruit ranches, some of which have shipped over 500 tons of fruit in a single season. In the Happy Valley section enormous yields of berries are reported and the Elberta peach thrives.

In the section adjacent to Anderson three and four crops of alfalfa are cut every season without a drop of artificial moisture.

Cottonwood, on the extreme southern border of Shasta County, supplying a large part of northern Tehama County, is improving rapidly. It has a population of over 600 people, several stores and a newspaper, and has the promise of being a railroad center in the very near future.

Other towns are Shingletown, Whitmore, Millville, De La Mar, Round Mountain, Fall River Mills, Keswick, Kennett, La Moine, and Coram around which are many productive mines. The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 35,440 apples, product 47,556 bushels; 839 apricots, product 2,141 bushels; 87,959 plums and prunes, product 159,696 bushels; 98,950 peaches and nectarines, 110,712 bushels; 33,952 pears, product 64,803 bushels; 117,481 grapevines of bearing age, product 643,463 pounds; 9,616 olives, product 7,541 pounds; 2,306 figs, product 53,270 pounds; 8,056 almonds, product 43,210 pounds; 1,168 English walnuts, product 14,380 pounds; 2,785 cherries, product 2,311 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 2,469,120 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 389,218 acres. The value of all farm property was $7,847,929; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,303,589; there were 34,119 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at$677,694; 5,217 horses and colts, valued at $396,414; 294 mules and colts, valued at $23,225; 23 asses and burros, value $2,635; 18,800 swine, valued at $96,329; 17,023 sheep, value $44,945; 18,403 goats, value $41,501; 35,873 poultry of all kinds, value $19,226, and 689 colonies of bees valued at $1,620.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 163 acres, 4,655 bushels; oats, 723 acres, 8,915 bushels; wheat, 3,783 acres, 45,022 bushels; barley, 1,298 acres, 21,551 bushels; dry edible beans, 49 acres, 685 bushels; potatoes, 243 acres, 27,756 bushels; alfalfa, 6,698 acres, 16,874 tons; grains cut green for hay, 8,525 acres, 7,836 tons. Value of all crops, 1909, $939,795.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 33,004; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 36,564; acreage included in irrigation projects, 72,653; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $430,766.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $1,533,728; silver, $648,905; copper, $5,725,469. Total mineral product, 1910, $8,203,677.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,059; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 1,958; milk produced, 695,760 gallons; poultry raised, number 52,607; eggs produced, 199,858 dozen; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 584; of other cattle, 11,731; of swine, 8,557; of sheep and goats, 12,432; receipts from sale of animals, $420,691.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 118,000 pounds.

SIERRA COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 16, 1852.

Land area, 923 square miles.
County seat, Downieville (township).
Population per square mile, 4.4.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	5,051	4,017	4,098
Population	----	----	751

Sierraville (Station):
Elevation, 5,000 feet.

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
1910:	Temperature	97	—17	Rainfall	17.49	Snow	92.5
1911:	Temperature	93	—30	Rainfall	33.03	Snow	200.0

Sierra County is situated in the heart of the vast range of mountains of the Sierra Nevada. Its one level place of size, the great Sierra Valley, is near the eastern boundary, the rest is mountainous throughout, a seemingly illimitable succession of lofty forest-clad ridges and deep, open cañons. Its highest point, Sierra Buttes Peak, has an elevation of 9,000 feet, but with this exception the altitude ranges between two and seven thousand, by far the greater part being between three and five thousand. The main mountain ridge crosses the eastern end of the county, north and south, but with numerous spurs which traverse it from east and west, forming the watersheds of the four principal streams: the Middle Yuba River on the south, the North Yuba near the center, the Middle Fork of the Feather River and Slate and Cañon creeks on the north. The eastern end is drained by numerous small streams, which form in part the head waters of the Feather and Truckee rivers. Among its other peculiar topographical features are numerous lakes and lakelets.

The county is about sixty miles long by twenty in width, having an area of 923 square miles, and is bounded on the south by Nevada County, on the west by Yuba, on the north by Plumas, and on the east by the state of Nevada. It contains 590,720 acres, of which approximately one hundred thousand are under cultivation, if the hay lands of native grasses in the Sierra Valley, all of which are susceptible of cultivation, be included. Practically all the remainder is covered by forest, but there are numerous localities along the streams and upon the less steep mountain sides, totaling many thousands of acres, which may properly be included under the heading of arable land, for they require only the clearing away of the forest growth and the seeding of the soil to convert them into fruitful farms and orchards.

The most important body of agricultural land is Sierra Valley. It extends over the boundary line into Plumas County, and is the largest and the most elevated of the valleys of the Sierra, being 4,750 feet above sea level. It is thirty miles in length and ten in width. The valley is particularly adapted to stockraising and dairy purposes, and a fine quality of timothy and alfalfa hay is raised. There are several creameries in the valley, and a superior quality of butter is made. In the year ending September 30, 1911, 212,719 pounds of butter were produced. The soil is a deep, black loam, largely mixed with rich vegetable mold, the result of the decay of ages of forest growth.

Nowhere in the county does it ever get so warm that covering is not necessary to comfort at night. In some localities the thermometer occasionally rises to 100 in the shade, but 85 is the highest usually to be expected in the warmest part of the day. One hundred degrees here is not more oppressive than 85 in the East. The average temperature in the winter is 47 degrees, summer 72 degrees. The annual rainfall is about 60 inches. Hot, dry winds are unknown. In the winter the degree of cold depends upon the altitude of the locality. Fig trees are never killed at Downieville, where the elevation is 3,000 feet above the sea, which means that the temperature there rarely ever falls to 8 degrees below zero; but in the Sierra Valley, with its altitude of nearly 5,000 feet, the thermometer sometimes registers an extreme of 20 degrees below, and snow falls there from one to three feet deep. In the still higher altitudes, the mountain tops and peaks which are devoted to summer pasturing and lumbering, snowfalls for the winter of from thirty to fifty feet are not uncommon.

Mining began in Sierra County in 1849. During the years that have elapsed, the imperial sum of $200,000,000 in gold is known to have been taken from the ground within a radius of twenty miles of Downieville. How much more the miners of the early days carried out of the county secretly can only be surmised, but the amount must have been large. But, staggering as the sum total was, there is every promise that the next sixty years will witness a production even greater.

Geologists tell us that in Pliocene days several large rivers flowed across the western half of the county from north to south, or from northeast to southwest, depositing beds of auriferous gravel everywhere they went. For ages these rivers flowed peacefully. Then came a titanic convulsion of the earth which wholly changed its configuration. A stupendous mass of boiling mud and melted rock was flung out to spread itself in places hundreds of feet in depth over the country, and where valleys had been, lofty ranges of mountains were thrust up. At its end, when the earth had settled itself down to calm again, the rivers and creeks of to-day formed themselves, flowing westerly across the ancient channels, which now are left high up on the mountain tops and sides, sealed in lava. In every river and creek in the county gold is found; in every cañon and ravine and gulch, and wherever water had flowed across the ancient channels, they were robbed of their precious hoard. Then followed here and there the discovery of the old channels, cropping out beneath the capping of lava high up the mountain sides, and at once drift and hydraulic mining sprang up, the one tunneling into the mountain beneath the lava, and the other washing it away.

Within the drainage of Slate Creek, at Whisky Diggings, Gibsonville, Secret Diggings, Howland Flat, St. Louis, Queen City, Port Wine, Poker Flat, and elsewhere; and within the drainage of the North Yuba, at Eureka, Monte Cristo, Excelsior, White Bear, Brandy City, and other places; and also along Kanaka Creek, in the southern part of the county, such mines as the Pioneer, Bonanza, City of Six, Live Yankee, Ruby, Empire, Bald Mountain, and others too numerous to mention, but all famous producers in their time, were opened up. For two decades and more they poured out an unbroken stream of gold. There yet remain many miles of the old channels that have never been touched, virgin ridges into which a pick never has been struck, great beds of gravel as rich in gold as any that have been worked.

Quartz mining in Sierra County may be said to be in its infancy, although it is as old as the county organization itself, for the Sierra Buttes mine at Sierra City was discovered as long ago as 1850, and it has been worked continuously ever since, during this time producing about $16,000,000. Possessed of the idea that the gold in the ancient channels had been brought by the water from somewhere far away, in spite of the example of the Sierra Buttes, very few miners have devoted any labor to hunting for its place of origin near at hand. That it was wrested by streams both ancient and modern, from ledges close by is a theory of recent conception, but one which seems destined to prove itself to be the true one, if the numerous rich strikes now being made within the county are to be accepted as proof.

In June, 1910, in the Gladstone mine a two foot ledge of $300 to the ton rock was discovered at Whisky Diggings, and a little later a rich strike was made in Ladies Cañon, near Sierra City. Next came the amazingly rich strike in the famous Tightner mine at Alleghany, near the southern edge of the county. The Tightner has literally millions in sight, a fact plain to any miner who sees its rock heavily shot with gold, and the six hundred and more feet of backs between the upper and lower levels. For half a century the outcroppings of this ledge lay hid beneath the tailings of the old-timers' sluices, before it occurred to anybody that the quartz nuggets found by them thereabout had not moved far from the parent ledge. There are other rich mines adjacent to the Tightner, viz., the El Dorado, from which $62,000 was taken out in 1909 at one shot; the Kate Hardy at Forest, from which was taken ten pounds of rock containing $1,500; the Brandy City mines are being actively worked and are paying hydraulic mines; the Plumbago mines south of Alleghany have in the last twenty years produced over $8,000,000 in gold, and have been operated steadily for that period by the same company. The Sovereign mine is a promising property; the Old Ironsides mine, which has recently yielded $10,000; the Orient Gravel mine, from which rich returns are expected. Immense sums have been taken out of the White Bear, Monte Cristo, and Excelsior mines at Monte

Cristo; the Sixteen to One, the Rainbow, the Standard near Downieville, the Four Hills mine near Gold Lake, are proved and paying properties. All over the county the utmost activity is manifested in mining.

From the county line south of Alleghany on the south to Whisky Diggings in the north a huge dike-like mass of serpentine, with some interruptions, cuts across the auriferous slate country-rock of the county, intersecting the North Yuba at Goodyear's Bar, and Cañon Creek at Poker Flat; and it is upon this fracture that all the above-named mines lie. No part of the world holds out a more positive promise of returns on money wisely expended. Here is an abundance of timber close at hand for all mining purposes, a rushing torrent in every cañon to supply the power, and lofty ridges that require only to be tunneled. With an area of approximately four hundred thousand acres of magnificently timbered land, it naturally follows that lumbering forms one of the principal industries of Sierra County. White, yellow and sugar pine, fir, spruce, and cedar grow to giant size. In 1910 the sixteen mills cut 50,100,000 feet of lumber, 1,500,000 laths, 1,250,000 shingles and 112,000 railroad ties.

In the High Sierras.

Sierra Valley is particularly adapted to stock raising and dairy purposes, and a fine quality of timothy and alfalfa hay is raised.

As yet the valley has been scarcely scratched, the farming done consisting almost entirely of grazing and mowing for hay the rich natural growth of native grass. While all the forage and food plants of the temperate zone thrive and produce bountifully, the crops which heretofore have been found the most remunerative were those which could be consumed at home by feeding to live stock. Because of this, the staple crops are hay and grain. The native grasses, alfalfa, timothy and red clover, barley, wheat and oats, all yield bountifully throughout the valley; the native grasses from two to three tons of hay to the acre, alfalfa from five to seven tons (two crops), timothy and clover from two to two and one half tons, barley from forty to seventy bushels, wheat from twenty-five to seventy bushels, and oats from forty to eighty bushels.

Onions, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, celery, peas, beets, potatoes (of which there were 226,000 pounds raised in 1910), and all the other hardier vegetables grow finely and yield well, as do strawberries, gooseberries, loganberries, currants, apples, pears and plums. Unquestionably many of the other fruits of the temperate zone will do equally well, but they have never been tried. As to sugar beets, it has been demonstrated that they yield well throughout the valley and with a high percentage of saccharine, but as yet there is no mill within range to convert them into sugar.

Poultry, chickens and turkeys do well in all parts of the valley.

From the foregoing it will be gathered that the farming done in Sierra County is confined mostly to the Sierra Valley. There are thousands of acres, though, among the mountains elsewhere in the county where water is plentiful, and where the soil, a mingling of lava ash and disintegrated slate or porphyry overlaid by ages of decayed growth, in conjunction with lower altitudes and higher winter temperature, is even better adapted to the production of fruits, berries, and vegetables than that of the valley. In and about Downieville are to be found garden patches of all kinds of vegetables and berries, growing profusely with but scant cultivation; the vines yielding bountiful crops of berries of the finest flavor; and with here and there a few fruit and nut trees growing in the yards, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, chestnuts, almonds, walnuts, both black and English, even figs and grapes, bringing forth year after year magnificent crops of splendid fruit.

Owing to its cool climate, its abundant supply of pure running water, but above all to the high degree of nutriment contained in the native grasses, Sierra Valley is a veritable paradise for the stock grower, and it has long been celebrated for the number and fine quailty of the beef cattle annually shipped to San Francisco and other markets. From its discovery down to the present time the production of beef has been the valley's principal industry, and it is a highly profitable one.

The raising of horses and mules receives less attention; nevertheless this branch of the industry is remunerative and has not been neglected, many fine animals of English shires, French coach, and Percheron breeds from imported stallions being marketed every year.

Sheep raising also is a source of revenue to the valley, as conditions are favorable to their growth. Hogs, as a by-product, form a sure source of income to the rancher who keeps dairy cows. Not all of Sierra Valley is irrigated, but as the demand for small land holding grows it is going to be, and there is sufficient moisture in the form of snow in the surrounding mountains to wet every inch, and these mountains contain numerous fine sites for reservoirs to conserve the water. The land lying among the mountains is largely government land and open to homesteading, and for all such there is a plentiful supply of water for all purposes now running to waste in the numerous springs which spring out of the ground everywhere.

Gold Lake, Upper and Lower Sardine, Upper and Lower Salmon, and twenty odd other lakes and lakelets, ground out of the bedrock by glacial action in bygone ages, high up among the snow-capped peaks of the central part of the county, form one of California's crowning attractions for the camper, the fisherman, and the hunter. Practically bottomless, their clear, cold waters are alive with fish, the beautiful rainbow trout, native mountain trout, and the Eastern brook; while the vast forest in which they are hid away is filled with deer and bear.

The county's transportation facilities are the Boca and Loyalton Railroad, Central Pacific Railway, Western Pacific Railroad, Nevada-California Oregon Railway, and Hobart-Mills Railroad and communication facilities are the Sunset Telephone Compny and Western Union Telegraph Company.

Downieville, the county seat, is located at the junction of the North and South forks of the North Yuba River. Inclosed on all sides by the sloping, verdure-clad walls of the magnificent cañon of the Yuba, which everywhere lift their tree-feathered crests hundreds of feet above, and with the limpid waters of the Yuba rushing and brawling through its center, it presents to the eye a view picturesque in the extreme. The residence section of pretty cottage homes lies on the south side of the river, and is attractive with many shade trees, elms, locusts, pines, walnuts, chestnuts, cherries, and apples. The quaint business section has an air as of the old world, with its one narrow, crooked street and overhanging balconies. The town has a population of five hundred. It has electric lights, a water system, telephone connection with the rest of the world and churches. Its weekly newspaper, *The Mountain Messenger*, is one of the oldest papers in California, it having been published continuously for forty-six years. Founded in 1849, this is one of the oldest of California's mining towns. At the time of the rush of gold seekers up the Yuba in 1852 it had a population of five thousand, and cast five thousand votes, for all were men. From Durgan Flat, within the present town limits, $5,000,000 in gold was taken out in the early days, and what is now the main street panned $300 the wheelbarrow load.

With its fine trout fishing in the river, a long summer season of balmy, sunny days and cool nights, and an elevation of 3,000 feet, Downieville is destined to become one of California's popular summer resorts.

Sierra City, thirteen miles up the Yuba from Downieville, is also one of the old mining towns, having been founded in 1850. It has a population of 350. While the elevation here is greater, the climate is the equal of that of Downieville.

Sierraville, prettily situated at the southern end of Sierra Valley, has a population of 275. It has telephone connection, a sash and door factory, and a creamery.

Loyalton, in the northern end of that part of Sierra Valley lying within Sierra County, is the county's only railroad town. Here are located the shops and offices of the Boca and Loyalton Railroad. It has a population of about 983 and is the center of the lumber industry, having four sawmills, two box factories, and one planing mill. The county's high school is located here.

Forest and Alleghany are thriving mining towns in the southwestern part of the county. Howland Flat, Gibsonville, Port Wine and Scales are mining towns in the northwestern corner.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 3,398 apples, product 4,895 bushels; 232 plums and prunes, product 262 bushels; 157 peaches and nectarines, product 83 bushels; 148 pears, product 414 bushels; 24 English walnuts, product 1,260 pounds; 67 cherries, product 114 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 590,720 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 84,220 acres. The value of all farm property was $1,650,799; of domestic animals, poultry and bees $360,575; there were 7,787 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $199,156; 1,394 horses and colts, value $136,605; 20 mules and colts valued at $1,450; 4 asses and burros, value $325; 664 swine valued at $4,198; 3,098 sheep, value $15,579; 73 goats, value $184; 4,458 poultry of all kinds, value $2,950, and 49 colonies of bees valued at $128.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 1 acre, 40 bushels; oats, 526 acres, 11,431 bushels; wheat, 383 acres, 6,389 bushels; barley, 466 acres, 7,362 bushels; potatoes, 46 acres, 5,016 bushels; alfalfa, 1.125 acres, 1,712 tons; grains cut green for hay, 683 acres, 720 tons.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $312,035; silver, $1,330. Total mineral product, 1910, $313,365.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 17,504; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 17,505; acreage included in irrigation projects, 18,249; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $69,650.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 22, 1852.

Land area, 6,256 square miles.
County seat, Yreka (town).
Population per square mile, 3.0.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	12,163	16,962	18,801
Population	1,100	1,254	1,134

Dunsmuir (Station):

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	104	16	Rainfall	41.36	Snow	58.0
2,285 feet.	1911:	Temperature	111	12	Rainfall	50.43	Snow	87.5

Siskiyou County is one of the northern counties of the State, adjoining Oregon for 80 miles on the north. It has an area of 6,256 square miles containing 4,003,840 acres, and is 120 miles in length east and west by 60 in width. It is a mountainous country throughout, in the sense that all of it lies at a considerable elevation above the level of the sea; approximately speaking, five sixths of it is broken by high mountain ridges and lofty peaks, but the remaining one sixth is a region of broad valleys. This region, which comprises five large valleys, occupies the central and eastern-central parts of the county, across which it extends north and south, except that it is shut off from Oregon in the north by the wall of the Siskiyou Mountains and from Shasta County in the south by a spur of the Sierra. The Siskiyou Mountains reach down to the Salmon Mountains to the west of them, and these in turn join with the Scott and Trinity mountains in the south; while to the east tower the mighty peaks of the Sierra, with connecting chains to both the Siskiyou in the north and to the Trinity in the south. These mountains lifting themselves on all sides thousands of feet above the valley region, are to the valleys a most effective protection against blizzards and wintry winds. In one instance, that of giant Mount Shasta, they rise to a height of 14,444 feet above the level of the sea. All for the greater part are heavily forested with sugar pine, white pine, cedar and fir, and their foothills with a growth of juniper and oak.

Hid away in the mountains are numerous small valleys and many strips of level land lying along the streams, in the cañons and on the benches of the mountain sides, which total thousand of acres of rich land suitable for farming and fruit growing. This region is penetrated by railroads, and comprises the five large valleys of the county: Strawberry, Squaw, Butte, Shasta, and Scott.

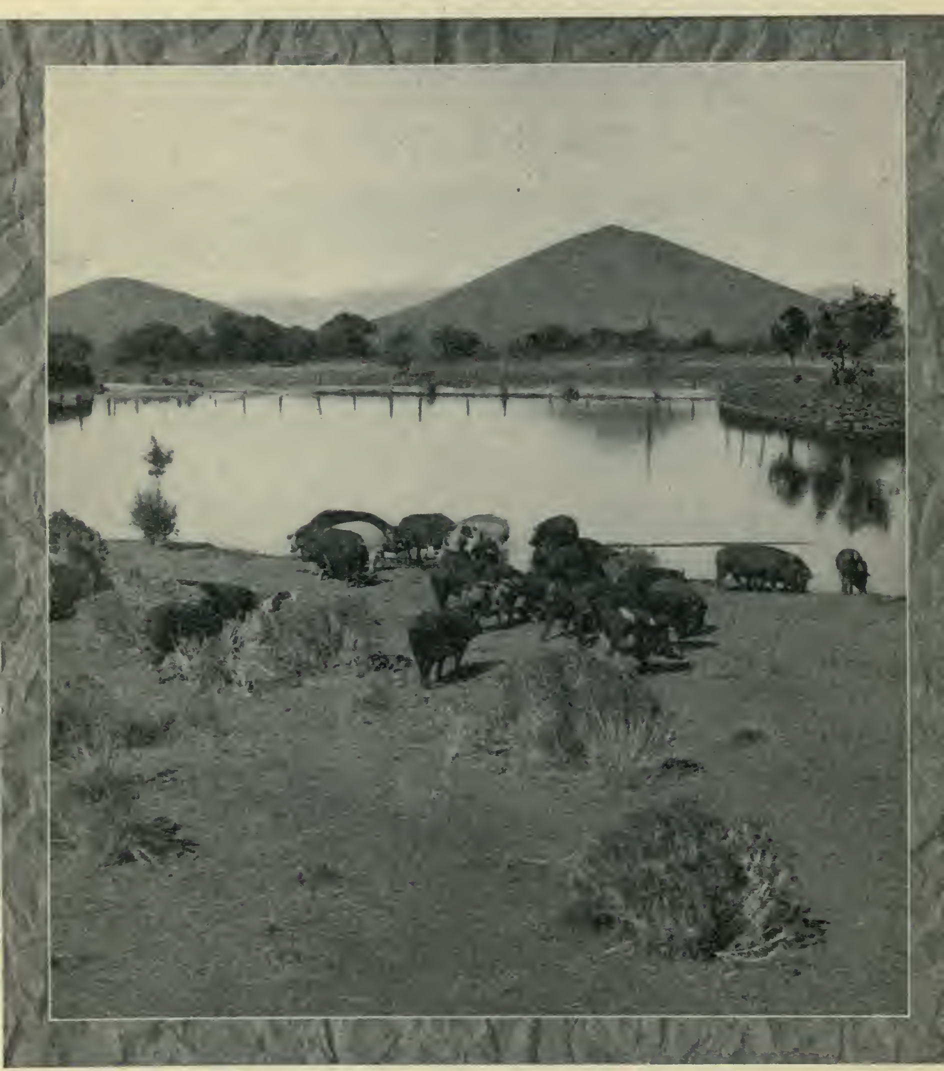
Strawberry Valley lies in the extreme central-southern part of the county; about 15 miles in length, it will average about seven in width, nearly 67,000 acres of land adapted to farming, dairying, truck gardening, and fruit growing. Three fifths of the land is undulating and rising to hilly as the mountains are neared. The remaining two fifths, along the stream of the Sacramento River, may be classed as level land. There are two classes of soil, the one light and sandy and of a reddish color, the other a loam which ranges from gray to intensely black. Both are very fertile. The sandy soil, which is confined to the uplands, is adapted to the perfection of tree and vine growth and the production of fruit and berries. The low lands produce fruit and berries and are finely suited to truck gardening and such hay crops as alfalfa, timothy, red top and clover. The peaty spots, properly drained, are peculiarly fine for celery. The elevation of Strawberry Valley above the level of the sea ranges from 3,100 feet at the lowest part to 3,500 at the upper end. Of the 67,000 acres, but 5,000 acres have been reclaimed from their wilderness state, the rest is devoted to pasturage and the production of hay. Every inch of the valley can be irrigated, though fruit trees do not require irrigation. Surface water is found at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet. The summer climate of the valley is so near to perfection that it has become one of the famous summer resorts of the State. From 75 to 85 degrees is the temperature usually experienced during the warmest hours of the day. At night covering always is necessary to comfort in sleeping. A light frost comes in September. From which time the weather grows cooler until the thermometer registers at night as low as ten degrees of frost, below which point it usually does not go.

Squaw Valley lies about 15 miles due east of Strawberry Valley and contains about 100,000 acres, most of it being suited to farming and fruit growing. A large part is still in forest. Nearly all of it belongs to a large lumber concern and at present none of it is for sale or open for settlement.

Butte Valley extends from the eastern central part of the county northward almost to the Oregon line. It is 17 miles in length by about 10 in width, and contains more than 100,000 acres and is entirely enclosed by the mountains. This valley in ancient times was a great lake, but of this nothing now remains but a shallow body of water, Meiss Lake, covering between 5,000 and 10,000 acres. The southern end of the valley is well timbered with sugar and white pine; the rest is treeless and covered with sagebrush, except where cleared. Some of the finest cattle ranches in the county are here. The abundant crops obtained from the small acreage irrigated demonstrate the high fertility of the soil. Farmers are beginning to obtain water for irrigation by pumping from the ground, where it is to be found at a depth of ten feet. The soil resembles that of Strawberry Valley. In the southern and eastern parts it is light and sandy, changing gradually into the heavy or loamy soil that occurs in the northern and western sections. The light soils grow good crops of small grains and potatoes without irrigation and are well adapted to all kinds of berries and deciduous fruits. The heavier soil shades into dark brown and then into black as Meiss Lake is neared, in the neighborhood of which it assumes a peaty character from the great amount of decayed vegetable matter in its composition. In the brown soil alfalfa, sugar beets, clover, and timothy bring good crops, and in the peaty soil immense ones wherever it is properly drained. The peaty soil is especially fine for celery, asparagus, and all the hardier vegetables. The climate of Butte Valley is several degrees colder than in Strawberry Valley, for here the average elevation above the sea is 4,200 feet. The summer climate is about the same as in Strawberry Valley. The rainfall is two or three inches less and the amount of sunshine for the year proportionately greater.

Shasta Valley is due west of Butte Valley, is 35 miles in length by about 18 in width, and contains nearly 400,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are land that has been proved to be adapted to profitable farming, dairying, and fruit growing. The other 200,000 acres are hill and mountain side, are more or less acutely sloping, have better drainage than the level land and, being as fertile as any, are also adapted to fruit growing. This valley has numerous large and small streams, most useful for drainage and irrigation. The upper end of the valley is well timbered with sugar and white pine, and the mountains surrounding it heavily so. The soils of Shasta Valley are much the same as those of Strawberry and Butte valleys, except that here some clay is found. In the extreme southern end of the valley there is a considerable area where volcanic ash and pulverized pumice predominate, a highly fertile soil. The soils have been thoroughly proved to be excellently adapted to both corn and the small grains, to alfalfa, clover, timothy and red top, and to all the deciduous fruits. The elevation of Shasta Valley above the sea ranges from 2,200 feet at the lower northern end up to 2,900 at the southern end. Because of its lower altitude, the range of the thermometer in Shasta Valley, both winter and summer, is perhaps ten degrees higher than in Strawberry Valley. In the winter it sinks as low as 20 degrees above zero, and in the summer it sometimes gets as high as 105 degrees in the shade, but not often, 90 degrees being the temperature usually to be expected during the warmest part of the season. Summer nights are always cool and refreshing. Snow sometimes falls in the winter to a shallow depth, never remaining on the ground longer than an hour or two after the sun comes out. The growing season is between April and October. The annual rainfall is between fourteen inches for a dry year up to twenty inches for one that is considered wet, nearly all of which is in the fall, winter and spring months. Two hundred and fifty days entirely clear and nearly all the rest partially clear measure the year's sunshine to be expected. Less than 50,000 acres now are under irrigation in Shasta Valley, whereas there is an abundance of water available with which to irrigate it all. Springs boil out on every hand, never varying in flow winter or summer, giving evidence of the great artesian basin underlying. The irrigation of Shasta Valley will make it one of the most productive sections of the west.

Scott Valley approaches 40 miles in length by an average of from four to five in width, and contains about 150,000 acres of land. The valley is about twelve miles southwest from Shasta Valley, from which it is separated by a branch of the Siskiyou Mountains. It is both drained and irrigated by the Scott River and its tributaries. Though less than one quarter of the land is irrigated, all of it can be and with comparative cheapness. The rainfall ranges from twenty-five to forty inches. The


Stockraising in Siskiyou County.

soils closely resemble those of Shasta Valley except that there is much less clay and none of the fine, floury volcanic ash. The elevation above sea level is 2,900 feet at the southern end of the valley and 2,500 at the northern.

The mountain region of the county must not be passed over. Isolated from the railroads, yet it possesses advantages of soil and climate and of water supply and scenic beauty superior to those of the valley region. Lying along the Klamath River, below where this stream leaves Shasta Valley, as far down as Happy Creek and at intervals for sixty miles even lower, are numerous farms occupying the rich bottom and bench lands. Naturally these lands excel in fertility even those of the valley region, being abundantly supplied with water for irrigation. Alfalfa and other hay crops, all the vegetables and small grains and the deciduous fruits here grow to perfection. Throughout this mountain region in general there are many strips and spots of level land equally fertile and well watered.

Strawberries ripening in the shadow of Mount Shasta.

Professor Edw. J. Wickson, A.M., Dean and Professor of Agriculture in the College of Agriculture in the University of California, than whom no higher authority on fruit culture in California exists, says: "In many of the small valleys among the foothills, of both the Sierra Nevada and the Coast ranges, frosts are more severe than on the hills adjacent or in the broader valleys to which they are tributary. These small 'protected valleys' are apparently warm and cozy for early-blooming fruits, but are really very dangerous. They frequently have such narrow and obstructed openings that cold air is dammed up over the lower lands, and frosts are more severe and later than in valleys which have ample and free outlets and seem less protected." None of at least the five large valleys of Siskiyou County is of this class of valley; all are large, with free and ample outlets for the air. "Above an elevation of two thousand five hundred to three thousand feet," the same authority goes on to say, "conditions gradually intrude which resemble those of wintry climates. The tender fruits, the apricot, peach, etc., become liable to winter injury and give irregular returns. At four thousand to four thousand five hundred feet the hardy apple and pear flourish, ripening late, and winter varieties possessing excellent keeping qualities." And elsewhere he states: "The beauty and quality of these mountain fruits are proverbial."

"There is another important condition of the climate of California which is intimately related to those which have been considered," Professor Wickson continues, "and which is to be credited with no small influence in the perfection of our fruits, and that is the low percentage of humidity which our atmosphere contains. In California the percentage of humidity is high in the winter and low in the summer; in the East the condition is just reversed. For this reason summer heat is far more oppressive in the East than in California, and for the same reason certain serious fungoid diseases which prevail in the East, though found here in less injurious degree directly on the coast, are wholly unknown in the interior where the air is drier. The dry air also favors the access and action of light and heat.

"It is not necessary that there should be clouds to lessen the chemical effects of sun heat in fruit ripening. Not only do clouds intercept sunshine, but water vapor in the air — when to the eye the sun is bright as ever — can absorb a large quantity of sun rays, and so retard fruit ripening."

And he concludes thus: "The three great advantages of the California climate — abundant heat, continuous sunshine, and dry air — taken in connection with the fitness of the soil and the great length of the growing season, insure the characteristic excellence of California fruit, and the early maturity, great growth, and abundant fruitage of our trees and vines. Heat, sunshine, dry air, and a rainless summer also minister directly to the curing of fruits in the open air."

Apple orchards are very numerous in Siskiyou County throughout both the mountain and valley regions. Trees fifty years of age, in October are found heavily loaded with crisp, sweet, juicy fruit, large in size and beautiful in color. Some apples average nine ounces each, and trees bear as much as 2,000 pounds and more of luscious fruit. There are literally thousands of acres where the soil is adapted to the best growth of tree and fruit, where they can be grown without irrigation, and where not once in ten years will the young fruit suffer injury by frost.

The number of peach trees in the county is much lower than the number of apple trees. The trees make a wonderfully rapid and large growth and bring heavy crops of splendid fruit. Moreover they are remarkably free from diseases which afflict them in some sections. The same can be said of the nectarine, which can be grown successfully wherever the peach succeeds.

It has been demonstrated that the apricot can be grown profitably in the mountain region along the Klamath River, the trees bringing good crops of fine fruit. All varieties of plums and prunes thrive without irrigation nearly everywhere in the county; thickets of wild plums grow all over the county.

Of cherries Professor Wickson says: "In the mountain valleys cherries thrive on suitable soils. The cherry thrives on free deep soil in which water does not stand within about fifteen feet of the surface. It delights in deep deposits from old water courses and does not dislike a moderate amount of sand. But though the cherry dislikes a wet soil, it is particular about its water supply and insists upon enough, its requirements being greater than some other trees. Exposures for the cherry are chosen both with reference to protection from frost injury and to early ripening of the fruit. The two things to secure are protection from the sweep of cold winds and elevation above the deposits of cold air." These conditions are met in much of Siskiyou County. The trees bear heavy crops of large, glossy fruit that is firm and sweet and of delicious flavor.

Siskiyou County, as a whole, is a natural pear country, and in those parts best suited to its growth the pear can be made a highly profitable crop, for the fruit is of large size, delicate aroma, and unsurpassed richness. Winter Bartletts weighing from one pound to one and one half pounds are not uncommon. Throughout the county there are trees up to fifty years old, with trunks two feet in diameter, which come loaded with fruit every year.

Strawberries do well on the deep, moist, loamy soil of the valleys. As high as 300 fifteen pound crates have been picked from an acre in Strawberry Valley. They begin to ripen about June 20th and last till July. Then they begin again in the latter part of August and bear a second crop, which lasts till about Thanksgiving. Blackberries and raspberries thrive in all parts of the county.

Almonds and walnuts are grown in Shasta Valley and along the Klamath River, and do especially well.

Alfalfa irrigated cuts three crops of hay to the year, producing a total of from four to ten tons to the acre. Wheat, barley, and oats thrive everywhere. Celery is bound to become one of the county's most important crops. Hops do well. Sugar beet growing will some day become a large industry. All vegetables of the temperate zone thrive here. Bee keeping and poultry raising are profitable.

Stock raising is the great industry to which all others except mining and lumbering are either subsidiary or largely dependent upon. Stock animals are ranged on the splendid pasture afforded by the mountain region during all but the cold months, but with the coming of the mountain snows they must be brought down into the valleys and fed. Four fifths of the people of the county are dependent upon this industry.

There are ten creameries in the county. In the dairy herds are found for the greater part graded cattle with a good sprinkling of thoroughbreds.

There are 2,000,000 acres of standing commercial timber. In 1910 the fifty-two sawmills, employing 4,000 men, cut a total of 220,000,000 feet of lumber.

The metals which occur in Siskiyou County are gold, silver, copper, platinum, cinnabar, plumbago, and antimony. Only the three first named are found in paying quantities. It is estimated the county has produced $150,000,000 in gold. This is the only county in California which enjoys the privilege of hydraulic mining, for the reason that the streams in the mining region here empty into the Klamath River, which sweeps with its rushing current all the débris into the ocean. On this account ground that would not pay to work in other sections can be worked with profit here. Few sections of the State offer the practical quartz miner a surer promise of rich reward in return for his labor than Siskiyou County, not only in developing the partially developed mines but also in the hundreds of good prospects to be found on every hand. The county has never been half prospected. Large bodies of ore, rich copper ore, exist in the county.

Siskiyou County is connected with the rest of the world by the main line of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, which crosses the county from side to side through the valley region. A branch line runs through the heart of Butte Valley up to Klamath Lake in southern Oregon. The same freight rates apply from other sections to Eastern cities apply from points in Siskiyou County, and the time consumed by freight in transit is practically the same.

In addition to the high schools at Yreka, Etna, and Dunsmuir, every town in the county has its good grammar school, and also the outlying districts where population justifies.

Dunsmuir, with a population of 1,719, is on the Southern Pacific Railroad at the southern edge of the county. It has waterworks and electric lights and power. There are three churches, one bank three hotels, a small sanitarium, two weekly newspapers, and a high school. The elevation here is 2,300 feet.

The town Sisson also is on the Southern Pacific railroad, in the heart of Strawberry Valley. The population is 636.

McCloud is on the lumber railroad into Squaw Valley, in which valley it is situated.

Weed is another lumber town, situated on the comb of the watershed between Strawberry and Shasta valleys, at the junction of the main and Klamath Lake branch lines of the Southern Pacific railroad. The population is about 1,500.

McDoel and Dorris are small new towns on the Klamath Lake branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, in Butte Valley.

Edgewood lies in the southern end of Shasta Valley, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad.

Gazelle is a point where thousands of beef cattle are fattened and shipped out every year. It also is in the southern end of Shasta Valley.

Montague. The population of Montague is 272. This town is in the western central part of Shasta Valley, on the Southern Pacific main line, and is the junction of the short railroad to Yreka.

Hornbrook is situated on the north side of the Klamath River, on Cottonwood Creek. This is the most northerly town of the valley region. The population is 350.

Yreka is the county seat. It is situated in the extreme western central part of Shasta Valley, on Yreka Creek, at an elevation of 2,650 feet, and is the western terminus of the Yreka Railroad, by which it is connected with the Southern Pacific at Montague, six miles away. The population is 1,134. This place is sewered, and it has water works, electric lights and power, six miles of cement walks, and street electroliers. There are three churches, and one of the county's three high schools is here. The one bank here has over one million dollars in deposits — evidence of the county's prosperity. There are two weekly newspapers, two hotels, and a $15,000 agricultural hall. It is also the home of the Klamath Forest Reserve, employing about forty persons. Millions of dollars in gold were taken from the ground upon which the town now stands. The business part of the town is composed of numerous substantial brick and reinforced concrete buildings, and the residential section is most attractive.

Fort Jones is a pretty town in the northern end of Scott Valley, eighteen miles southwest from Yreka. The population is 316.

Etna is situated near the center of Scott Valley, twelve miles from Fort Jones. Its population is 518.

Greenview and Callahan's are small towns in Scott Valley, the first in the northern part and the second in the southern end. These are centers of very prosperous regions.

Scott's Bar, Hamburg, Happy Camp, and Sawyer's Bar are mining camps of small population, located in different parts of the mountain region.

Mule-deer, black-tail, white-tail — many of the bucks dressing three hundred pounds — bear and numerous smaller animals are plentiful in all woods and mountains; quail and doves abound in the hills and valleys, and every pond and lake swarms with ducks and geese of all kinds. For the fisherman, the streams are alive with great steelhead trout, mountain trout, rainbow trout, Eastern brook trout, and with salmon during the spawning season.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 31,055 apples, product 19,521 bushels; 366 apricots, product 363 bushels; 5,683 plums and prunes, product 4,405 bushels; 4,371 peaches and nectarines, 3,779 bushels; 2,300 pears, product 2,164 bushels; 2,473 grapevines of bearing age, product 44,507 pounds; 83 almonds, product 2,611 pounds; 30 English walnuts, product 275 pounds; 1,850 cherries, product 1,478 bushels.

It also gives the land in farms in the county as aggregating 455,876 acres. The value of all farm property was $14,270,302; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,084,812; there were 45,079 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,010,902; 9,150 horses and colts, value $834,467; 503 mules and colts, valued at $44,929; 22 asses and burros, value $4,610; 9,512 swine, valued at $58,475; 29,922 sheep, value $99,082; 384 goats, value $1,079; 43,413 poultry of all kinds, value $22,568, and 2,775 colonies of bees, valued at $8,700.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 89 acres, 3,165 bushels; oats, 3,148 acres, 93,076 bushels; wheat, 17,872 acres, 224,512 bushels; barley, 4,282 acres, 60,118 bushels; dry edible beans, 10 acres, 272 bushels; potatoes, 655 acres, 76,218 bushels; alfalfa, 22,492 acres, 48,478 tons; grains cut green for hay, 7,651 acres, 6,831 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 60,301; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 66,866; acreage included in irrigation projects, 79,161; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $370,627. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,426,394.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 6,162; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 5,365; milk produced, 2,215,438 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $191,448; poultry raised, number, 57,444; eggs produced, 254,107 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $93,177; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,735; of other cattle, 40,651; of swine, 7,234; of sheep and goats, 15,686; receipts from sale of animals, $1,655,950.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $437,376; silver, $2,322. Total mineral product, 1910, $527,178.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 500,000 pounds; cheese, 12,704 pounds.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 822 square miles.
County seat, Fairfield (town).
Population per square mile, 33.5.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	20,946	24,143	27,559
Population	-----	-----	834

Vacaville (Station):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	109	25	Rainfall	14.70	Snow	0
175 feet.	1911:	Temperature	106	22	Rainfall	29.27	Snow	0

Nestled in the foothills of the Coast Range on its western border, and extending across broad acres of the most fertile land in bounteous California till its eastern confines are marked by the majestic Sacramento River, lies Solano County. It is, in part, in the Sacramento Valley, the great stream of northern California breaking through Solano's hills in the onward rush of ages toward the sea, and thousands of its acres being in the vast area that has been a world's granary for years, its products going to all lands. Thousands of cattle, horses, and sheep graze on the upland pastures and marsh lands, and great industrial establishments pay fortunes in wages annually, but the brightest gem in the diadem of resources and industries that marks the county's unquestioned leadership is the fruit produced in its sheltered valleys, a product that has made the county famous far and wide. The first deciduous fruit sold in the United States each year is grown in Solano County, where are several sequestered valleys, with gently rising slopes, sheltered by ranges of high hills that bar the egress of moisture-laden clouds in one season and shut out the hot, dry winds of another. Here the trees bloom in February and the fruit forms rapidly, ripening beneath the genial heat of the spring season, which is really early summer. In early April the shipments begin and continue until late fall. The soil is unexcelled, even in California, for productiveness, and the fruit raised on the limited area is sold for millions of dollars annually, returning fortunes to the orchardists of this favored section.

In the eastern section of the county, where the enterprise of man has wrested broad acres from overflow, is another fabulously rich section, the delta lands of the Sacramento River being noted for their productiveness. Many large industrial establishments are located within the county. This favored section is of a limited area. From east to west its extreme length is 45 miles, while from north to south the county measures 35 miles. The surface of the county is 822 square miles, or 526,080 acres.

Solano belongs to the bay region, which has a climate of its own. Through the Golden Gate the sea winds draw as through a great funnel, and following the bay reach the interior. Modified by forty miles over the water and among the bordering hills, these vigorous and bracing breezes of the sea provide for this county a temperature very equable and comfortable. The heat of the upper stretches of the county is tempered, and never becomes oppressive. The nights are cool, a breeze from the ocean coming each day at sunset.

The rainy months are from November to March, with an occasional rain a month earlier, or desultory showers six weeks later. The average precipitation is about eighteen inches but is greater in the fruit-growing sections. Snow and hail are practically unknown, and frosts here rarely do any damage even to delicate plants.

Midwinter is a season of growth. Plowing is generally done earlier, and by the middle of March alfalfa is well grown, vegetables are nearly ready for market, fruit trees are blossoming, farm work is active and all the land is green.

Grass springs indeed with the first rains, and pasture is presently deep and rich. In one section of the county beans are planted in February and peas marketed in March; early corn is ready for the table in May. Cherries are sent East from Vacaville early in April. The soil will yield four harvests, the garden three or more. The soil varies from a red gravelly character to black, sandy loam; from heavy adobe to the ashes of plants and the silt of streams in the deltas of the river. Experience has proven that the heavier soils are the best for pears, the more sandy loams for peaches and apricots. The red oxides of some foothills are desirable for grapes or oranges, and the amazingly rich swamp and overflowed lands, full of sediment and decayed vegetable matter, produce great crops of asparagus, onions, and potatoes. In the trough of the Vaca Valley, famous for its fruit, the soil varies from a sandy to a clayey loam, in many places nearly 50 feet deep, and sometimes to a black adobe.

The prevalent soils of the Sacramento Valley are loams, and the rich alluvial plains of Solano are of preëminent fertility, being a mixture of the finest sediments of the Sacramento River, with the volcanic washings of the Coast Range. Generally, in the great fruit districts of this county, the soil of the several small valleys has a depth of from ten to thirty feet. It is usually rich in potash and lime, and has a good supply of humus, or organic matter. The Montezuma hills are rich adobe, and have grown grain for half a century.

In the center of the county, and stretching to the river lands, on the east, is a flat country devoted to sheep, cattle and barley, and farming is also profitable. Some of the best lands devoted to grain farming or to fruit are along the north boundary of the county. Here along the south bank of Putah Creek is a large section, which for fertility cannot be surpassed. Much of it is good orange country, and producing groves here have never failed.

Among the chief advantages of the county are its rich lands, their adaptability to various crops, their proximity to market and special facilities for transportation. Nearly all the wheat land is excellent fruit land, or only needs water to make fine dairy land, producing heavy crops of alfalfa. This county ranks among the leading fruit counties, and in soil and climate is eminently adapted to this industry. Here is a climate which insures the life and thrift of the tree, a long growing season and absence of summer rains, long cloudless months and sun heat to promote size, beauty, color, and quality; vast areas of deep loamy soil rich in plant food, easy to cultivate and encouraging root growth.

The germination time, the chemical changes, the blossoming season, the sugar-making period and the development of aroma, require the best climate, the longest period of sunshine, and a mean temperature that does not fall below 66 degrees.

Fortunes have been made in pears, cherries, peaches, prunes, and apricots. The fruit section is large, and embraces five valleys—small in comparison with the great valley with which they are connected—and the area is practically a belt varying from two to eight miles wide and from twelve to fifteen miles long. There are here all kinds of deciduous fruit, including pomegranates, loquats, guavas, and Japanese persimmons. Some kind of fruit is ripening every month in the year, if we include the citrus fruits.

Vegetables include the whole catalogue, and run through the calendar year. The standards make this showing: Cabbages, all the year; onions, all the year; peas, all the year, radishes, all the year; lettuce, all the year; potatoes, two crops, plant August and February; corn, May to October; melons, May to October; tomatoes, April to January.

Strawberries are here practically all the year; raspberries from June to October; loganberries and blackberries, June to September; currants, May and June, and dewberries May to July. The production of these in many sections is a large industry. Canning vegetables is a special industry.

Noted for its horticulture, and devoting thousands of acres to fruit growing, Solano has a vastly greater area than is given over to the cereals. Farming is not largely diversified, and many ranches are wholly devoted to grain. This is true of the northeastern and central section, of the Montezuma hills, and of Ryer Island in the Sacramento, and of other sections of the county. The rich adobe lands of the Montezuma hills produces the best of milling wheat. Failure of crops is unknown and 50,000 tons of wheat, free from weeds or foul stuff, are the annual offering of this portion of the county. On Ryer Island, and in the northern and eastern sections of the county, large areas are planted to barley, the yield in some instances going as high as sixty sacks to the acre, though that is above the average.

The moist land and the hill grazing land in the county offer facilities for keeping range cattle and other stock, and for developing a large dairying industry. The ranges are devoted to raising beef cattle, and attention is given to breeding shorthorns and other blooded stock. The moisture underlying the soil of reclaimed lands adjoining Suisun Bay; the natural pasturage on much of the marsh land; the facilities afforded on Grizzly and Joyce islands; and the acreage in the upland districts under irrigation, with the advantages of cheap communication with San Francisco by boat and rail, have greatly stimulated dairying. The successful dairy farm is an object lesson, and shows the value of a more intensive method of farming. The creamery tells the story of the little farm well tilled, and the twenty or forty acres served by a well and an electric pump are so much cut out of a big ranch and made relatively more productive. Where alfalfa can be cut five or six times during the year, and root crops left in the ground and fed as needed, a good sized dairy here can be supported on a few acres. The butter product of the county for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 1,144,681 pounds.

Result of good climate and water and nutritious feed. Solano County.

All of northern Solano can be irrigated; little of it is. But pumping plants are being installed and more money is being made from tracts of limited area than was secured from a broad expanse of acres. It is said that irrigation is not necessary.

It is not indispensable, but it is essential to the best and highest results, especially in diversified farming. It is insurance against crop failure; it produces larger crops and better crops. One acre under irrigation can be made to do the work of four or five, and irrigated areas actually produce from four to five times as much as similar soils in humid regions without irrigation.

Solano County, washed for miles along its eastern and southern shores by the Sacramento River and Suisun Bay, with two navigable sloughs penetrating for miles into its interior, and with its two large centers of population on Carquinez Straits and the Mare Island Straits, is more happily situated as regards transportation facilities, and numerous landings and warehouses are accessible to shippers, while water freights on all commodities are very low.

Vallejo lies in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, on a narrow strip of land fronting the waters of the bay and extending along Napa Creek, here a broad tidal stream up which boats ply. The land is devoted to dairying, and milk, cream and butter are shipped in large quantities to the bay cities thirty miles away. Much hay is produced, and a large island acreage has been lifted above tidewater by leveeing, and produces heavily. In time the lands along Napa Creek will be reclaimed, and this will become one of the greatest dairying sections of the State. Vallejo is the chief city of the county, having a population of 11,340. It is located on a magnificent waterway, and so related to sea air as to be ideally healthful. A fine water system is owned by the city. Water rates are very low. A city hall, fire department, free mail delivery, streets paved with bitumen, public library and public school system, including a high school accredited to the universities of the State, lighting by both gas and electricity, three daily newspapers and a weekly, two banks, and ten churches are features of the city's life. A flour mill, with a capacity for 2,500 barrels of flour and 1,000 sacks of crushed barley daily. A packing establishment, a tannery, a planing mill, two steam laundries, three breweries, four bottling works, and two carbonated water works, machine shop, stone yard, etc., are the city's industries.

Mare Island Navy Yard, the great Government plant, contributes largely to the prosperity of Vallejo, drawing its labor supply largely from this point.

Benicia is a finely located manufacturing town, good transportation facilities, and miles of deep water on the city's front making the conditions exceptionally good. The shipbuilding industry is an important factor. A fertile body of land lies back of the town. It includes two ranges of hills with a beautiful valley between, and extending into the marsh lands of the bay of Suisun. About 20,000 acres of farm lands are here, much of it devoted to hay and dairying. The hill lands are adapted to apples, and will yield a good income if planted to good commercial varieties.

Suisun and Fairfield are separated only by the railroad, and will in time make a strong city. Fairfield is the county seat, with a much larger area than Suisun, but the latter is the business center. It is the shipping point for a wide section. Fairfield has a population of 834. The union high school is located here, and the public schools are well managed. The surrounding country is rich in fruit, in vineyards, dairies and live stock, with much grazing land and substantial herds of beef cattle.

The most important industrial enterprise of the township is the cement works of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, located six miles northeast of Suisun, having a capacity of 3,500 barrels daily. The quality of the product is the equal of any Portland cement and is in use by the United States Government, municipal governments, railroads, architects and engineers of the Pacific coast.

The great area of marsh land in Suisun township has been partially reclaimed, and is largely used for dairy purposes. Considerable semi-salt marsh in the immediate vicinity of Suisun can readily be reclaimed, and the whole aspect of the surrounding country will soon be changed.

Much fruit comes here for packing, probably one tenth of all being cherries. Besides this high-priced fruit, apricots, peaches and plums assume large proportions. The yearly shipments of dried fruits and almonds amount to over $1,000,000, these products going to Eastern and foreign markets. Much hay, wool, and live stock are shipped from here annually. Between Benicia and Suisun is the little town of

Cordelia. It is a prosperous community, with Green Valley behind it, rich in tree fruits and vines. The output of the wineries here exceeds 600,000 gallons annually. The largest cherry orchard in the State is here, and the dairy interests are extensive, and over 100 cases of eggs are sent out each month.

Vacaville is beautifully located in the little Vaca Valley. This valley is widely known. In every fruit market of the United States the product of this early fruit section is known. The population of the town is about 1,200 with double the number within four miles of the center. It is 64 miles northeast of San Francisco and 30 miles southwest of Sacramento, and just out of the Sacramento Valley in a charming little winding valley of its own, sheltered from fog by the Coast Range. Of its 60,000 acres one sixth is fine mountain pasture and the greater portion is susceptible of high cultivation.

The township includes 115 square miles of land, the most productive portion of which is located in Vaca Valley, Lagoon Valley to the south, and Pleasant Valley to the north, with the adjoining hills which surround them on all sides. In all there are approximately 15,000 acres planted in fruit, the general ratio being 100 trees to the acre. In addition are a number of extensive vegetable fields, the produce of which is invariably first in the San Francisco market and brings the highest price. The shipments begin in February—in midwinter—and have an advantage of about a month over other sections, the remarkably high prices received netting the growers a handsome income.

The fruit shipments from the Vacaville section are unexcelled anywhere. The gross sales per year reach the enormous total of $2,500,000. Early cherries are shipped during the first days of April. The cherries grown in this section are noted for their flavor and shipping qualities, and the returns received by the growers are almost incredible. Peaches, plums and apricots are extensively grown.

The climate of the valley is delightful for the larger part of the year. It is not hot, save for a few weeks, is free from cold and excessive rains, while the trade winds of the ocean, tempered through the mountain cañons, give a mild winter, an extraordinary early and frostless spring, a fogless summer, and a charming harvest season. Tomato vines, tenderest of plants, have remained green, and flowers bloom all winter.

The town of Dixon is on the main railroad line. The population is about 900. Much dried fruit and many tons of almonds are shipped from this point. The dairy business has become one of the most important industries, large creameries being located here. The region has abundance of water under the surface, and this can be raised by electric pumps to irrigate alfalfa. The yield is from eight to ten tons per acre.

Silveyville and Tremont townships have been noted for grain production, but this is decreasing, giving place to fruit, the dairy and diversified farming. The land is rich and has a high assessed valuation. Oranges do well in this section, which is tributary to Dixon.

Elmira is a small town in the central section of the county, and is the junction point of the Vaca Valley and Southern Pacific railroads. The township produces hay and barley, a good deal of wool, perhaps a hundred carloads of hogs, yearly, and much poultry and eggs. The eastern part of the township is devoted to grazing.

Rio Vista, a town with a population of 884, is one of the oldest in California, having been founded prior to the discovery of gold and is an incorporated town. The shipping facilities are excellent, the town being located on the banks of the Sacramento. Commodities of all kinds are shipped—hay, grain, flaxseed, wool and other products. The annual tonnage of grain exceeds 10,000 and the gross shipments of fish, mainly salmon, are over 600 tons per year. Game is also largely shipped during the season of wild fowl, sportsmen and professional hunters getting large bags in the vicinity. Steamers plying between San Francisco and Sacramento call daily each way at Rio Vista.

Van Sychel Island is fourteen miles below Rio Vista, and has been given to dairies for years. It is now producing asparagus and other vegetables.

Bird's Landing is a prosperous community, doing business for a large section. Every farm has much stock, cattle and sheep being owned in hundreds. Sheep do remarkably well. The flocks are graded, a large infusion of thoroughbred blood maintaining a standard which produces the best results in wool and mutton.

Collinsville is the other town, located at the mouth of the Sacramento River, and is the shipping point for a large dairy business lying on the mainland. The output of calves, hogs, poultry, and eggs is large. It is also a fishing center. About 400 tons of salmon, caught in the lower reaches of the Sacramento, are shipped during the year, there being two seasons. A large acreage of fine bottom land near Collinsville has been planted to asparagus, and quantities of this highly profitable vegetable are shipped during the season.

Denverton and Maine Prairie townships are farming and grazing sections in the central part of the county, the one embracing 60, the other 80 square miles. The southern portion of Denverton touches the borders of the Montezuma hills and offers much to the settler of limited means. The soil, over a great area, is especially adapted to poultry raising, being gravelly, with ample water a short distance below the surface. There are some very large holdings in the township, vast flocks of sheep and large herds of cattle being owned here.

Maine Prairie has 10,000 acres planted each year to barley, the yield running as high as twenty sacks to the acre. Of the sheep in the county fully twenty per cent are owned in this township, and the output of wool and lambs adds a large amount to the income of the owners. The township will gain materially from the realization of the reclamation plans, which are now under consideration in the county. Besides Maine Prairie, which has a shipping point and a post office, the little village of Binghampton, with a school, church, post office and stores, is the only settlement in the township.

Solano County is fairly representative of the agricultural side of California. Its lands are typical, as are its climate and its industries. It has the great advantage of a river and bay frontage, cheap transportation, nearness to market, and the cooling sea breeze. There are no winters in the usual sense of the term; the summers are rainless, and all California has substantially the same climate. The rainy season is not continuous. The rule is days of rain and weeks of sunshine. Farm work goes on, and plows are running from November to April; stock is in the field; pastures are green, flowers are blooming; oranges are being harvested, orchard pruning is over by mid-February, almond trees are blooming and apricot buds are ready to burst. There is no loss of time; growth goes on; the growing season, if you will, lasts all the year, and you may choose what you will produce.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 4,862 apples, product 6,857 bushels; 310,262 apricots, product 180,011 bushels; 465,341 plums and prunes, product, 714,730 bushels; 341,266 peaches and nectarines, product, 474,444 bushels; 182,194 pears, product 319,303 bushels; 1,213,265 grapevines of bearing age, product 16,276,990 pounds; 2,950 oranges, product 2,737 boxes; 126 lemons, product 163 boxes; 1,221 olives, product, 34,874 pounds; 4,598 figs, product 497,159 pounds; 98,276 almonds, product 650,933 pounds; 1,806 English walnuts, product 27,636 pounds; 53,923 cherries, product 52,512 bushels.

It also gives the land in farms in the county as aggregating 474,866 acres. The value of all farm property was $28,727,683; of domestic animals, poultry and bees $2,656,926; there were 21,784 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves valued at $605,378; 8,050 horses and colts, value $884,500; 2,319 mules and colts, valued at $295,866; 23 asses and burros, value $2,800; 13,568 swine vauled at $89,528; 170,153 sheep, value $737,457; 392 goats, value $1,218; 74,683 poultry of all kinds, value $39,384, and 256 colonies of bees valued at $795.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for, 1909, was: Corn, 91 acres, 935 bushels; oats, 1,306 acres, 25,711 bushels; wheat, 20,924 acres, 391,753 bushels; barley, 41,647 acres, 1,263,357 bushels; dry edible beans, 2,553 acres, 65,755 bushels; potatoes, 311 acres, 42,416 bushels; alfalfa, 2,145 acres, 10,617 tons; grains cut green for hay, 33,641 acres, 41,552 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 3,610; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 7,160; acreage included in irrigation projects, 8,192; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $135,532.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 9,048; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 8,915; milk produced, 3,590,528 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $361,475; poultry raised, number, 66,403; eggs produced, 426,261 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $128,295; value of wool and mohair produced, $161,312; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 5,233; of other cattle, 4,555; of swine, 8,099; of sheep and goats, 67,376; receipts from sale of animals, $594,201. Value of all crops, 1909, $3,569,966.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the total mineral product, 1910, $255,169.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,577 square miles.	Population	32,721	38,480	48,394
County seat, Santa Rosa (city).	Population	5,220	6,673	7,817
Population per square mile, 30.7.				

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	100	20	Rainfall	17.97	Snow	0
181 feet.	1911:	Temperature	96	23	Rainfall	29.12	Snow	0

With an area of 1,577 square miles, the county has over 200,000 acres of valley land, largely black loam. As much more of the surface is rolling or table land, of sandy alluvial brown soil. The foothills take up a like area. Of mountain lands, 100,000 acres are adapted to grazing, and 80,000 acres are covered with redwood. Through the heart of the county the main valley runs sixty miles north and south, having an average breadth of twenty-five miles. Though forming one valley, practically, from Petaluma to Cloverdale, in the lower end it is known as the Petaluma Valley, in the central portion as Santa Rosa Valley, and in the north as the Russian River Valley. There are other valley regions, the chief of which is Sonoma Valley, twenty miles long. Smaller valleys, all rich, are Los Guilicos, Bennet, Green, Alexander, Franz, Rincon, Knights, Big and Dry Creek. The sea-coast, with sixty miles of shore line, forms a separate strip of territory, with valuable pockets and valleys in the mountains and farming lands about many of its bays.

Climate is one of the chief causes of the success of farming in Sonoma County. The average rainfall is 30.13 inches a year. The records for twenty years show the highest to be 56.06 inches and the lowest 20.71 inches. The rainiest month in those two decades was January, 1895, with 18.42. This was approached only one other time, in 1889, whose December had a record of 15.94. June frequently has no rain at all; July and August seldom have any, or more than a trace. Five Septembers of the twenty have had no precipitation. Experience has shown that a rainfall of twenty inches is sufficient to insure success with crops. Adequate rainfall makes irrigation unnecessary. Sonoma County, with valleys, hills and mountains, has a variety of climate, but as a whole the range is not extensive, and the climate throughout the county is equable.

The following table by months is compiled from the register sheets of a street thermometer at the county seat, covering the period from May, 1909, to August, 1911. This table gives an annual mean of 62.9 degrees, against the annual mean of 56.0 of the federal record:

Month.	Absolute maximum.	Absolute minimum.	Mean of the maxima.	Mean of the minima.	Average.
January	89	24	77.6	29.0	53.3
February	97	26	83.0	30.3	53.6
March	94	32	85.5	37.8	61.6
April	93	36	85.0	39.2	62.1
May	92	35	81.5	40.3	60.9
June	105	37	91.3	44.7	68.0
July	103	45	93.5	48.8	71.1
August	99	44	91.6	47.1	69.3
September	101	45	96.5	47.5	72.0
October	98	40	89.6	42.2	65.9
November	96	28	84.5	33.2	58.8
December	89	26	80.1	30.5	55.3

The cheapest land is, of course, that used for range. The soil of the hills is well adapted to viticulture. Foothill lands are well adapted to prunes and grapes. With these crops, the foothill product contains twenty-eight per cent of sugar against about eighteen per cent for the valley output. Apples and walnuts are also good crops for the hills.

Sonoma County, with an admirable steam and electric transportation system, besides steamer service on the sea side, has direct connection with the transcontimental systems. An outlet on San Francisco Bay, through the Petaluma River, puts it in touch with all the world by sea.

The Petaluma River—an arm of San Francisco Bay, navigable at all seasons—leads to the wholesale center of Petaluma. A score of power craft ply regularly from Petaluma to San Francisco, and seventy-five barges and schooners are used in the traffic. The total tonnage of the Petaluma vessels is nearly 15,000. In 1910 the imports of Petaluma by water amounted to 236,060 tons, valued at $12,000,000, and the exports to 164,032 tons, with a value of $9,000,000.

The coast line is connected with the main valley by stage and wagon freight, but has an independent transportation service in a fleet of steamers and sailing-boats, giving several shippings a week to San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast.

The system of county roads is extensive and well maintained. In all, there are 1,700 miles of highway connecting the different towns and rural districts.

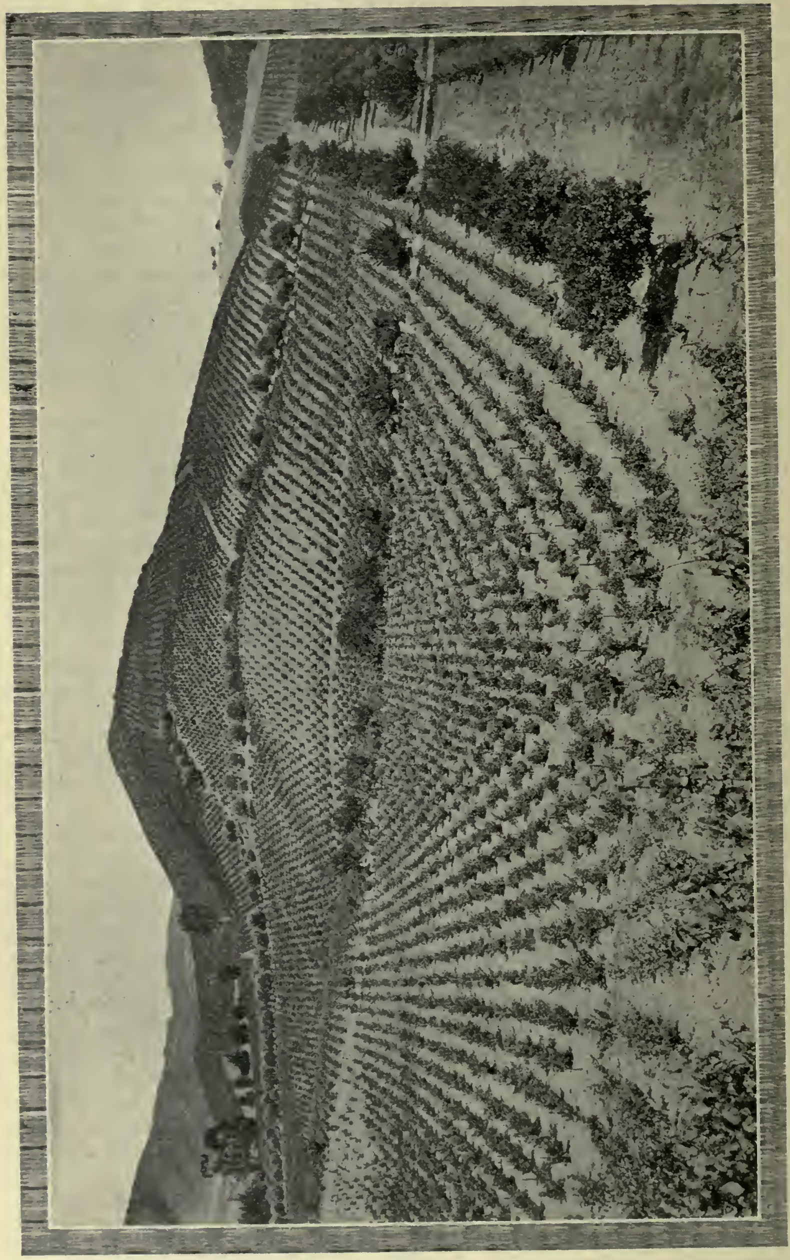
The predominant type of soil is loam. In many parts of the county this is fairly equally divided between light and heavy loam. There are special conditions, also, applying to individual sections. The Gold Ridge section, of which Sebastopol is the principal distributing point, has a red subsoil, which, rich in iron, gives a fine color to the apples, which are the leading product. The porousness of the clay makes it easy to keep the ground moist for four or five inches with cultivation. Throughout the county the character of the soil as well as the climate enables the farmer to do well without irrigating. In general, there are four classes of land: the bottom lands, alluvial deposits; the main floor lands of the valleys; the foothill lands, and the higher hill lands. Of the latter there is a large total area distributed in pockets and tributary valleys presenting a good opportunity to the settler. Along the Petaluma River there is some reclaimed land of great richness. On the coast, there is a fertile strip of country. There is also some cut-over timber land offering good opportunities, on which the standing is frequently of enough value to offset the cost of putting the land in farming shape.

Sonoma County, famous as a producer of fruit, has over 20,000 acres in deciduous and citrus fruits and nuts, exclusive of the immense vineyard acreage. In the spring of 1911, according to the County Horticultural Commissioner, 3,100 acres were planted to fruit trees. Though there are many nurseries in the county, they can not fill the demand, so great is the increasing interest in fruit. The official tabulation of new trees set out last spring reads: Prunes, 140,000 trees; apples, 120,000; peaches, 10,000; pears, 15,000; plums, 5,000; cherries, 14,000; apricots, 2,000; walnuts, 2,500; almonds, 250; citrus, 300; miscellaneous, 650. The total is 309,700.

The production is immense. In 1911 four shipping points, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Windsor and Santa Rosa sent east ninety-five cars of prunes, plums, apples, peaches and pears, and there were heavy shipments from other towns as well.

Besides the large direct profits, there are several valuable by-products turned off these orchards. Chickens run under the trees till the fifth or sixth year of the orchard and are big payers. Berries pay handsomely between the rows, and their care helps the trees. Corn and other vegetables as well as melons are extensively grown in this manner.

Even in California, the area adapted to the prune is limited. Sonoma County is one of the best fields in the world for its production. Irrigation is unnecessary. The production is large. One region alone, within a ten-mile radius of Healdsburg, sends out 8,000 tons dried a year, or one seventh of the entire average output of California for the last five years. The prune is the principal fruit of the county in point of acreage. In 1911 there were in all 7,831 acres, and the planting in the



Vine clad hills of Sonoma County

spring of 1911 was 140,000 trees, against 120,000 for the next nearest fruit in acreage, the apple.

Plums are profitable also. The county has 550 acres of these, including most of the principal varieties, and last spring 5,000 young trees were put out.

Distinctly an apple country, Sonoma County has, according to official figures, 4,002 acres in this fruit. Over 120,000 new trees were set out last spring, and the yearly number is increasing fast.

Not only is this a general apple region, but it has a specialty—the Gravenstein, the earliest apple on any market. Writing of this apple, Luther Burbank says: "The Gravenstein apple has, above all others, proved to be the money winner in Sonoma County. It is a healthy, vigorous tree. It always bears a good crop, never overbearing as many varieties do; is of the best quality of all known apples, taking into account all uses to which the apple is put. It is the best drying apple for quality and appearance when dried. It is handsome in appearance, good size, superior quality for dessert or cooking, and especially for market. It can not be raised successfully in the hot valleys or southern California. Sonoma County seems to be its home. It has often been said that if the Gravenstein apple could be had throughout the year no other apple need be grown."

Besides being in demand in American markets, the Gravenstein is shipped heavily to Australia, England, and Germany. This is but one of the country's crops which will be enhanced in value by the opening of the Panama Canal.

The soil of the Sebastopol or Gold Ridge district is the principal cause for its being the home of the early apple. This is a sandy loam from eighteen inches to three feet deep, resting on a clay subsoil which retains the moisture, making irrigation unnecessary. Comparatively no fertilizer is used, and the growers here never smudge. There is comparative freedom from pests, the scale and the codling moth giving no trouble.

If the Gravenstein is the most talked-of apple of the county, it is not the only successful variety. Among the others well represented, in the Sebastopol district as well as elsewhere, are the Spitzenburg, Jonathan, Wagner, Newton Pippin, Rome Beauty, Bellflower, Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening. The quality of the general apple product of the county was signally recognized in 1910 when, in competition with the entire State at the Apple Annual held in Watsonville, the Sonoma County exhibit took thirty-three awards, including twenty-four gold and silver medals, three cups, a cash prize, three blue ribbons and one red, and special prizes.

The canneries are large buyers of apples. Dried apples are an important product of the county. The majority of the growers do their own drying, utilizing in this manner all kinds of culls. Evaporators are generally preferred to sun-drying. Seven pounds of green apples make one pound of dried. There is little waste. Early windfalls, thinning from the trees and the cores and peelings as well are sold to the juice works. Vinegar factories take the cores also, and small apples have a market in the jelly works.

How excellent the county is for cherry growing can be judged from the instances below: In the county there are 705 acres planted to this fruit, and in 1911 there were set out 14,000 more trees. The Royal Anne, as big as an Eastern plum and having a small pit, is the principal variety, but the Black Tartarian and the Yellow Buttner are also popular.

That success is general with pears is indicated by the county statistics, which show that while there are 1,182 acres in bearing, within the last year 15,000 young trees have been set out in orchard form. The Bartlett is the favorite variety, yielding from eight to twelve tons an acre with proper care.

The peach helps to maintain the high standard of Sonoma County horticulture. With 2,500 acres officially credited to it, this fruit has a product estimated to be worth in all $300,000 a year. A good yield in Sonoma County is from eight to twelve tons to the acre; the general average is not greatly below eight.

Although the fig is profitable and does excellently here,.there is an exceptionally good opening for further development, the total acreage in the county being only fifty-one. The fig is frequently planted around the sides of vineyards and in the avenues. As a rule there are two crops a year.

Olives and olive oil from this county have twice been adjudged among the finest produced in the world. The olive, a hardy and long-lived tree, produces between two and six tons to the acre. The favorite varieties are the Mission, which has been grown in Sonoma County for nearly 150 years, the Manzanilla and the Nevadillo Blanco. The matured trees within the county make 1,210 acres.

Five hundred acres of apricots in the county are giving such returns that in the spring of 1911 there were put out over 2,000 trees. Quinces and nectarines do well.

One of the chief counties in California in the production of the walnut, this county has 300 acres planted to this tree, besides 2,500 young trees. The almond is second in importance among the nuts, with ninety-eight acres. The walnut, however, is in no danger of losing its lead, so well adapted is the county to its production. On the outskirts of Santa Rosa there is a fifty-five acre walnut grove, owned by Mrs. E. M. Vrooman, including 1,000 grafted Franquette trees. When only three years old this grove yielded eighty-two pounds. Its yield for several years, beginning when it was five, was carefully watched, the returns being 3,700 pounds, 6,000, 12,325, 24,314, 46,409 and 90,205.

Fruit Drying.

For more than fifty years citrus fruits have been grown in this county. Citrus culture in Sonoma County, while not practiced extensively on a commercial basis, has a definite and important value as an indication of the worth of the climate. While there are a few groves—the largest of which embraces ten acres—helping to supply the general market, most of the trees are in small clusters or scattered. In the county there are enough orange trees to cover 106 acres, and ten acres of lemons. The citrus fair which has been held annually at Cloverdale since the early nineties, has done much to stimulate interest, and in the north hardly a ranch lacks a small grove. Commercially, the best opening is presented by the lemon, which is capable of development with good results. Sonoma County grapefruit also deserves more attention. Both are produced with a thin skin, good sugar content and plenty of juice.

Sonoma County is first in California in the production of dry wines. It is the largest dry wine district in the United States, producing between 10,000,000 and

12,500,000 gallons annually in its 150 wineries and distilleries. The Russian River Valley and the Sonoma Valley are immense wine regions. From Petaluma to Healdsburg and from Santa Rosa to Sonoma Valley floor and foothills are covered with vineyards. The wine produced in the county in 1911 had a value of $2,000,500. There are 20,189 acres in vineyard. The quality of Sonoma County's wines has been recognized abroad as well as at home. This is a partial list of the expositions at which they have been awarded gold medals: Genoa, 1892; Dublin, 1892; Chicago, 1893; San Francisco, 1894; Bordeaux, 1895; Guatemala, C. A., 1897; Paris, 1900; Buffalo, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Portland, Ore., 1905; Seattle (Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition), 1909. At the St. Louis fair, a jury of twenty-one, the majority of whom were French and German experts, gave this county the highest award, the grand prize.

Sonoma County grapes are noted for their color and sugar content. With hill grapes, the sugar frequently runs as high as thirty and thirty-five per cent. In many of the small wineries especially heavy wines predominate; these bring high prices, being used for blending.

One of the largest wine producers in the world, the Italian-Swiss Colony, has four large wineries in this county. That at Asti has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons, and at Cloverdale, Fulton and Sebastopol there are plants with a capacity of 500,000 gallons each. At Asti this company has the largest dry wine vineyard in America. Here also is the largest wine cistern in the world—a tank which indicates the scale on which wine-making is carried on in Sonoma County. With a capacity of 500,000 gallons, the tank is cut in solid rock, lined with a glazed surface cement. Besides the large production of the Italian-Swiss Colony in the Cloverdale district, this region produces 1,300,000 gallons of wine a year in its twenty-five other wineries.

The California Wine Association, the largest wine company in the world, also has extensive interests in the county. At Windsor and at Geyserville it has big wineries and vineyards and there are large acreages elsewhere under the company's control, including the Madrone vineyards. The Zinfandel and the Burgundy are the chief varieties.

Sonoma County contains the largest berry district in the country. The Sebastopol region alone produced eighty per cent of California's berry crop, and from Sebastopol there were shipped in 1910 a total of 1,825 tons. Throughout the county the great berry production is the result of dry farming methods. The growers do not irrigate. This increases the sugar percentage and adds to the vitality of the plants. The crop has never failed and pests are unknown. Sonoma County's value as a berry country is doubly proved by the fact that it is here Luther Burbank has developed his berry creations.

The county's official figures give the following acreage for 1911: Blackberries, 850 acres; raspberries, 250; currants, 50; gooseberries, 20; strawberries, 250; loganberries, 410. The total is 1,830 acres. The estimated value of the blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and loganberries in this year is $181,000.

Climate and soil make for excellent berry results, but young orchards are another big factor. For the most part, berries are grown between the rows of young trees. Raspberries average one ton to the acre, and strawberries three, though exceptional patches double that yield. Loganberries run two to two and one half tons. Mammoth blackberries frequently return $500 an acre gross in large patches, the expenses being $100 an acre. Of the early blackberries, the Lawton yields three to four tons as a rule.

Sonoma County is a wonderful poultry country. The climate might have been made to order for the chicken raiser, and besides this, transportation facilities are excellent both for bringing in feed and getting out the product, and there is a big market close at hand. From Petaluma the poultry belt runs north for more than twenty miles and reaches almost as far east and west. With no hot weather, gentle breezes on the warm days, and practical immunity from diseases, the Petaluma district is unexcelled. The best storage egg in the world comes from here. No one knows exactly how many hens there are even in Petaluma's immediate territory, but experts estimate the total to be between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. The average egg production per hen is from 150 to 175 a year; 200, though considered a good result, is common. At Petaluma, a cash market, $10,000 is paid every day in the year for poultry and eggs. The official census of chickens in the entire county is

4,520,416, and the value of poultry products is put at $5,000,000. Over 1,250,000 dozen eggs are used annually in the thirty or more hatcheries around Petaluma. The 1911 production is estimated at over 8,500,000 dozen, or more than 100,000,000 eggs. The total shipment from the county in 1910 amounted to 3,950,160 dozen eggs. In 1910 more than 2,000,000 young chickens were shipped from the thirty hatcheries. Petaluma has the largest incubator factory in the world. Five acres is the average size of chicken ranches.

One of the largest hop producers in America, Sonoma County grows nearly half of California's output. In an average year the value of this business alone to Santa Rosa is between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. In the county there are close to 6,000 acres of hop yards, and it is estimated that for years the general average production has been six and one half bales, or 1,235 pounds, an acre. Sometimes this is almost tripled. The average of the Russian River bottom lands is 1,700 pounds.

The vegetable production of the county is worth over $600,000 annually. Nearly all kinds do well. Tomatoes give from twenty to twenty-five tons to the acre. Onions yield 500 sacks to the acre. Asparagus thrives in the moist lands along the Petaluma River, and some of the first product of the season is shipped from Petaluma. In this region there are more than one hundred acres given over to this vegetable.

Nearness to the ocean makes most of the county a good field for potatoes, and along the coast the yields run high, ten tons to the acre frequently being secured. That potatoes are successful is shown by the large acreage—2,725 acres in all. The output is worth $120,000 a year. For the most part, melons and squash are grown between the rows of young trees. Of melons alone there are 250 acres in the county.

In grain and alfalfa hay and cereals, Sonoma County loses nothing of its prestige. Success with alfalfa is one cause of the county's standing as a dairy region. Though this crop is not irrigated here, the yield is heavy. Eight to ten tons to the acre, with five cuttings a year, are the average yield. Four cuttings a year are near the average on all kinds of soil, and the yield is usually between seven and ten tons. Bottom land is excellent for this crop, which is a famous soil builder.

The importance of dairying can be judged from the report of the State Dairy Bureau for year ending September 30, 1911, wherein it is shown that the product was 2,106,349 pounds of butter, 389,000 pounds of cheese, and 336,000 pounds of evaporated milk. In the coast region there are seven creameries. The Petaluma district has one of the cheese factories.

There is a great deal of land in the county suitable for stock, and the general conditions are favorable. Cattle raising is confined principally to the northern part of the county. That Sonoma County can produce fine horses has been demonstrated many times. Santa Rosa has turned out the fastest trotting horses in the world. Lou Dillon (1:58½) and Sonoma Girl (2:05½) were born and raised here. The famous Spreckels ranch is nearby. Hogs are profitable in vineyards and orchards, making money of waste, as well as when adjuncts of dairies.

Cloverdale is one of the most important wool shipping points in California. The spring wool clip sale of June, 1911, was the biggest in the State, 252,242 pounds being disposed of.

With free sites offered in many towns for manufacturing purposes, with an excellent transportation system and ample power, the county has a strong basis for an appeal to manufacturers. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company serves the county, and there are other companies. At present the manufacturing interests include meat-packing plants, tanneries, flour mills, shoe factories, brick yards, a silk mill, foundries, machine shops, paper box factories, shirt factories, paste factories and a glove factory. Canneries and fruit processing plants are numerous. Petaluma and Santa Rosa are the most important manufacturing centers.

The famous redwood belt of California, stretching along the north coast, begins in Sonoma County. Pine and tan oak are found extensively. The chief trees, besides these, include cascara, madrone, live and black oak, maple, buckeye, mulberry, locust, pepperwood, willow, hazel and manzanita. Cork is produced near the city of Sonoma.

County statistics for 1910–11 show the wood products to have these values: charcoal, $2,500; wood, $120,000; lumber, $700,000; posts, ties, pickets, etc., $95,000

—in all $917,500. That means nearly a million dollars brought into the county yearly by one of the lesser industries. The county has six lumber mills, situated in the coast territory. The eucalyptus is being planted extensively in the county. This tree, growing ten times as fast as the white oak, is regarded as the future source of America's hardwood supply. In the spring of 1911 there were planted 25,000 trees.

Sonoma County is not ranked among the important mining counties of the State, yet in the ten years, 1900–1909, its total mineral output was $2,715,071, the items including brick, clay, gems, granite, graphite, lime, macadam, magnesite, mineral paint, mineral water, paving blocks, quicksilver and rubble. In 1909 the total production was $389,792; in 1910 it was $420,084. Quicksilver is the chief metal produced. There are many unworked deposits of various minerals. Oil and asphalt deposits have been found in Sonoma County, and gold, silver and copper are found scattered.

Near Healdsburg there is barite, brown marble, granite, chalcedony, horneblende and mica with adamantine garnets. Bodega has sandstone and granite. Sandstone is also found near Sebastopol, as are feldspar with oxide of iron, jasper and rose quartz. There are coal deposits near Mark West, and at Stony Point limestone, tufa, quartz and basalt are found, and in the Geyser district potash, magnesia, phosphate, and pure sulphur. Guerneville has quicksilver and ochre, and Petaluma has granite. Obsidian volcanic glass, magnetite and chromite are available elsewhere.

Santa Rosa, a beautiful city of 10,000 population, fifty miles north of San Francisco, is the county seat. It was one of the first cities in America to furnish water free to inhabitants, and it has many other distinctions which indicate its modernity and prosperity. Not the least of these is the character of its buildings, including the fireproof $500,000 courthouse, completed in 1910. This city has more steel frame and reinforced concrete buildings than any other town of its size on the Pacific coast, and its general structural standard, together with the good protection given by the paid fire department, is such that insurance rates are low. The post office is an attractive building which cost $70,000. There are a dozen public and private schools, including the St. Rose Seminary. Santa Rosa is situated in the center of a thickly settled district and is the trading point of a population of 20,000.

Petaluma, at the head of navigation on the Petaluma River, is thirty-seven miles north of San Francisco. It is an attractive city. The population is officially 5,880, but as the city limits embrace a small territory, the actual population is nearer 10,000. The public buildings are attractive; the public library, costing $25,000, is built of stone quarried near by. There are seven schools, including St. Vincent's convent, and one of the new public schools cost $40,000. There are three parks, one covering sixty-five acres.

Sebastopol, with 1,233 inhabitants, is the heart of the Gold Ridge, embracing an area fourteen miles by seven, from which the shipments in 1910 included 215,000 boxes of apples; 1,400 tons of dried apples; 2,217 bales of hops; 12,000 tons of grapes; 800 tons of cherries; 400 tons of pears; 65 tons of peaches; 650 tons of dried prunes; 1,725 tons of berries; and 1,500,000 dozen eggs, besides $67,138 worth of poultry. With two railroads, this is destined to be the hub of a more extensive electric system. Besides a big winery and a cannery, there are six fruit-packing houses here. Sebastopol has a $20,000 grammar school and a $30,000 high school. The water plant is municipally owned, and there is an extensive sewer system, besides a park. Luther Burbank's principal gardens are situated close to the town limits.

Healdsburg, an incorporated city of 2,011 on the Russian River, is attractive as a place of residence and its commerce can be estimated from the fruit shipments, 1,000 carloads a year. The city owns its water and light plant. Three canneries and three big fruit-packing houses represent manufactures.

Cloverdale, with 823 inhabitants, is frequently called the Orange City. Here the Russian River is within a stone's throw of the heart of town and near by are valuable mineral springs. The city owns its water system, and has installed an $18,000 sewer system. The largest winery in the State is at Cloverdale, and half a dozen important crops add to its solidity. In the vicinity there are quicksilver, copper and magnesite mines.

Geyserville, on the main line of the Northwestern Pacific and close to the Russian River, is not only the trading center of a rich territory, but has many resorts in its vicinity.

Windsor, also on the main line, south of Healdsburg, is in the heart of one of the richest fruit and farming sections of the State. Immense shipments are sent each season from this up-to-date and prosperous town of six hundred.

Fulton, containing 250 people, is a producer of hops, prunes and grapes, north of Santa Rosa. It is a junction on the Northwestern Pacific.

Sonoma City, the historic town in the valley which gave the county its name, has 957 inhabitants. Here are a brewery, a planing mill and two ice plants, besides a 200,000-gallon winery. Incidentally, this city lies in an artesian belt, and it is three miles from tidewater, San Pablo Bay. A $20,000 sewer system has just been installed. The other public works include a $27,000 city hall in a park.

Wealth Producers of Sonoma County.

Glen Ellen, near which is the Eldridge State Home for Feeble-Minded Children, is in the Sonoma Valley.

El Verano is also in this valley.

Penn Grove and Cotati, tributary to Petaluma, are farming centers in the main valley.

Forestville, a town of 250, one terminal of the electric railway, is in the Gold Ridge district, as is also Graton, with 200 inhabitants. Both are big fruit shippers, Graton being especially noted for its cherries.

Guerneville is the principal of the coast towns. With a population of 800, it is an important dairy, fruit and lumber center, its apples being especially fine.

There are several interesting and busy towns in the coast region. Cazadero, well known for the beauty of its surroundings, is an important dairy center. Dairying also lends prestige to Occidental (population 700), Valley Ford (population 250), and Bodega (population 300). Bloomfield (population 400) is known for its grain, potatoes, and dairy products. Freestone (population 150) has a sawmill. Duncan Mills is also a heavy lumber shipper. Monte Rio, best known for its resorts, has a permanent population of 200, but in summer is the home of from 2,000 to 3,000 people. On the north, on the coast, are Fiske's Mill and historic Fort Ross.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages, April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 386,740 apples, product 818,725 bushels; 9,087 apricots, product 10,374 bushels; 569,232 plums and prunes, product 596,953 bushels; 237,220 peaches and nectarines, 165,396 bushels; 109,965 pears, product 128,421 bushels; 17,939,972 grapevines of bearing age, product 137,556,285 pounds; 5,047 oranges, product 4,209 boxes; 396 lemons, product 235 boxes; 10,863 olives, product 54,490 pounds; 3,850 figs, product 98,105 pounds; 2,893 almonds, product 11,279 pounds; 11,955 English walnuts, product 144,040 pounds; 43,927 cherries, product 58,710 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 1,009,280 acres and gives the land in farms in the county as aggregating 744,644 acres. The value of all farm property was $55,351,049; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $3,752,724; there were 48,727 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,166,971; 13,728 horses and colts, value $1,355,510; 398 mules and colts, valued at $48,025; 28 asses and burros, value $620; 18,423 swine, valued at $125,448; 65,315 sheep, value $224,274; 2,991 goats, value $7,962; 1,362,399 poultry of all kinds, value $821,299, and 824 colonies of bees, valued at $2,615.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 1,681 acres, 44,331 bushels; oats, 468 acres, 20,156 bushels; wheat, 56 acres, 1,445 bushels; barley, 361 acres, 8,795 bushels; dry edible beans, 7 acres, 83 bushels; potatoes, 2,279 acres, 161,597 bushels; alfalfa, 5,565 acres, 10,461 tons; grains cut green for hay, 47,021 acres, 65,919 tons.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Quicksilver, $11,765. Total mineral product, 1910, $283,113.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 23,054; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 17,426; milk produced, 8,913,051 gallons; cream sold, 257,085 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $840,165; poultry raised, number 1,512,601; eggs produced, 9,470,880 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $3,038,518; value of wool and mohair produced, $74,951, number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 12,664; of other cattle, 6,436; of swine, 10,242; of sheep and goats, 10,979; receipts from sale of animals, $427,511. Value of all crops, 1909, $4,451,378.

The dairy product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 2,106,349 pounds; cheese, 389,000 pounds; evaporated milk, 336,000 pounds.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 1, 1854.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 1,450 square miles.	Population	10,040	9,550	22,522
County seat, Modesto (city).	Population	2,402	2,024	4,034
Population per square mile, 15.5.				

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature	107	28	Rainfall	7.48	Snow	0
90 feet.	1911: Temperature	102	15	Rainfall	11.44	Snow	0

Stanislaus, the gateway county of the San Joaquin Valley, has been endowed by nature with advantages of wealth that will eventually bring to those who assist in her development both independence and contentment. The fertile plain that stretches thirty miles from east to west across the county has complete control of the waters drained by the western slope of the snow-capped Sierra. The fertility of the sedimentary soil of the valley portions of the county is indicated by the fact that thirty years of continual cropping to grain has brought no exhaustion to the land. Dry years, of course, meant crop failures, but with rains to release the productive elements of the soil the crops were abundant. The county long had a reputation as the banner grain-growing section of the valley.

Under the changed conditions of irrigation, grain farming is fast being abandoned, and the land in smaller holdings devoted to intensified farming. To-day forty acres in alfalfa or fruits are more valuable than half a section under such conditions as obtained but a few years past. Closely settled communities are taking the place of the grain ranch. To this fertile land with its abundance of water has been given a climate that is semitropical in crop results. This semitropical character is indicated by the two seasons—wet and dry. The rainy season is showery, and the precipitation averages but slightly in excess of twelve inches. Temperate in extremes, the climate affords a continuous plant growth throughout the year. Winter is a delightful period of alternate sunshine and showers. The new year begins in the most verdant season, while the native grasses cover both valley and hill lands, matching in hue the richness of the alfalfa fields.

Regularity of summer temperature, rather than extreme warmth, is the reason of the county's productiveness. There are no sudden changes to interfere with the continuous growth of plant life; no storms to ruin or increase the labor of cultivating or harvesting crops. The warmest days of summer are not uncomfortable. The air is dry. The mountains of the coast sap all moisture from the continuous summer breeze that blows from San Francisco Bay, sixty miles distant. There are no violent winds. The bright, crisp sunshine gives no feeling of oppression, and, on account of the dryness of the atmosphere, the mantle of darkness rapidly brings a coolness to the air. Through the effort of local interests was secured the adoption of a state measure, the Wright irrigation law, providing for the development of water through the issuance of bonds secured by the land to be benefited and regulating the operation of the system. The plan was strictly coöperative and municipal in ownership. Under this state law was then formed the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts. An era of transformation began when the ditch systems of these two districts were completed and placed in operation six years ago. Thousands of acres have been planted to orchard and vineyard and to alfalfa. Although separate in organization and in management, the Modesto and Turlock irrigation districts are identical in operation. Both districts receive water from the same source, the Tuolumne River. The La Grange dam diverts the waters of this snow-fed stream to canals on either side of the river. Through these canals, with a flow capacity of 2,350 cubic feet, water is carried some twenty-five miles through foothill levels, cuts, tunnels and flumes to the fourteen distributing ditches, or lateral canals, of the districts. Millions of feet of water flow over the dam throughout the greater part of the year. The supply far exceeds the demand, and to this supply the districts have prior and perpetual rights. Storage reservoirs tributary to the main canal give assurance of water in plenty even in the possible event of light snowfall, early melting, or any emergency. The system is complete. Under the provision of the law the cost of constructing the diverting dam and the canal system of the districts was borne by funds raised from the sale of bonds, the bond issue applying to the districts as a whole, and each acre having equal water privileges with the other.

District affairs are governed by five elective directors, while the actual operation of the canal system is in the hands of a supervising engineer, under whom are assistants, or "ditch tenders," one for each lateral. No assessments are made, nor moneys expended except for routine affairs, without the consent of the people through regular or special elections. The water is owned by the land and strictly managed by the landowners. The cost of the water, the burden and the benefit, and advantages and disadvantages, are shared proportionally by the landowners of the districts. The profits of the system remain in the hands of the producer.

No engineering work on the subject of irrigation is complete without a description of the Modesto-Turlock system. This system takes leading rank among the best and most extensive works of irrigation. Cost of construction was far lower proportionately than in any of the government projects. Expense of operation is lower. The district is compact. The water supply at the very door of the district—a natural, unceasing gravity supply. As a result, cost of maintenance is insignificant, operation simple, and permanency certain. Another feature of moment is that of drainage. In every irrigated district this matter is of greatest importance. Nearly every agricultural section has its drainage problem. A perfectly flat country becomes waterlogged, and this condition is relieved only at great expense.

Nature has given the Modesto-Turlock district a setting in which the drainage is ideal. The surface fall from east to west is seven feet to the mile. Three rivers, the Merced, the Tuolumne, and the Stanislaus, furnish a secondary drainage. The loamy nature of the soil assists. Every condition seems in harmony—soil, water, and climate combined in one advantageous whole. Indeed, these districts, adjoining, and dual only in name, are large enough to build and to support more than one city of importance. Stretching thirty miles northward from the Merced to the Stanislaus River, and over twenty miles eastward from the San Joaquin, the districts include an area of 256,000 acres—and but few of these acres are waste land. The development of dairy interests has been rapid—increasing year by year in proportion to the acreage planted to alfalfa. Five years ago the county ranked twelfth, and in three years had advanced to fourth place. Last year but one county showed a greater value of butter production, and it is confidently expected that the next annual report of the State Dairy Commission will place Stanislaus in the lead.

From the first, the larger part of the development of the irrigated districts of the county has been given to alfalfa, and to the dairy industry. Alfalfa was the one permanent crop to bring results the first year after planting—and the homemaker, with payments on his land to meet, found alfalfa the surest stepping stone to his success. Two fair crops may be cut the first season from land sown to alfalfa in the spring—three crops when planted in the fall. The following season the land is fully productive—making five and six cuttings of from one to two tons to the acre. Much of this hay is shipped to coast dairymen and to the larger cities, and despite the increased acreage planted each year, the supply is far short of the demand. The larger proportion of the alfalfa grown is fed, however, by local dairymen, at greatly increased profits. Demand of coast dairymen and mountain country stockmen for alfalfa ration, and the rapidly increasing acreage of alfalfa in the Modesto-Turlock district, has influenced the recent establishment at Modesto of an alfalfa mill. This feature is of great importance to the growers of the district in that it insures a regular local market for the surplus hay and in the saving of baling and freight charges, affords greater profits. In connection with alfalfa and dairying the production of pork has become an important feature. No dairy ranch is considered properly managed without a sufficient number of pigs to consume the skimmed milk from the herd. Skim milk and a small pasturage of alfalfa are all that is necessary for their growth. Poultry raising is another industry in connection with alfalfa. The county has many small poultry farms operated with great success and on nearly every ranch some attention is given to chickens. Green feed throughout the winter promotes a healthy condition of the flock and more regular laying. The loose sandy nature of the soil, its ready absorption of moisture and the absence of mud are conditions preventive of poultry diseases and the losses that are often experienced in sections of adobe soil and damper climate. In variety of fruit production the irrigated portions of Stanislaus offer a wide diversity.

Water, with the natural regularity of climate, has here developed a wonderland of fruits. The orange, the lemon, and the olive produce as abundantly, and as regularly, as do the deciduous fruits, and the evergreen of their foliage creates a sense of semitropical luxuriance. The fig industry has become widely established, and has proved to be highly profitable. Almonds and walnuts make a rapid growth, and the trees already in bearing are bringing most profitable results. The valley portion of the county is peculiarly adapted to walnut culture, and the industry is gradually extending.

Peaches and apricots are staples of production. Cherries, plums, pears, apples and quinces are other varieties generally grown—in family orchard, and for commercial purposes. There is no limit to variety of deciduous fruits.

Grape culture is one of the most widespread industries in the county, both in acreage and in variety. Most of the European, and all the Californian varieties of table and wine grapes are grown with complete success.

Millions of acres, irrigated through great canals.

Olives grow exceedingly well in every valley portion of Stanislaus, and a large acreage is fast being planted. The oil and the pickled fruit have a ready demand, and the extreme long life of the trees makes the planting of olives the basis of a lifetime income.

In walnut culture it has been found that the greatest success is with the French types, of which the best known are the Franquette and the Mayette, when grafted on native black walnut stock. The advantage is in natural acclimation of root stock, and a consequent rapid growth. Another advantage is in the fact that the French varieties bloom late and mature early, thereby escaping the last spring and the first fall showers, the accredited cause of blight in the coast sections.

A grafted tree of good selection will bear a paying crop of nuts when five years of age and, in ten years, a small walnut orchard will bring to its fortunate owner a comfortable income.

Berries of every variety thrive during every summer month. Strawberries are produced nine months of the year. During the past few years watermelon growing in the Turlock Irrigation District has grown until now it is one of the principal products of the district. During the year 1910 over 400 carloads of watermelons were shipped from Turlock alone. Cantaloupes and sweet potatoes from this district have become famous and the demand exceeds the supply.

The ever-increasing scarcity of timber in the United States and especially hardwoods (which according to a circular issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, entitled the "Waning Hardwood Supply," will not last over fourteen years from the present time) is causing thinking people to stop and consider ways and means of providing for the future. The growing of eucalyptus for hardwood lumber or for fuel is profitable, and in the Turlock Irrigation District the conditions for the maximum growth are unsurpassed.

The bee industry is becoming another important industry in the Turlock Irrigation District, although for the most part those at present engaged in it carry it on merely as a side issue. There is pasture for the bees all the year, so that the production of honey is large, and it is of fine quality.

The schools of the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts are unsurpassed. There are six grammar schools and three high schools. At Turlock a district high school was erected at a cost of $25,000. This building has already proved too small. Modesto is the county seat and is an up-to-date, thriving city. Modern in its utilities, municipally complete, clean in government, it offers every inducement. It offers fine trading facilities, having large stores and shops, two lumber yards, one of the best creameries in the State, a huge cannery and an alfalfa mill.

Oakdale, fifteen miles east of Modesto, is the Southern Pacific terminal of the Sierra railway, and an important city in relation to the business interests of the Southern mines and the rich mineral and timber mountain county of Tuolumne.

Newman, the metropolis of the western portion of Stanislaus, a city of 2,500, twenty-five miles from Modesto, occupies a position distinctly its own in relation to commercial interests. The trade center of an irrigated area of some 6,000 acres, and of a vast grain-growing county, it is one of the most prosperous of the small towns in the valley. The irrigated portion of its surrounding country is devoted particularly to dairying, and the product of the ranches is marketed through creamery stations at Newman.

Five miles north of Newman is Crows Landing, surrounded by alfalfa ranches and prosperous dairies and homes.

Grayson, farther to the north on the same line of the Southern Pacific, is surrounded by level grain fields of extreme fertility, some time to be irrigated by the waters of the San Joaquin.

Four miles south of Modesto is the energetic little town of Ceres, the center of one of the most populous sections of the irrigated districts.

Waterford, on the upper Tuolumne, midway between Modesto and the La Grange dam, is the shipping point for the eastern grain section of the county. La Grange and Knights Ferry are quiet villages in the lower Sierra foothills, both in the thermal belt of Stanislaus and nestling among orange and lemon groves.

Hughson and Denair are thrifty village Santa Fé stations in the Turlock district—new towns around which the land is rapidly being developed with alfalfa and fruits.

Turlock, fourteen miles south of Modesto, has in seven years grown from a mere watering station to one of the most important of the Southern Pacific shipping points in the valley. Its growth since the advent of water for irrigation (and particularly during the past three years) has been little short of marvelous. Its population has jumped from 150 in 1902 to 2,400 in 1911. It is the hub of the Turlock Irrigation District, and the principal shipping point in Stanislaus County.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 3,680 apples, product 1,693 bushels; 20,451 apricots, product 14,122 bushels; 6,095 plums and prunes, product 3,492 bushels; 154,553 peaches and nectarines, product 89,385 bushels; 4,158 pears, product 1,804 bushels; 1,932,302 grapevines of bearing age, product 18,595,445 pounds; 10,492 oranges, product 8,087 boxes; 576 lemons, product 262 boxes; 5,458 olives, product 129,384 pounds; 37,676 figs, product 397,675 pounds; 33,726 almonds, product 118,198 pounds; 864 English walnuts, product 10,995 pounds; 1,182 cherries, product 380 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 928,000 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 649,392 acres. The value of all farm property was $43,787,887; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $4,323,000; there were 49,132 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $1,728,698; 14,357 horses and colts, value $1,555,290; 5,442 mules and colts, valued at $703,567; 31 asses and burros, value $7,835; 23,027 swine, valued at $158,491; 23,252 sheep, value $86,005; 217 goats, value $575; 128,905 poultry of all kinds, value $74,116; and 2,554 colonies of bees valued at $8,423.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 662 acres, 12,297 bushels; oats, 38,546 acres, 688,542 bushels; wheat, 22,068 acres, 258,121 bushels; barley, 57,529 acres, 828,628 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 4,448 acres, 80,343 bushels; dry edible beans, 373 acres, 4,395 bushels; potatoes, 207 acres, 17,502 bushels; alfalfa, 49,917 acres, 149,214 tons; grains cut green for hay, 16,847 acres, 19,633 tons. Sweet potatoes, 1,647 acres, product 153,706 bushels.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 84,015; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 141,785; acreage included in irrigation projects. 340,914; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $4,051,870.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $214,187; silver, $604. Total mineral product, 1910, $223,061.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 17,136; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 8,895; milk produced, 5,492,579 gallons; cream sold, 119,831 gallons; butter fat sold, 2,363,193 pounds; value of dairy products, $1,216,976; poultry raised, number, 121,677; eggs produced, 648,248 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $237,685; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 6,107; of other cattle, 11,632; of swine, 17,286; of sheep and goats, 16,396; receipts from sale of animals, $905,059. Value of all crops, 1909, $3,198,660.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 5,166,515 pounds.

SUTTER COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 608 square miles.
County seat, Yuba City (town).
Population per square mile, 10.4.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population______	5,469	5,886	6,328
Population______	______	______	1,160

Sutter County is named after the celebrated pioneer who settled in the Sacramento Valley in 1841. It is one of the smallest, but one of the most fertile of our central counties, situated in the very heart of the Sacramento and Feather River valleys. It is an alluvial plain forty miles long and twenty miles wide, except at the base, which expands to a width of about thirty miles. It is bounded on the west by the Sacramento River, which separates it from Colusa and Yolo counties, on the east by the Feather River, which cuts through its base, dividing it from Placer and Yuba, on the north by Butte, and on the south by Sacramento County. The Bear River separates the northern part of the base from Yuba County. The area of the county is 608 square miles. The only waste land in the county is the Sutter Buttes, a curiously isolated mass of rocks and earth 2,000 feet high, which stands nearly in the center of the valley and covers about 14,000 acres. Much of this is good spring pasture land. The soil of the county is principally alluvial, sandy loam, and decomposed granite. Near the rivers, as at Meridian, this is from forty to sixty feet deep. On the higher ground, as around Sutter Buttes, it is ten or fifteen feet deep, generally resting on adobe. It is difficult to pick out any one district in the county as the most fertile, for they all vie with each other in productivity. Water can be struck at a depth of nine feet, with clear drinking water at twelve feet.

A mild winter and a dry warm summer make the seasons. From 1893 to 1910 the average rainfall at Yuba City was 22.38 inches. The highest was 30 inches, in 1906–07. The wettest month was December, 1894, with 11.13 inches. Sheltered by the mountains which hedge in the Sacramento Valley, the county has a summer whose heat is robbed of oppressiveness by lack of moisture. The afternoon usually brings a southeast breeze. The annual mean temperature is put by the Government at sixty to sixty-eight degrees.

For thirty miles along the Feather River and for several miles back is found one of the great fruit belts of the State. Splendid peaches of all varieties are produced there. The fruit is of excellent flavor, size, color and shipping qualities. The famous Thompson Seedless grape has been widely propagated, and the largest vineyard of this grape is planted here. This grape grows in huge clusters, very compact, and yields heavily. It makes a first-class shipping grape, and dried in the sun makes a seedless raisin of beautiful golden color and delicious flavor. Of the 5,200 acres assessed as vineyards in 1910 — 4,000 acres in full bearing — there were 3,300 given over to the Thompson Seedless.

With a longer life than the peach, the prune is one of the best paying fruit crops. Conditions for growth and drying are of the first order. The chief varieties are all represented. Bearing at four or five years, the prune is popular because, while the returns are big, expenses are low. It is one of the cheapest fruits to produce. Interest in pears, long one of the county's important fruits, has revived of late years. The alluvial soil is especially adapted to this fruit, and the dry climate favors the pear, maturing at six years.

The orchardists are beginning to realize the possibilities in apples. In 1910 there were as many non-bearing as bearing trees planted. The best results are obtained with the early varieties, the early White Astrakhan being a leader.

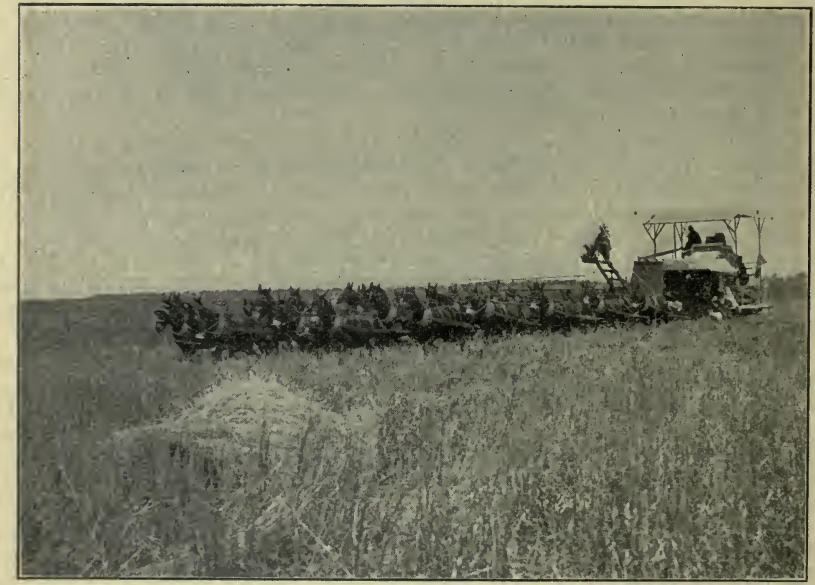
Figs are grown extensively alone and around the edges and in the avenues of vineyards. Growing conditions are declared most excellent, the prime need — dry warmth — being supplied. The fig requires no pruning, spraying, or thinning. There are over 5,000 apricot trees planted in the county, and this fruit is growing in favor and being a very profitable crop. The average planted to cherries is increasing fast. The olive is one of the least important of the county's products in quantity, but it is too profitable to stay in that category long. Olives require little care, have a long life, and have a steady and profitable market.

As a citrus fruit producer this county grows oranges that not only are of first-class quality, but are among the earliest to reach the market. In 1910 there were about 2,500 orange trees and 600 lemon trees, but the county offers big advantages for the citrus grower and it will not be long before the average planted to oranges and lemons will be considerable.

Sutter is one of the leading almond growing counties of the State and has conditions well adapted to all the principal nuts. In 1910 there were 61,572 almond trees bearing and the acreage has increased materially since. The walnut was then represented by 671 trees; this nut is bound to grow in favor. The output of the orchards of Sutter County is exceedingly large, the products being divided between

Eastern shipments in the fresh and dried states and the local canneries and packing-houses. There are two canneries in Yuba City and packing-houses which handle all kinds of dried fruit and nuts. Hundreds of men, women and children are employed from early in the spring until late in the fall, and good wages are paid.

This is a county of general farming, grain, alfalfa and dairying. Indian and Egyptian corn are grown, and hogs are fed in the old-fashioned way, with the corn of Egypt and the alfalfa of Chile for a varied diet. There are a number of private dairies of over one hundred cows, and alfalfa makes the meadows green both summer and winter. Alfalfa has produced ten tons to the acre, red oats three and one half, and wheat twenty-five sacks to the acre. On the plains the general yield of wheat is from eight to fourteen sacks and of barley from ten to twenty sacks. Strictly speaking, there is no marsh or swamp land in the county, although there is quite an area along the Sacramento River and near its junction with the Feather, which is overflowed during the winter months. A large acreage has been reclaimed. A well known reclamation district is "District 70," containing approximately 20,000 acres. It produces heavily without irrigation. Dairying is one of the largest industries. From four to six cuttings of alfalfa are made each year. The largest reclamation district is No. 1001, embracing 33,000 acres, with Nicolaus for a center. Some of the most productive land in the Sacramento Valley is found in these districts.



Harvesting on the plains, Sutter County.

Reclamation District No. 1 extends along the Feather River for several miles and contains 42,000 acres. This territory is especially favorable to the propagation of the peach. The county is just beginning to feel the stimulating effects of a considerable increase in rural population. Grain fields are giving way to orchards, vineyards, and other forms of intensive cultivation. In all parts of the county an abundance of water can be found close to the surface. Colonization enterprises are under way in several parts of the county, and the land is being offered at reasonable figures. The country is rapidly settling up with industrious families, who are living comfortably and paying for their lands out of what they take from the soil. Barley is the principal cereal of the county.

Sutter County has winter and summer grazing for stock. Nearly 90,000 sheep are run in the county, which had live stock of a total value of $1,709,131 in 1910. Many believe that the future of sheep raising lies in the English method, each farmer having a small band, alfalfa fed, needing no herder. Sheared twice a year, the average annual wool production per sheep is nine pounds, worth, for example, twelve cents in the fall of 1910 and sixteen to eighteen the following spring. The poultryman can count on much profit, his expenses being lowered by the ease with which he can raise a heavy percentage of his feed.

Sutter County has the situation for large manufacturing interests as well as agricultural. Pump irrigation has come into favor rapidly and hundreds of plants are being installed. Hundreds of plants are in use. The depth to surface water is slight, 5 to 25 feet is fair range. Wells range in depth from 28 feet to 260. Most are less than 100 feet. The ordinary six inch pump will throw 1,000 gallons a minute.

Transportation facilities are good; two lines of the Southern Pacific run through the county, while the Northern Electric passes through the length of the county.

Yuba City, county seat and chief town, was laid out in 1849. Incorporated in 1908, in 1910 it had 1,160 inhabitants. It is a modern little city on the west bank of the Feather River, has its own water system, is lighted by electricity, has two newspapers, a bank, churches, fine schools, canneries, flour mill and good county buildings.

Meridian is the center of the wonderfully rich District 70 and is right on the Sacramento River. It is a quaintly pretty place, with cool, shady walks and rose clad, restful looking cottages. It is a stopping place for all steamers that ply between Sacramento and Red Bluff. It is to be connected with Yuba City by an electric passenger and freight line. Dairying and fruit growing are big supporters of the town, but in 1910, among other things, there was shipped $50,000 worth of beans.

Nicolaus, in the south, has a population of 200. There is much dairying around it. Oranges and lemons do wonderfully well here. It is also the egg district of the county.

Vernon is at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers and three miles from the Southern Pacific. It is a dairying and farming center.

Tudor, on the Southern Pacific south of Yuba City, has a grain and dairy territory that is growing fast.

Sunset, northeast of Yuba City, is increasing in importance. Around the Sutter Buttes is a circle of towns. Pennington, in the north, has a population of 100. Special attention here is being given to almonds.

Sutter City is the center of the county, with nearly 1,000 inhabitants, and is a beautiful residence town, and is on the line of the Colusa branch of the Northern Electric Railway.

Oswald, Marcuse, and Chandler are small towns on the line of the Southern Pacific from Yuba City to Woodland. Lomo and Live Oak are in the northern part of the county, the latter being on the Southern Pacific and Northern Electric. Cranmore and Kirksville are small hamlets on the Sacramento River.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 5,433 apples, product 7,806 bushels; 5,086 apricots, product 3,443 bushels; 65,723 plums and prunes, product 136,082 bushels; 149,057 peaches and nectarines, product 287,894 bushels; 17,911 pears, product 32,754 bushels; 1,249,923 grapevines of bearing age, product 25,162,300 pounds; 2,427 oranges, product 3,335 boxes; 602 lemons, product 641 boxes; 3,018 olives, product 170,581 pounds; 4,675 figs, product 447,470 pounds; 61,572 almonds, product 343,084 pounds; 671 English walnuts, product 7,130 pounds; 1,249 cherries, product 967 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 389,120 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 385,462 acres. The value of all farm property was $19,115,593; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $1,755,547; there were 16,604 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $465,202; 5,684 horses and colts, value $573,051; 2,096 mules and colts, valued at $272,402; 20 asses and burros, value $6,670; 15,129 swine, valued at $105,752; 89,665 sheep, value $284,023; 511 goats, value $2,031; 68,861 poultry of all kinds, value $38,690, and 2,055 colonies of bees, valued at $7,726.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 761 acres, 22,373 bushels; oats, 3,568 acres, 56,823 bushels; wheat, 14,537 acres, 176,750 bushels; barley, 27,457 acres, 491,720 bushels; Kaffir corn and maize, 352 acres, 7,750 bushels; dry edible beans, 2,766 acres, 76,201 bushels; potatoes, 218 acres, 23,419 bushels; alfalfa, 7,388 acres, 21,791 tons; grain cut green for hay, 14,744 acres, 20,612 tons.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 579,068 pounds; cheese, 464,336 pounds.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 1,173; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 1,361; acreage included in irrigation projects, 1,959; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $18,800.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 6,319; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 4,948; milk produced, 2,082,758 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $217,430; poultry raised, number, 101,908; eggs produced, 420,198 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $167,240; value of wool and mohair produced, $110,738; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 3,053; of other cattle, 5,093; of swine, 11,303; of sheep and goats, 80,502; receipts from sale of animals, $603,534. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,749,422.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 9, 1856.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 2,893 square miles.	Population	9,916	10,996	11,401
County seat, Red Bluff (city).	Population	2,608	2,750	3,530

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	111	26	Rainfall	14.59	Snow	0.4
307 feet.	1911:	Temperature	112	26	Rainfall	22.69	Snow	3.1

Lying across the magnificent Sacramento Valley, extending from the summit of the Sierra to that of the Coast Range, is Tehama County. Twice the size of Delaware or three times the size of Rhode Island, it has a most diversified surface ranging from the rich alluvial plain along the river to the lofty crests of distant mountains. Its greatest length is 78 miles; its width from north to south, 38 miles. Of its area, 700,000 acres are agricultural lands, about 700,000 grazing, and 500,000 timber.

The Sacramento River runs through the county from north to south. On the west side the plain rises into low level table-lands; beyond these are rolling lands developing into the foothills of the mountains, and then the mountains themselves. On the east side, beyond the river bottoms, are table-lands succeeded by the long slope up to the foot of Mount Lassen, strewn with volcanic rocks, where is good grazing land rougher than on the west. The white cone of Mount Lassen pierces the sky 10,400 feet in air. To the north during much of the year Mount Shasta, 14,400 feet high, is seen serenely overlooking all the land and visible 200 miles away. In the alluvial land along the river the soil is mainly a dark brown, almost black, sandy loam, rich and deep. On the west of the river the loamy lands merge into clayey loam second bottom. Farther west is the sandier soil of the plains, gray, brown and red in color. Then the hills with reddish soil and gravelly loam. The creek bottoms have generally a yellowish soil. The county is well watered. Numerous creeks carry streams from the mountain snows to the river, affording water for all purposes and providing many excellent fishing grounds for those who love the sport. Wells can be dug anywhere to reach water at a moderate depth. An artesian flow has recently been struck by the Southern Pacific at a depth of 160 feet, a ten inch pipe giving 1,000 gallons per minute. Plenty of water means an increase in product and variety. Many of the streams are now being utilized for irrigation. Other streams are generating light and power for the county, as well as for distant bay cities.

Tehama county is at present attracting unusual attention because of holding the key to the irrigation of the great central valley. The site of the proposed storage and diversion dam in a vast system now being planned by the reclamation service engineers is in this county, and no other scheme so colossal, none other covering so many acres, or so wisely designed to control the flood waters of the great rivers has ever before been undertaken by the Government. Iron Cañon is a part of the Sacramento River channel in this county, a natural depression with rock walls, where a great dam would create a reservoir capable of storing nearly a quarter million acre-feet of water. The Big Valley reservoir on the Pitt River above this point, and draining into Iron Cañon, will impound one million acre feet, and these alone will provide water for the irrigation of more than half a million acres. But the plan contemplates auxiliary reservoirs along the line of the canals that will be carried down the valley and the irrigation altogether of nearly two million acres, and the reclaiming by the control of the surplus or flood waters of the Sacramento a million acres now overflowed yearly and of little use. What is called the Orland Unit is a part of this general plan and construction; work on that has begun involving an expenditure of $650,000. Topographical surveys are in progress and finished on the west side; no other county offers such soil and climate, so large an area to be irrigated, and the great scheme carried out will mean immense activity in Tehama County. The average rainfall is 26 inches. The climate is temperate. Ice seldom forms in the valley and killing frosts are not frequent. Snow is a rarity except in the mountains. The rainy season ends in April or May and the dry season extends into October. The summers are warm and dry. While the reading of the thermometer sounds high, it is such a dry heat that it is not harmful. It is this dry heat that puts the rose on the peach, the purple on the prune, that dries the raisin and cures the hay. There is no danger in working in the open with the mercury at 100 degrees, for the intense humidity of other parts of the world is unknown here. The average humidity is but 57 per cent, and seldom does the mercury fall below 30 degrees. February is usually one of the most delightful months of the entire year. The principal industries of the county are horticulture, agriculture, stock raising, and lumbering.

The fruit industry gives employment to a large number of people, who can engage in healthful outdoor work in summer. The total valuation of the annual fruit crops exceed $1,000,000. At the State Fair, held in 1910, in competition with the nearly sixty other counties, Tehama County won the first grand prize for the best county exhibit, horticultural, agricultural, and industrial. Also secured first place for the most complete, perfect and varied display of fruit and fruit products. In addition, the county carried away twenty-six first prizes for individual exhibits.

Olives are fast coming into favor as a crop and as a food. The tree grows rapidly and yields abundantly. The fruit brings a good price, and the demand is constant and growing. The fruit is picked green or ripe. Olives are one of the principal products in and about Corning, and large pickling works are being erected to handle the pickled olive business.

Oranges and lemons do well and bear abundantly. No attempts were made to plant them in quantity until within the past few years. The trees are healthy and vigorous. Almonds are being grown with success. Raisin grapes, and indeed all grapes, grow remarkably well. The raisins can be cured in the sun during the long summer days. An immense winery is located on the Stanford ranch, in the southern part of the county, 3,000 acres being in vineyard.

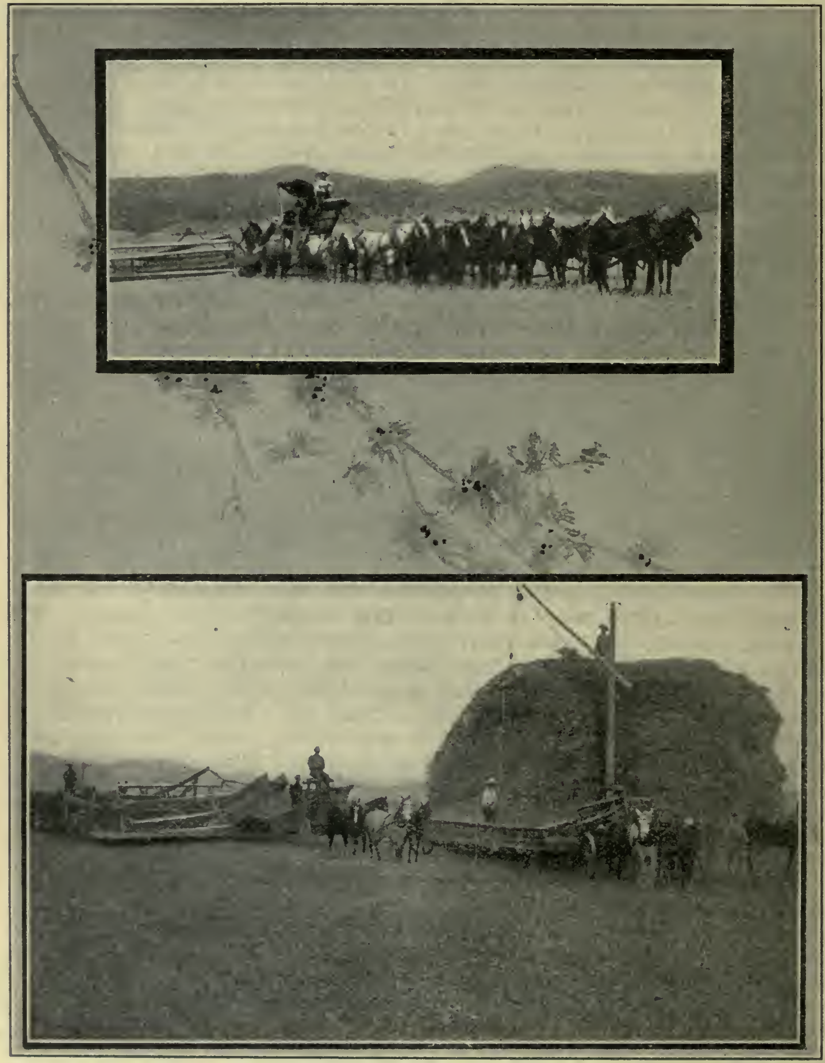
Peaches are the principal fruit. They are shipped green, and are canned and dried. The bulk of the crop is dried. Prunes are readily cultivated and yield abundantly. The apricot is the third fruit in importance. All the apricots are dried. The pits are sold for fuel, or for extracting the oil, which is used by druggists and confectioners. In 1910 nearly a million pounds was produced. Pears do well. The fruit is nearly all shipped green. The Bartlett is a favorite, and has made the county famous; the Cone Ranch alone shipped 1,500 tons in one season.

Figs are attracting more attention since the procurement of blastophaga, the insect which fertilizes the Smyrna fig. A great many of these trees are now being planted, and no doubt this fruit will assume a larger place in the output of the county hereafter.

Apples are grown only in the foothills. The chief apple-producing region of the county is at Manton, 35 miles to the northeast of Red Bluff, where very fine apples are raised.

Berries and all small fruits do well. They come into market early and sell readily.

In agriculture there has been a gradual change from the growing of wheat to fruit or other grains. Hay is made from a mixture of wild oats and wheat grown together and cut when just on the point of turning. It is cured on the ground and then stacked. About 1,500,000 bushels of grain are produced annually. Alfalfa is the best of all forage crops. It is a splendid feed for cattle, hogs, and horses.



Harvesting in the great valleys.

Several large hop fields are being successfully cultivated and this industry promises to be one of great importance. The sugar beet is also being grown quite extensively and proves a success wherever tried.

The dairying industry is encouraged by the ease with which green food is produced, the little cost of shelter and the slight demand which is made for food to keep up the animal heat. The market for dairy products is always good. Alfalfa can be seeded and cut in a few months. Near Orland a ten acre field of alfalfa that had been sown the 10th of March was cut the same season four times. If to the dairy, hogs and poultry are added and the natural increase of the herd is also kept upon the farm, the farmer and his land will both prosper. The stock business is carried on under conditions that differ from those of the Eastern states, and are differing from those of former years here. The owner of cattle, sheep, and goats finds it convenient to own or control two ranges, one in the valley for the winter months, and one in the mountains for the summer season.

Sheep raising is easily the favorite branch of the stock business. This is the principal wool-producing county of northern California, and indeed of the State. The favorite breeds of sheep are Spanish Merino, French Merino, Southdown, and Cotswold for wool, and Shropshire more particularly for mutton.

The cattle business is conducted in much the same general way as the sheep business, except that the animals do not require constant care and herding; there is a further difference, that nearly every farmer has at least a few head of cattle, but few of them have any sheep. The favorite breeds of cattle are Holstein, Hereford, Jersey, and Durham.

Of late years Angora goats have come into greater favor. They are hardy animals, readily adapting themselves to a mountainous and hilly country which no other animal can occupy. They will eat almost anything, can protect themselves from wild animals, and their wool or mohair is in demand and brings a good price.

There is everywhere plenty of timber of various kinds for fuel, posts, etc., for immediate local use. The chief mountain trees are white and yellow pine, fir, spruce and cedar. Oaks are the principal trees of the valley, except along the streams, where willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores abound. Oak wood is the favorite fuel. But in the Sierra there is a magnificent belt of timber containing a great preponderance of sugar pine, which is one of the finest of timber trees. The Diamond Match Company manufactures upwards of 20,000,000 feet at their plant in Red Bluff.

The county is easily reached, being on the line of the California and Oregon branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. Two lines of this road converge at the town of Tehama, twelve miles below Red Bluff, the county seat, one coming up the valley on the west side and the other on the east side of the Sacramento River north of Tehama. There is but one line of track. Electric lines are also coming into the county from the south upon either side of the river. Running to the west into the Humboldt country is the new state highway, a part of which has already been graded.

The Sacramento River is navigable to Red Bluff, and steamboats from San Francisco and Sacramento make weekly trips up and down during most of the year.

Few sections have greater natural beauty of scenery. The great mountains on each side capped with snow most of the year; Mount Lassen, to the east, 10,400 feet high, is an extinct volcano; Yalla Balla, to the west, reaches 9,000, while to the north distant Shasta rises above the surrounding mountains 14,444 feet in altitude. Crowned with perpetual snow, the grand hills stand visible from nearly every part of the county. In the midsummer one may within a few hours reach an altitude where a campfire will be a comfort as the evening shadows fall. Camping out is a feature of California life, and all who can get away take an outing in the mountains or at the seashore.

Owing to wise game laws and quite a rigid enforcement thereof, deer, bear, some California lions, grouse, and other game are to be found in the hills. Quail and doves are plentiful in the valleys, being the chief game birds except in winter, when ducks and geese frequent the fields and streams. Salmon in season fill the river; the catching of this fish forms quite an important industry in itself. Carp, bass, sturgeon and catfish are among other river fish. Trout are plentiful in the tributary streams. At Battle Creek, near the north end of the county, is located the state and national hatchery, one of the largest in the world. Here salmon are hatched and sent to all parts of the world. At Tehama is located another large hatchery under the national government.

Tehama County has her share of district schools. Two excellent high schools at Corning and Red Bluff prepare pupils for life work or for the university. A normal school at Chico, Butte County, forty miles from Red Bluff, affords opportunity for those who wish to follow teaching to secure a first-class training.

Being strictly a rural county, there are not many towns of much size. Red Bluff, the county seat, is situated on a bluff at the head of river navigation. It has a population of 3,530. The site is ideal, drainage is excellent, and splendid opportunities are offered for first-class industries. Wide, well-kept streets, well lighted, make it an attractive city to visitors. Being in the center of a farming district, good roads lead to town from all directions. Two grammar schools and a high school with twenty-five or more teachers take care of the several hundred children of the town. A new opera house and an elegant free library are the pride of the town. Three fire engines insure protection against loss by fire. Two banks, a private hospital, two telephone companies, three newspapers, a foundry, a table factory, two fruit-packing establishments, with several minor industries, afford employment for many. The Diamond Match Company has a branch lumber yard here, and the Brown & Doane Company a lumber yard and box factory. A creamery manufacturing a thousand pounds of butter daily is also in operation.

Corning, the second city in size, population 972, is incorporated and is in the center of an active community. The chief industry of the section is fruit raising. This is one of the principal olive growing sections and the manufacture of olive oil is an important industry. Oranges do well here, as in other parts of the valley, ripening much earlier than in southern parts of the State. Corning is a leading shipping point for poultry, which is rapidly becoming a large industry.

Tehama is the third incorporated town (population 221) in the county, and lies in the heart of one of the richest sections in the State. This is a junction of the two roads of the Southern Pacific.

Vina, on the Stanford University farm, is another rich section. A large winery is located here. Los Molinos, across the river from Tehama, is a new and growing town. Paskenta, Henleyville, Manton, Lyonsville, Kirkwood, Proberta, and Red Bank are smaller centers in different parts of the county.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 15,633 apples, product 16,256 bushels; 30,446 apricots, product 26,128 bushels; 92,459 plums and prunes, product 133,024 bushels; 260,204 peaches and nectarines, 276,049 bushels; 41,584 pears, product 26,992 bushels; 1,307,218 grapevines of bearing age, product 16,416,690 pounds; 10,744 oranges, product 7,975 boxes; 356 lemons, product 354 boxes; 17,373 olives, product 394,449 pounds; 3,176 figs, product 115,472 pounds; 32,919 almonds, product 219,396 pounds; 1,569 English walnuts, product 13,500 pounds; 624 cherries, product 321 bushels;.

It also gives the land area as 1,851,520 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 915,227 acres. The value of all farm property was $16,821,178; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,159,425; there were 25,309 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $512,747; 5,876 horses and colts, value $464,472; 1,675 mules and colts, value $171,979; 23 asses and burros, value $7,880; 14,940 swine, valued at $75,941; 297,736 sheep, value $850,456; 28,473 goats, value $36,325; 59,852 poultry of all kinds, value $37,989, and 786 colonies of bees, valued at $1,636.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 100 acres, 2,613 bushels; oats, 1,032 acres, 28,138 bushels; wheat, 6,090 acres, 84,009 bushels; barley, 11,402 acres, 177,518 bushels; dry edible beans, 14 acres, 302 bushels; potatoes, 112 acres, 13,048 bushels; alfalfa, 8,387 acres, 28,332 tons; grains cut green for hay, 13,157 acres, 13,218 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 14,281; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 23,167; acreage included in irrigation projects, 36,020; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $263,055.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,863; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 2,696; milk produced, 898,137 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $67,604; poultry raised, number, 96,134; eggs produced, 306,452 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $149,168; wool fleeces shorn, 336,373; value of wool and mohair produced, $349,689; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,068; of other cattle, 9,596; of swine, 5,520; of sheep and goats, 73,718; receipts from sale of animals, $542,031.

The butter product for year ending September 30, 1911, was 132,665 pounds. Value of all crops, 1909, $1,228,250.

TRINITY COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 3,166 square miles.	Population	3,719	4,383	3,301
County seat, Weaverville (township).	Population	768	968	674
Population per square mile, 1.0.				

Trinity County is situated in the Coast Range Mountains and is drained by the Trinity, Mad, Eel, and Van Dusen rivers. It is a mountainous region, its hills and peaks ranging from a few hundred feet to over 9,000 feet in elevation. Through these hills and mountains flow numerous streams nearly all of which drain into the Trinity River, which rises in the northern part of the county and is a tributary of the Klamath River, which empties into the Pacific Ocean. The county is bounded on the north by Siskiyou, on the east by Shasta and Tehama, on the south by Mendocino, and on the west by Humboldt County, this being in the great mineral belt of the northwestern part of the State.

Mining for gold has been the principal industry for fifty years. The principal industries are mining, farming, grazing, and lumbering. Hydraulic, placer, drift placer, dredge and quartz mining have produced profitable results and many hundreds of acres of auriferous gravel await exploration and also many quartz veins are as yet untouched. Many other valuable minerals have been found, but owing to the lack of cheap transportation facilities none of them have been developed to any extent. Hydraulic mining is vigorously prosecuted in various parts of the county under conditions which enable that branch of mining to be conducted more advantageously than in any other part of the State. The placer grounds are so situated that the débris from their working passes into the Trinity and Klamath rivers, both of which are unnavigable streams, and hence there is no danger or fear of the injunctions, which have prohibited hydraulic mining along the watershed of the Sacramento River. The heavy grades of the streams, the abundant rainfall, the heavy deposits of snow on the high mountains, the temperate climate, the abundance of timber and the favorable character of the gold-bearing gravels make Trinity County an ideal section for the hydraulic miner.

A number of the best equipped and among the largest hydraulic mines in the world are in operation in this county. A great many mines have been constantly worked with favorable results for many years. The large bodies of undeveloped auriferous ground present a most promising field for profitable investments. Ledges of gold-bearing ores have been discovered at nearly every point where auriferous gravels have been worked, and new prospects are being constantly found in various parts of the county. Improved methods of working and milling have attracted attention to bodies of low grade ore not formerly regarded as worthy of working, and the adoption of latest improved methods of gold extraction is rapidly placing the quartz mines of the county on a solid footing and it is destined to become one of the leading quartz mining counties of the State. As in hydraulic mining, the same favorable conditions of abundance of timber, of water, of temperate weather and of facilities for power make the county an ideal section for quartz mining. Numerous mines are in active operation and producing well.

Along the Trinity River and the banks of its tributary streams are numerous bars of rich auriferous gravels. At too slight an elevation to be successfully worked by the hydraulic method, they offer a good opportunity for the comparatively new industry of dredge mining which is proving so successful in other sections of the State. With the aid of electric power this branch of mining will undoubtedly soon take its place with the hydraulic and quartz industries. One of the greatest advantages of dredge mining is the accuracy with which the ground available for working can be prospected before equipment and the values, character and depth of ground ascertained almost to a certainty. The same favorable conditions that apply to dredge mining make the county a suitable section for prosecuting the business of hydraulic elevator mining.

Extensive bodies of cinnabar ores have been found and worked in the northern end of the county and near Weaverville and at Cañon Creek.

At Trinity Center, Weaverville, and Douglas City are deposits of asbestos. A considerable amount of platinum and iridium is found with the placer gold in the Hay Fork, Junction City, and Lower Trinity districts. Copper ores of high grade values are found in the northern central portions of the county which give every promise of being developed into extensive and profitable mines.

Mining in Trinity River.

While but little has been done toward the discovery and working of any minerals other than gold, what has been done justifies further investigation as the prospects are favorable for opening up profitable bodies of valuable metals. Though a considerable portion of the county is unfitted for purposes of agriculture, there are large sections of tillable land which with moderate irrigation during the summer months will produce abundant crops of grasses, fruits, berries and grains.

At the lower elevations, and particularly along the Trinity River from its junction with the North Fork to the South Fork and in the southern portion of the county, the apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots and grapes produced cannot be surpassed in flavor, quality and abundance of crop. The soil is particularly adapted for the raising of alfalfa in every part of the county. Vegetables and berries of every variety thrive and produce in abundance. There is a home market for everything produced, due to the opening up and operating of other industries.

There are splendid opportunities for the institution of dairies at various points in the county, especially in the Hay Fork, Heyampom, and Trinity valleys, and in the southern portion of the county. These sections are well watered and have large bodies of good grass lands and are also well adapted for the raising of hogs and poultry.

Stock raising is one of the most remunerative industries. Ample, well watered ranges, abundant natural grasses, and temperate climate make it a section where stock raising can be conducted with ease and profit. Nearly every portion of the county has extensive bodies of first-class pine, sugar pine and spruce timber, and many mills are being operated and installed. To lovers of hunting and fishing the county offers inducements which cannot be surpassed in any other part of the State. Deer are found among the mountains in all parts of the county, while all the tributaries of the Trinity River are well stocked with delicious trout. The black and cinnamon bear and California lion are occasionally found in the higher mountains. Mountain grouse, quail, and wild pigeons are fairly abundant. For rugged mountain scenery that to be observed in the cañons and mountains of Trinity will compare favorably with any portion of California. There are many points furnishing grand mountain scenery. At several points mineral springs have been found of valuable curative qualities.

Trinity County, owing to its abundant water supply, the retention of the snowfall for a great portion of the year on the higher mountains, causing the flow of the streams to be uniform and lasting, the heavy grades of its watercourses, the favorable character of its soil for canal and ditch purposes, offer inducements of the best variety for the installation of extensive and valuable electric power plants, particularly so on Coffee Creek, Swift Creek, Trinity River, East Fork of Trinity River, Grass Valley Creek, North Fork, New River, the South Fork of Trinity, and many other streams. The county has a splendid system of public schools and the school buildings will compare favorably with those to be found in places of much greater population and wealth.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 4,272 apples, product 4,951 bushels; 41 apricots, product 33 bushels; 1,083 plums and prunes, product 1,329 bushels; 886 peaches and nectarines, product 873 bushels; 738 pears, product 1,468 bushels; 2,842 grapevines of bearing age, product 57,950 pounds; 20 figs, product 255 pounds; 58 English walnuts, product 1,510 pounds; 247 cherries, product 205 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 2,026,240 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 91,310 acres. The value of all farm property was $1,591,469; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $347,235; there were 11,885 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $211,324; 1,306 horses and colts, value $90,724; 168 mules and colts, valued at $9,985; 8 asses and burros, value $670; 4,051 swine, valued at $17,281; 3,813 sheep, value $10,486; 845 goats, value $1,619; 7,712 poultry of all kinds, value $4,729, and 98 colonies of bees, valued at $417.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 51 acres, 1,833 bushels; oats, 150 acres, 2,667 bushels; wheat, 377 acres, 5,274 bushels; barley, 39 acres, 1,210 bushels; dry edible beans, 4 acres, 275 bushels; potatoes, 143 acres, 20,467 bushels; alfalfa, 1,115 acres, 2,632 tons; grains cut green for hay, 1,665 acres, 1,765 tons.

The mineral production for the year 1910 was: Gold, $500,851; silver, $1,960. Total mineral production, $508,433.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 6,324; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 7,127; acreage included in irrigation projects, 9,513; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $173,414. Value of all crops, 1909, $269,345.

TULARE COUNTY.

Date of creation, April 20, 1852.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 4,856 square miles.	Population	24,574	18,375*	35,440
County seat, Visalia (city).	Population	2,885	3,085	4,550

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature	106	28	Rainfall	11.41	Snow	½
334 feet.	1911: Temperature	107	20	Rainfall	15.61	Snow	0

*NOTE.—Decrease of population due to formation of Kings County, 1896.

Tulare County, California, is one of the largest counties of the great San Joaquin Valley. Commencing where the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers join to empty their waters into San Francisco Bay, and extending from the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east to the Coast Range on the west, embracing a territory from 75 to 100 miles in width, the valley sweeps southward 250 miles, to where the Tehachapi Mountains intersect with the Sierra and Coast ranges, forming the line between so-called northern and southern California. It lies about half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and has an area of 4,856 square miles, or 3,107,840 acres. Almost one half of the country is mountainous. Its eastern boundary, commencing at the crest of the Sierra, embraces Mount Whitney, whose hoary head reaches an altitude of 15,000 feet and is the highest summit in the United States. Out of these mountains flow many streams that furnish water to irrigate the level and fertile acres lying in the great valley, and power for the generation of electric energy, which in turn, by use of pumps, draws the water from beneath the surface of the earth and irrigates many acres more.

The soil is a deep, rich alluvial, except along the foothills, where it is a red adobe strongly impregnated with iron, making it the most valuable land in the State for citrus fruit culture. It is here the finest and earliest Washington Navel oranges are grown. In some of the foothill valleys, black adobe and "dry bog" soils will be found; this soil is also very rich and productive.

During July and August, which are known as the hot months, the thermometer will range from 60 degrees at sunrise to 98 or 100 degrees at noon. It must be borne in mind that the heat is a dry heat, there being little humidity in the atmosphere. During December, January and February — which are termed the winter months — the mercury will sometimes fall to 24 degrees Fahrenheit (the lowest temperature on record is 20 degrees, only 12 degrees below freezing point), but during the greater part of these months the thermometer will range from 38 to 40 degrees between daylight and sunrise, the coldest part of the day, to 60 degrees at noon. The remaining seven months — March, April, May, June, September, October, and November — are as nearly perfect as could be asked for. The average number of days of sunshine is 275 out of 365. The average annual rainfall is about ten inches. In the foothills — or citrus belt — the thermometer does not fall as low by four or five degrees.

As the eastern boundary of Tulare County commences at the crest of the Sierra, and extends north and south about 75 miles, embracing a series of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevadas, its watershed is the greatest in area of any of the valley counties. From this great watershed flow the Kaweah, St. Johns, Tule and White rivers, and Deer Creek, Cameron Creek, Packwood Creek, Mill Creek, Cross Creek, Deep Creek, Elk Bayou, and Poso Creek, whose waters irrigate thousands of acres. The Kaweah is the largest of these rivers, and geological indications show that it and its branches, wandering over the plains for centuries, and at times overflowing the whole country, formed the deep and fertile delta lands that make Tulare County products famous for size and quality. South of the Kaweah River, Tule River repeats the same action, forming a similar delta, but not so large in area.

The railroad facilities of Tulare County are unsurpassed, being traversed by both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé systems with their main lines and branches; the mileage of these roads in the county is 250 miles. The Visalia Electric Railroad Company is now in operation between Visalia and Redbanks, via Farmersville, Exeter, and Lemon Cove.

The public school system is acknowledged to be one of the best. Pupils graduating from its high schools are admitted to the State University and Stanford University on their diplomas, without examination.

Small farms are rapidly becoming a feature of the county. To make intensive farming pay, irrigation is essential and the water supply of great importance. In this matter the county is particularly fortunate, for not only do the mountain streams furnish water to irrigate thousands of acres with various streams of gravity canals that divert the water from the streams, but beneath the surface of the land is an inexhaustible supply of water. The discovery, a few years back, of this underground water supply, the erection of electric power plants, and the advent of crude oil as a generator of cheap power, have introduced a system of irrigation known as "pump irrigation." As the water strata are to be found at a depth varying from 30 to 150 feet from the surface, it is both practical and profitable to sink wells, and, with electric or other power, raise the water for irrigation purposes. As the water level ranges from 8 to 20 feet from the earth's surface, frequent irrigations are not necessary.

Deciduous orchards and vineyards are generally irrigated twice each season for the first two or three years, and after that one irrigation is sufficient. Alfalfa requires from two to three floodings each season to get the best results, although on some lands one irrigation is sufficient. Indian and Egyptian corn are generally grown as a second crop and are irrigated but once. Citrus orchards require more frequent irrigations. The county produces in their highest perfection peaches, prunes, pears, apricots, apples, olives, figs, plums, almonds, walnuts, raisins, table and wine grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, and berries of all kinds.

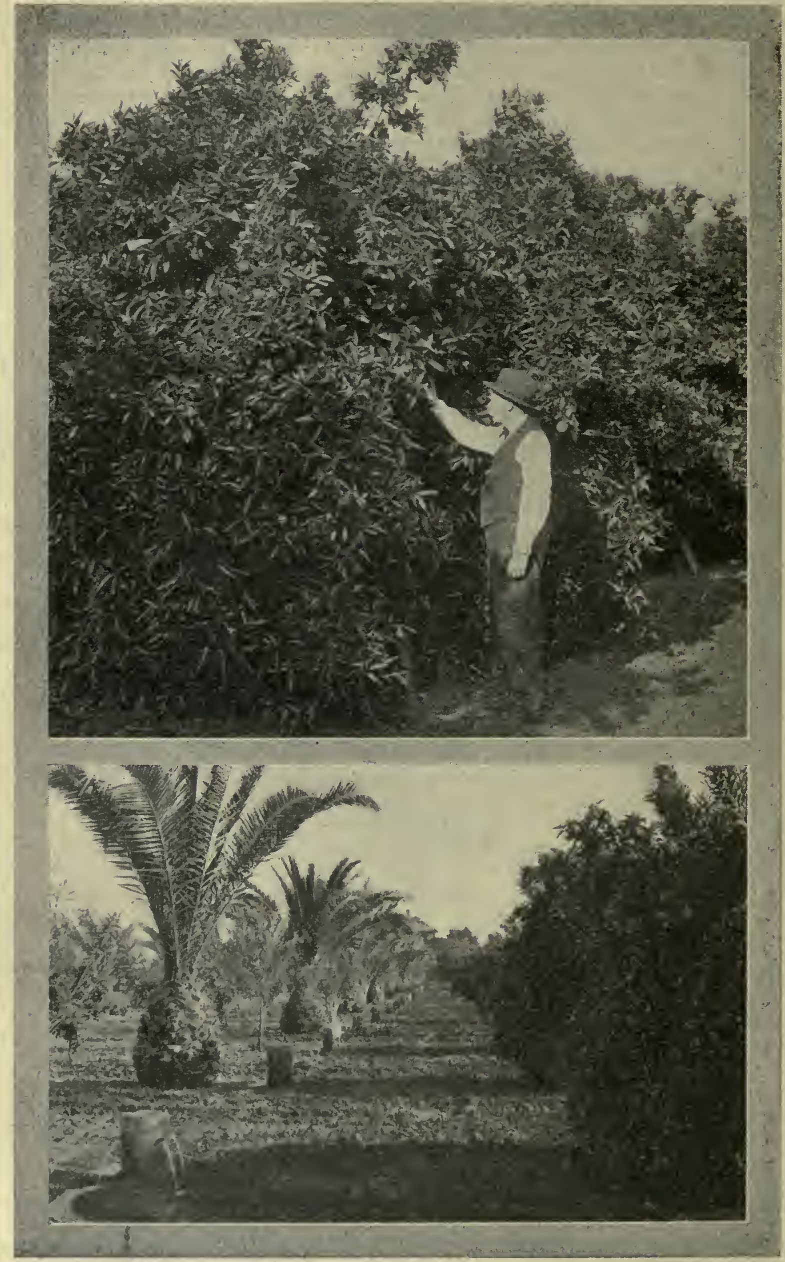
The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, alfalfa, rye, sugar beets, Egyptian corn, Indian corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. Wheat and small grains are grown without irrigation, the rainfall being relied on for their production. Nearly all the harvesting is done by use of the combined harvester, a machine that cuts, threshes and sacks the grain as it moves through the field. There being no rain or wind during the summer months, harvesting continues uninterrupted for about ninety days.

The deep, rich alluvial soil is especially adapted to the growth of alfalfa, "the king of forage plants." It produces from three to five crops a year, each crop yielding from a ton and a half to three tons per acre. Alfalfa is generally sown the latter part of January and during the month of February, the ground having first been leveled and checked so it can be easily flooded. From ten to fifteen pounds of seed is required to sow an acre. Alfalfa sown in February and flooded from two to three times during the season will, the first year, produce from three to four crops and make good pasture in the fall. There are now thousands of acres of alfalfa supporting dairy herds, and many skimming stations and creameries are to be found in the county, yet the supply of dairy products is not equal to the demand. One acre of alfalfa will keep from one to two dairy cows the year round.

The county offers many inducements to the stockman as well as to the dairyman. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry of all kinds thrive the year round in the open fields and are remarkably free from disease.

In the soil and climate of Tulare County the peach, the prune, and all the varieties of plums attain their highest perfection. The county has produced peaches that for size and flavor took the gold medal at the New Orleans World's Exposition in competition with peaches from other parts of the State and from the South. At the Paris Exposition, Tulare County peaches took first prize in competition with the whole world. The delta lands furnish an ideal soil for the growth of prunes, which come into full bearing at five years of age.

Throughout the length and breadth of the county are to be found thousands of acres adapted to the growth of table, wine, and all varieties of raisin grapes. At the state experimental station, a few miles from Tulare City, they are growing 150 varieties of grapes that produce abundantly. The Muscat, Seedless Sultana and Thompson's Seedless are the principal varieties of raisin grapes grown. The process of curing raisins is very simple and requires but little skill. The grapes are cut



Orange groves, Tulare County.

from the vines and placed on trays made of light boards that are spread on the ground between the rows and left until the sun has dried the grapes sufficiently to make raisins. Three weeks is generally the time required. At the expiration of the first ten days or two weeks the trays are turned so as to expose the grapes that have been lying next to the boards to the sun. When dry the grapes are dumped into "sweat boxes" that hold from 150 to 200 pounds of loose raisins, and are then delivered to the packing-houses to be packed in merchantable shape. A ton to a ton and a half per acre is an average crop of raisins. All varieties of wine grapes do exceedingly well, and their culture is a growing and profitable industry.

The acreage of table grapes is rapidly increasing. More than twenty-five varieties, that are excellent shippers, grow to perfection. Along the foothills and on the red soils the Flame Tokay and Emperor do especially well and color beautifully.

The growth of the olive and the manufacture of olive oil and pickled olives is a growing industry. The growing of citrus fruits, especially the navel orange, has perhaps outstripped any other one industry. The fruit is most excellent and ripens from a month to six weeks earlier than the fruit of southern California.

In 1910 there were 801,151 orange trees of a bearing age in the groves and the crop of 1909 aggregated 758,465 boxes, and 41,069 lemon trees, the product being 65,466 boxes.

One of the greatest factors in the development of the resources of Tulare County has been the harnessing of the mountain streams for the generation of electric power. With an abundant water supply a short distance below the earth's surface and electric power to drive the pumps, many acres that were accounted of little value for the lack of irrigation facilities have been brought under a high state of cultivation. This is notably true of the citrus section, as 90 per cent of the orange and lemon groves are irrigated with water pumped from wells by electric power.

Bees have always done well in this county, and have been kept for years in a desultory manner by some of the farmers, but many of them are now giving this industry the attention it deserves and make use of the best improved methods in the care of their bees. These apiarists find the industry very profitable.

About fifty miles northeast of Visalia lies the Sequoia National Park, a reservation by the Government of the largest forest of *Sequoia gigantea* trees in existence. The reservation contains about 250 square miles. There are more than three thousand sequoias in this forest that measure over forty-five feet in circumference and three hundred feet in height. The General Sherman in this forest is said to be the largest living tree in the world. It is over one hundred feet from its base and eighty feet in circumference.

Beyond the Sequoia Park to the northwest is the General Grant National Park, and to the northeast lies the wonderful mountain country of the Kings River and Kern River cañons and Mount Whitney. Kern River Cañon, having a grandeur equal to that of the Yosemite, is a gorge in the mountains from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level, the sides of which rise almost sheer from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. The scenic beauty of the Kings River Cañon is said by John Muir, the famous mountain explorer and writer, to surpass that of the Yosemite.

Mount Whitney is the highest point of land in the United States, nearly 15,000 feet above the sea level. In spite of its great height, Mount Whitney is not difficult to ascend. The climb may be made in three hours, and from its summit the view is probably the greatest and grandest to be found anywhere on the continent, extending for hundreds of miles in every direction, and dropping on the eastern side in an almost straight descent of 11,000 feet.

Throughout all this wonderland are to be found many streams with large and beautiful waterfalls, among them the Chagoopa Falls, 3,000 feet high. The waters abound with fish that bring joy to the heart of the sportsman. The waters of Golden Trout Creek, a tributary to Kern River, are alive with golden trout.

Visalia (population, 1910, 4,550) is the county seat and is beautifully situated, for within full view are the towering ranges of the Sierra Nevada. Mile after mile of the country around the city is dotted with venerable oaks. The city has broad and carefully kept thoroughfares, substantial business blocks, and imposing public buildings. The public utilities include electric light and power, an abundant supply of purest water, and an excellent sewer system. Industrial activities are indicated by the presence of large packing-houses, fruit canneries, creameries, mills, foundries, and machine shops. The streets of the residential sections are shaded by trees in great variety — principally by superb walnuts and pecans.

Tulare (population 2,758), about ten miles from the county seat, is located in the center of a rich fruit growing, alfalfa, dairying, and agricultural district. Large packing-houses, creameries, banks, mills, and foundries evidence its importance commercially. The town has electric, gas and artesian water supply, fine high and grammar school buildings, and everywhere tree-shaded avenues of exquisite beauty. Both Visalia and Tulare are served by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé railroads.

Productive fields.

Lindsay (population 1,814) is on the east side line of the Southern Pacific, in the midst of great orange and lemon groves. It fronts the broad valley looking directly west to Tulare and eastward has the first low wall of the mountains for a background. Over this rises in grandeur and beauty the lofty summit of the range, snow-capped even in summer. In the winter the spectacle of these great snowy mountains, seen over miles of dark green orange groves, is one of perpetual enchantment.

Porterville (population 2,696) is in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley. It is about eighteen miles from the Sierra, and nearly midway between San Francisco on the northwest and Los Angeles on the southeast. It is reached by the Southern Pacific Railway, is about a day or a night's journey from Los Angeles, and the same from San Francisco. Around it a wide diversity of crops is raised. Its leading industry is the growing of oranges, there being thousands of acres planted in orange and lemon groves. Alfalfa is fast becoming a close competitor of the orange.

Dinuba (population 970) is situated 30 miles from Fresno, 20 miles from Visalia, and 40 from Portersville. It is well served by the east side line of the Southern Pacific and also the Santa Fé railroad companies.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 25,261 apples, product 28,241 bushels; 48,834 apricots, product 56,042 bushels; 264,337 plums and prunes, product 639,586 bushels; 714,494 peaches and nectarines, product 622,373 bushels; 6,483 pears, product 4,948 bushels; 7,227,491 grapevines of bearing age, product 95,037,424 pounds; 316 cherries, product 290 bushels; 801,151 oranges, product 758,465 boxes; 41,069 lemons, product 65,466 boxes; 5,605 olives, product 89,921 pounds; 15,750 figs, product 1,037,350 pounds; 1,977 almonds, product 59,822 pounds; 1,942 English walnuts, product 28,612 pounds.

It also gives the land area as 3,107,840 acres, and land in farms in the county as aggregating 1,045,231 acres. The value of all farm property was $76,539,642; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $6,083,217; there were 104,484 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $2,713,596; 22,200 horses and colts, valued at $2,334,909; 3,655 mules and colts, valued at $491,410; 103 asses and burros, value $20,534; 38,192 swine, valued at $301,227; 21,184 sheep, value $79,930; 2,979 goats, value $8,632; 191,965 poultry of all kinds, value $102,352, and 9,568 colonies of bees, valued at $30,627.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 2,527 acres, 61,757 bushels; oats, 1,281 acres, 25,524 bushels; wheat, 66,567 acres, 761,459 bushels; barley, 27,017 acres, 553,481 bushels; Egyptian corn and milo maize, 10,987 acres, 288,382 bushels; dry edible beans, 21 acres, 267 bushels; potatoes, 677 acres, 57,026 bushels; alfalfa, 37,656 acres, 126,316 tons; grain cut green for hay, 44,822 acres, 52,032 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 265,404; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 337,938; acreage included in irrigation projects, 466,735; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $5,634,379.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as total mineral product, 1910, $206,050.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 23,044; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 19,986; milk produced, 10,494,695 gallons; cream sold, 153,461 gallons; butter fat sold, 2,690,537 pounds; receipts from sale of dairy products, $942,746; poultry raised, number, 204,167; eggs produced, 1,033,110 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $325,658; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 8,583; of other cattle, 34,808; of swine, 39,591; of sheep and goats, 11,256; receipts from sale of animals, $1,705,826.

For year ending September 30, 1911, the butter product aggregated 3,955,583 pounds. Value of all crops, 1909, $5,353,994.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 2,190 square miles.	Population	6,082	11,166	9,979
County seat, Sonora (city).	Population	1,441	1,922	2,029
Population per square mile, 4.6.				

		Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910: Temperature	102	17	Rainfall	21.50	Snow	16.0
1,825 feet	1911: Temperature	104	21	Rainfall	42.21	Snow	11.5

Tuolumne County, area 2,190 square miles and containing 1,401,600 acres, lies in the east central part of the State. It is almost due east of San Francisco, and in an air line not more than ninety miles. The county comprises large portions of the drainage basins of the two principal tributaries of the San Joaquin River — the Stanislaus River and Tuolumne River. It is well up in the foothills and high mountains of the Sierra Nevada. The Stanislaus River separates Tuolumne County on the north from Calaveras. For the greater part the surface of the county is broken. The western end is that of rolling foothills broken by volcanic formations. As progress is made eastward the mountains become higher, the valleys smaller, until the snowy heights of the Sierra are reached. Through Tuolumne County runs the line of the "Mother Lode," that famous quartz formation which is to-day giving up millions of dollars of gold. The mountains are of interest to the miner, lumberman, the seeker after water power. They furnish water for irrigation, and benefit the agriculturist and stockman. It is to the mountain meadows, the rolling foothills and sunny fertile valleys that the homeseeker directs his attention.

From the foothills to the mountain peaks every gradation of the temperate and colder zones can be found. The climate is mild. The rainfall is ample. The summers are warm but not hot, while the winters are only cold enough to lend a crispness and tang to all the products. The ideal can be found the year round by a sojourn in the cool, balsam, pine-covered mountains in the summer, a few hours' ride from the smiling valleys which are a natural haven in the winter. Precaution against the cold is not necessary except in high altitudes, and the growing seasons are long. Five cuttings of alfalfa and a green pasture all winter are proofs positive, furnished by the mountain farmers.

Volcanic ash, red loam with a clay subsoil, decomposed granite, deep, calcareous loam, and bottom-land black and rich with vegetable mold all are to be found by the agriculturist. Virgin soil it is, and the crops which grow tax the credulity of those not acquainted with the phenomenal richness of the natural fertilizers which impregnate it. Limestone outcroppings are in many localities, and potash is freely mingled with the top soils. Much logged-off land can be secured which only requires a little clearing to remove small trees, rotten stumps and a growth of chaparral or brush. There is still a considerable quantity of government land which can be homesteaded. This land is not far from the railroads, and water can be obtained at little cost. The question of water for all purposes in Tuolumne County is only a matter of development. To-day ditches supply all of the mining district with water for power and mill purposes, and dozens, scores and hundreds of excellent farms are adjacent to these ditches and can be irrigated at little expense. From twelve to fifteen cents per miner's inch per twenty-four hours is the usual water rate, and in this county, where the soil is naturally moist and the precipitation plentiful, little water is needed in irrigating orchards, gardens, etc. The majority of the farms now under cultivation have natural springs, and many more independent water sources can be utilized. North of the Tuolumne River the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company supplies ditch water to all localities, while in the district south of the river the Yosemite Power Company has water in fifty miles of laterals, and has many miles more of ditch which can be opened when the demand warrants. There are also scores of systems constructed in all parts of the county by the early placer miners which could be put in order for a small consideration. The great sources of water supply are the large tributaries of either the Stanislaus or the Tuolumne rivers, and the water is diverted at points high in the mountains where the melting snows provide a never-failing supply during all months of the year. The rainfall is abundant and well distributed. In ten years the records show the average annual rainfall to be 37.70 inches.

Tuolumne County has three railroads and a network of excellent county highways, which make transportation possible and practical to all parts of the big domain.

It is the boast of the county that anything will grow. The most practical crops are the hardier fruits, grains, and vegetables. The greatest future is undoubtedly in the apple, pear, peach and grape. The elevation gives to the apple its crispness, color and flavor. The ingredients of the soil are such as to make the production one of quantity as well as quality. In one of the big apple shows the county took thirty-two of the forty prizes offered. Land is being cleared and young apple trees are being set out in many localities.

The majority of the pear trees in bearing were planted in the fifties. The trees have received but little attention, but some of the largest and best flavored fruit is shipped from these orchards. The Bartlett is the favorite, but the Winter Nelis pear does well.

Peaches do well and all orchards include them. Yellow Crawfords thirteen inches in circumference have been grown.

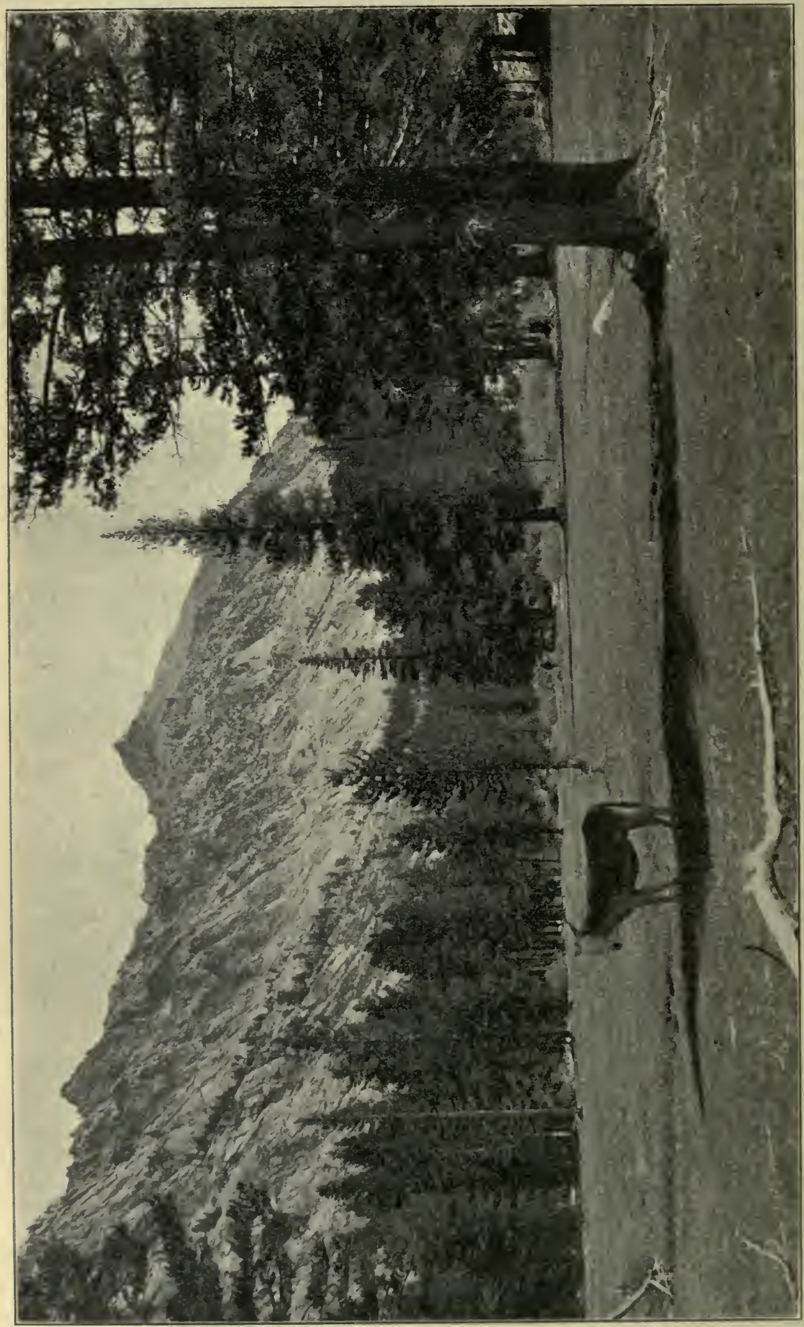
Grapes thrive exceptionally well on the hillsides in the lower altitudes of the county. Blackberries, blueberries, loganberries, strawberries, and raspberries all do well in the county. Figs and walnuts, if grown commercially, would be large profit-makers. Fig trees planted twenty years ago are the size of young oaks and still bearing, while the walnut trees of the county are enormous and bear large crops. Chestnut trees also flourish, and the majority of the farms have one or more of these beautiful trees on the place.

All of the vegetables grown in the county are consumed at home. The soil and climate will produce practically all vegetables. In one garden at Jamestown the number of different edible plants which thrive is astonishing, lettuce, beets, turnips, parsley, celery, carrots, corn, squash, watermelons and cantaloupes, tomatoes, and beans were growing; also raspberries, strawberries, loganberries, blackberries, grapes — great luscious bunches of table grapes hanging from trellises — apples, peaches, and pears.

Five cuttings of alfalfa in one year is what the Tuolumne farmer expects. Some do not cut the fifth crop, putting hogs and stock into the fields for winter pasture. The yield an acre a cutting ranges from a ton to two tons. The average is a ton and one half. Alfalfa grown at this altitude has a nutriment which the staple in warmer sections does not get. The seed of the alfalfa is valuable. As yet the acreage in alfalfa here is small. The country is too broken to permit of extensive fields, but there are natural clearings and gently sloping hillsides where land could be profitably planted. A great amount of hay is shipped into this county at the present time, and the price which is obtained for home-grown alfalfa is far above the values generally recognized elsewhere. On the "south side" and in the country about Standard City and Tuolumne are several thousand acres of excellent land which are under ditch and could be turned into profitable farms with little outlay. At the present time the owners get good returns by dry farming. The land is rich and crops are correspondingly large.

This is a great stock raising county. The lower hill pastures in winter and the high mountain meadows in summer are grazed over by thousands of head of stock. Hogs and sheep are raised extensively. The county is well wooded with oaks, and the acorns, together with the gleanings of the hay fields and alfalfa pasturage, furnish fattening feed. The right to run cattle can be secured in the government forest reserves of the county, of which there are many thousand acres extending to the highest Sierra. This is attended by nominal expense. The home markets provided by the mines, local towns and lumbering companies take care of the majority of the small stock raisers' animals. Fine horses and mules are raised in the county.

The chief forest reserve in the county is the great Stanislaus National Forest of 1,117,625 acres.



In the wilds of the Sierras.

Tuolumne stands high at present as a mining county. Its chief developed wealth is in the gold-ribbed quartz veins and rich gravel mines. Old Tuolumne was one of the richest placer mining counties. In one locality more than seven millions were taken from the placers. Big camps boomed for many years in this land, and the marks of the early miners and the remains of the old camps are still in existence. Picturesque old pioneers still work the pocket mines, and the charm of the early days hangs over the county. Bret Harte and Mark Twain have made the old mining camps immortal by their writings. It is claimed more than a quarter of a billion dollars in gold has been taken from Tuolumne County. The gold now comes almost entirely from free milling quartz bodies. These are worked principally along the Mother Lode between the towns of Jacksonville and Jamestown. The Mother Lode, which consists of several more or less continuous quartz veins, enters the county near Tuttletown and can be traced in a southeasterly direction across the county. There are scattered mines in what are known as the east and the west belts. The mines in the west belt, which is west of the Mother Lode, produce some copper as well as gold. The mines east of the Mother Lode are in ore bodies of smaller size. The deeper the mines go the richer the ore appears, and it is the opinion of all experts who have investigated the situation that the mines will be paying big dividends for years to come.

In the country about Columbia and Sonora are outcroppings of marble and limestone. The Columbia Marble Company has developed three marble quarries, and prepares marble for many of the finest buildings of the Pacific coast. In coloring, hardness and durability this marble is said to be the equal of, if not superior to the famous Italian marbles. The marble is quarried, cut and handled by electric power developed on the property of the company situated on the north bank of the Stanislaus. The supply of marble is practically inexhaustible, and with increased railroad facilities great development is sure to come.

At Sonora a solid cliff of pure limestone is being broken and burned to quicklime in five huge kilns. The rock is of superior quality, and the lime gives universal satisfaction. The supply has not been estimated. It appears to be inexhaustible. Crude oil is used as fuel to burn the rock.

Aside from mining, lumbering is the chief industry of the county. Two large companies are operating and have a combined yearly output of close to seventy million feet of lumber. The timber uncut runs into several billions of feet and is of the finest sugar, white and yellow pine, with a certain amount of spruce and fir. One company has four sawmills with a combined daily output of 276,000 feet. The cut for the year is about thirty-five million feet. Another company has a railroad, narrow gauge, forty miles in length, and is one of great scenic beauty. Logs are hauled from the forests to Tuolumne. This company cuts thirty-five million feet yearly.

There is no more beautiful scenery anywhere than is to be found in Tuolumne County. High mountains, deep gorges, swiftly flowing rivers, and primeval forests. The hunter and angler here find sport to their heart's content. The streams of the mountains are alive with trout. There are many pools, riffles and splashing waterfalls which have probably never been disturbed by rod and line, while deer, panthers, bear and small game abound. The great Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which has been likened to the Yosemite because of the sheer granite cliffs, waterfalls tumbling over precipices thousands of feet in height, and beauties of vegetation, is within its bounds and accessible. Through this grand cañon flows the big Tuolumne River. The Stanislaus, on the other edge of the county, has cut a channel through granite walls and has miles and miles of awe-inspiring scenery. A great portion of the country is parked by the Government and is included in the Yosemite National Park. Other vast areas are protected from the ax by the Government in a forest reserve which is one of the largest.

Lake Eleanor is the deepest and largest body of water in the county, and is to be a source of the water supply of San Francisco and large cities bordering on the harbor of the metropolis. Other beautiful lakes are Laurel Lake, Kibble Lake, and innumerable smaller bodies of indigo blue, nestled in the forests.

The schools are of the best. The union high school at Tuolumne is one of the best constructed and equipped schools of its size in the State. Graduates are admitted to the big universities of the State.

The population of the county is less than ten thousand to-day. The cities and towns are for the most part small but modern, and delightful in their past, present and future.

Sonora is the county seat and the largest city. It is situated on the Sierra Railroad and is the chief manufacturing center. Here is the mill of the Standard Lumber Company, Pacific Lime and Plaster Company's works, ice plant, a brewery, steam laundry, and various machine shops and establishments of lesser importance. The city has a population of 2,029, good macadamized streets, a $30,000 sewer system, a $50,000 grammar school, electric lights, five churches, two banks, an unlimited supply of pure drinking water, a dozen fraternal orders. The county courthouse, a structure costing more than $100,000, is here, and the county hospital and county high school, two excellent institutions. It is a city of the sixth class and has a progressive city government.

Tuolumne is the terminal of the Sierra Railroad. It is a busy town for many reasons. The West Side Lumber Company has its operating departments here, and the Yosemite and Hetch-Hetchy Railroad has its shops and roundhouses. This is one of the most rapidly growing of the cities.

Columbia was the big town in the early days. It is but a few miles from Sonora and connected by stage line with the railroad. Extensive mining operations are in the neighborhood, and rich farming land spreads away on all sides. Columbia was once one of the largest cities in California and was suggested as the State capital. It was known as the "Gem of the Southern Mines." To-day it is pulsating with new life. The rich placer country is being opened by modern methods, and it is expected the town will be one of the most important in the county.

Jamestown, a brisk business town, is the division point of the Sierra Railroad and is the distributing center for the most important mines.

Groveland is one of the most important towns of the "south side." It is a stage line station, and has rich mining and farming country back of it. A newspaper, school and numerous business places mark the town's location.

Chinese Camp is the starting point for the stage lines to Yosemite National Park and the mines of the "south side." Other brisk little communities are Soulsbyville, a town of cozy, well-kept homes; Tuttletown, a mining town, in the northwestern corner of the county on the branch of the Sierra Railroad; Quartz and Stent, mining towns on the Mother Lode, reached by stage from Jamestown; Jacksonville, on the stage line to Groveland, a mining town. Big Oak Flat, the neighbor of Groveland, has a farming community as well as mines to back it.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 13,544 apples, product 16,558 bushels; 162 apricots, product 120 bushels; 1,404 plums and prunes, product 1,302 bushels; 3,065 peaches and nectarines, product 2,063 bushels; 1,056 pears, product 2,004 bushels; 95,811 grapevines of bearing age, product 580,502 pounds; 114 oranges, product 122 boxes; 237 figs, product 17,435 pounds; 54 almonds, product 200 pounds; 175 English walnuts, product 6,465 pounds; 144 cherries, product 118 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 1,401,600 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 193,072 acres. The value of all farm property was $2,942,322; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $596,067; there were 18,659 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $377,606; 2,491 horses and colts, value $165,930; 91 mules and colts, valued at $7,055; 26 asses and burros, value $1,155; 3,893 swine, valued at $21,620; 2,466 sheep, value $8,658; 1,609 goats, value $3,868; 15,989 poultry of all kinds, value $9,114, and 363 colonies of bees, valued at $1,061.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 7 acres, 156 bushels; oats, 425 acres, 7,447 bushels; wheat, 277 acres, 5,373 bushels; barley, 579 acres, 5,055 bushels; dry edible beans, 3 acres, 61 bushels; potatoes, 114 acres, 18,808 bushels; alfalfa, 145 acres, 475 tons; grains cut green for hay, 6,224 acres, 6,799 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 2,035; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 2,083; acreage included in irrigation projects, 5,958; cost of enterprises up to July, 1910, $180,474.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $615,626; silver, $5,372. Total mineral product, 1910, $755,591.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Date of creation, March 22, 1872.

Land area, 1,878 square miles.
County seat, Ventura (city).
Population per square mile, 9.8.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	10,071	14,367	18,347
Population	2,320	2,470	2,945

Mono Ranch (Station):

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	96	15	Rainfall	16.37	Snow	12.05
3,210 feet.	1911:	Temperature	95	16	Rainfall	51.01	Snow	13.0

The county of Ventura lies on the Pacific coast of California, 300 miles in a southerly direction from San Francisco, and immediately adjoining the county of Los Angeles on the north and west. It has 50 miles of sea frontage on the shores of the Santa Barbara channel, and along its frontage are found the best bathing beaches in the State. It embraces within its area every variety of soil found in the State, and its products are as varied as the soil. The climate is essentially semi-tropical, although snow falls in winter on the high mountains in the extreme northern part of the county. The melting snows supply the rivers that run down clear from the high hills to feed the streams that furnish pure mountain water for drinking, and for the irrigation of the orchards.

Along the stretches of the seashore and in the mountain valleys the climate is the most equable in the world. Figures of temperature really tell little, atlhough the figures in Ventura will compare favorably with those from anywhere in the world. The winter range along the coast is from 40 to 70 degrees. The summer range is from 50 to 90 degrees. In valleys, sheltered by the mountains, the records show a little colder in winter, a little warmer in summer. It is the smooth, soft feel of the air that counts, the high fogs of spring and summer that temper the heat of the sun, the bracing winds of winter that bring warmth to the land from the sea.

There is, popularly speaking, a rainy season and a dry season. Actually, there is a part of the year when rain is to be expected, and a part when it is not to be. Many crops, nevertheless, are raised successfully without irrigation. There are other crops that must be irrigated, and oranges, lemons and walnuts of course are among these. All orchards are better for irrigation. Fortunately, Ventura is one of the best watered counties in California, and irrigation systems now practically cover it. These irrigating systems have been developed within the last fifteen years, and their development still goes on. Within twenty years, at the outside, all the available farming lands in the county will be under ditches. The land of the county faces the sea to the south. Running down from mountain ranges that reach an extreme altitude of ten thousand feet in the northern portion, the lands of the county actually lie as the drainage basins of two water systems, the valleys of the Santa Clara and San Buenaventura rivers and their tributaries. These two streams, flowing the year around, have brought down from the mountains the silt that has made the rich soil of their valleys.

The county of Ventura is not a new community in the sense that so much of the West is new. It has a population of more than twenty thousand. Its industries are developing—but they are likewise developed. It produces, in the wide range of its fertile soils, oranges and lemons, walnuts and olives, apricots and peaches, apples and berries, sugar beets and lima beans, hay and grain and honey and all the vegetables. The palm and the fern tree grow beside the apple and the pear. The lima bean product reaches the enormous annual total of 8,000,000 pounds, and there are grown every year 156,000 tons of sugar beets. The lemon crop brings in close to $600,000 annually, and the orange crop $135,000. More than three millions of pound of English walnuts, worth nearly $400,000, come yearly from its orchards.

The lower part of the Santa Clara Valley is a vast plain, twenty miles or more in width, extending back from the ocean in a great crescent, whose greatest distance is ten miles from the shore. This plain for countless ages has been receiving the alluvial deposits brought down by the streams from the hills and mountains. Other products of the county—products in which it ranks with the leading counties in the State—are apricots, walnuts, lemons, and oranges, the yield of each of which is enormous. Not alone does the county boast the largest lima bean ranches, but also the most extensive walnut grove and the largest single lemon ranch. Its mountain slopes are covered with verdure, and in its mountain valleys are many apiaries. In a good year a vast amount of honey is produced, netting big returns to the apiarist.

Irrigation insures big crops, Ventura County.

The narrow stretch of coast from southern Santa Barbara County, through Ventura County and including the northern portion of Los Angeles County, is the greatest lima bean section in the world, and Ventura County is the greatest bean-producing section in the world; in 1910, 63,200,000 pounds of lima beans were produced and 5,200,000 small beans. The sugar beet thrives in this great valley, and the percentage of sugar is greater here than in any other section in the world. The culture of sugar beets supports the Oxnard sugar factory, the second largest in the world, with a capacity of 2,000 tons a day.

Many herds of cattle and sheep are to be found in the mountain sections, and stockraising is an important industry.

The county was the pioneer oil producer in this State, and its production of petroleum is still large. The mountains are rich in mineral wealth; among its productions may be mentioned asphalt, clay, gold, natural gas, petroleum, rubble, sandstone and borax. The output of oil for the year (1910) was 375,000 barrels, worth $225,000, and 12,000 tons of borax, worth $1,200,000. It embraces within its area every variety of soil and its products are as varied.

The county of Ventura has schools and churches, with the moral power of those agencies in other American communities. There are forty-eight school districts in the county, including those in the incorporated towns, and the schoolhouses are a credit to the taste and care of the people of the several districts. School is held in most districts ten months in the year. There are four union high schools, in Ventura, Santa Paula, Oxnard, and Fillmore, their graduates accredited to the universities and the State normal schools. The local schools are of the highest class, and the qualifications for teachers most rigorous. In the larger schools, and the high schools, manual training and business college courses are included.

The old mission town of Ventura, county seat of Ventura County, lies where the mountains come down to meet the sea at the mouth of the Ventura River, with the valley of the Ventura on the west and the broad and fertile acres of the Santa Clara on the east. The town site runs back upon the foothills, making it one of the most beautiful in the State. The town has a population of five thousand, and is growing fast. It lies on the main line of the Southern Pacific, with five passenger trains each way daily to Los Angeles and three to San Francisco. Two of these are transcontinental trains, running by way of Ogden and New Orleans. On the Sunset route, Ventura is the point where the main line first touches the Pacific Ocean. The town is old, the Franciscan Mission fathers having founded a settlement here in 1782, and the church having been the last work in the life of Padre Junipero Serra. The church is still standing, in good preservation. It is used regularly for church services by the Catholic congregation. There are fine church buildings besides, owned by the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, and the South Methodists. Other denominations meet in various halls in the town. There is a pretty little theater in the town, a large public hall, and three smaller ones. The leading secret and fraternal orders have large membership, and meet in their own halls. There are two national banks and two savings banks. There are three commodious grammar school buildings and a high school. There are two good commercial hotels, and a tourist hotel on the beach. The town has maintained a public library, free to taxpayers, for the past thirty years. This has several thousand volumes, and keeps abreast of the best literary work of the time. Ventura has a sightly city hall, in the business center, with a modern fire house, with apparatus, only one block distant. It maintains a good fire department. The town itself is governed by a board of five trustees, with a clerk, marshal and recorder. The county hospital is in Ventura, and the Bard Memorial Hospital, a first-class private institution. The city supports one morning and one afternoon newspaper. It is abundantly supplied with water from the Ventura River, piped all over the city; has an eelctric lighting plant and gas works to supplement the natural gas supply obtained from wells a few miles north of the city. The city has two public parks within its limits. It is only seven miles, by a beautiful road, from Foster Memorial Park, owned by the county, in the Casitas Pass, and ten miles from an equally beautiful county park at Camp Comfort, on the Creek road to Nordhoff.

A new high school has just been completed at the county seat at a cost of $75,000. It is of concrete and is fireproof, a commodious structure, which centers a fine piece of ground on the east side of the city fifteen acres in extent. It is a finely drained location and at considerable elevation above the channel waters, giving a fine marine outlook from the school building. In educational circles the Ventura union high school stands at the front of like institutions in the State.

One of the greatest drawing cards of Ventura-by-the-Sea promises to be the Rincon boulevard, a beach roadway which overlooks the sea for fifteen miles between Ventura and Santa Barbara. The State Highway Commission has just taken over this bit of road to complete after the people had spent some $35,000 in building a causeway two miles long which hangs over the sea itself. This county is also putting up a fine concrete bridge over the river here, to be made a part of the road; the bridge will cost $60,000 and will be completed in the early spring, though the road is now open and makes a big saving in mileage over the former road traveled by way of the Casitas Pass. Of course, the road being sea level, has no grades.

A really big thing for the county seat has been inaugurated in the building of what is known as the Maricopa-Ventura road, which will make an outlet for the people of the lower San Joaquin Valley to the coast. A road has been surveyed which, when built, will make it possible for the people of the great interior valley to reach the coast there in three hours. It is through a picturesque mountain section which cannot be equaled for beauty in the world. The money to build this road will be made a part of the bond issue it is proposed to vote shortly for a general county good roads system.

Ventura County's new courthouse is now building on the hills overlooking the sea. It is a magnificent structure located at the head of California street, and with the center of the building closing that street, which has been granted as a part of the site by the city of Ventura. The building is 290 feet in length and a massive structure of three stories, built in Roman Doric style of reinforced concrete and faced with white tile. Its cost will be, when completed January 1st, $300,000. It presents a magnificent appearance from the sea and from all the surrounding country because of its commanding site on the hillside.

Dashing from its sources in the high hills of the Coast Range through a cañon that is little more than a gorge in the rock-ribbed mountains, wildly beautiful through all its length, the Ventura River flows about fifteen miles north of the city of Ventura into a broader valley through the lower lands. And still the valley is but a narrow one, and the river a clear, brawling stream singing down in the summer months by way of a succession of pools and rapids where the trout lie hidden.

The Sleepy Hollow country is the second in succession from the coast of the two widening valleys that follow the course of the Ventura River northward. On the west, and this for both the valleys, the land is still held as a great Spanish grant. It is a series of level benches rising to sharp mountain peaks, fertile, grass grown on the lower parts, wooded in the sheltered cañons, bare at the summits—and yet green with feed in the winter season. Beans and hay grow on the mesas. On the east side of the river, the farmers have shown what they can do. There are no more profitable apricot orchards, no more thrifty walnut groves in the world. Lima beans and chili peppers give immensely profitable crops. All the small fruits do well. Strawberries, loganberries, blackberries and raspberries yield enormously. Apples, peaches, plums, figs, nectarines and grapes grow side by side, and all do well. Lying closer to San Buenaventura—adjoining it, indeed, for the city limits run for a good mile up the Avenue—"the Avenue" region proper is a place rather of small homes than of farms, although the people farm their places also and do it to great profit. The products of the land are the same as in Sleepy Hollow, with a greater area given to small fruits and vegetables. These home owners sell their product in the Ventura market, for the most part, and cater to that.

Lying south of the Santa Clara River, whose course marks the valley which is the cream of the farming country of Ventura, is the bustling city of Oxnard, the second town in size in the county. The population is 2,555, and the government of that city is of the sixth class. It has a splendid grammar school building and a good high school, two commercial and two savings banks, a good library in an artistic building, which also houses its town officials. It has a plaza in the middle of the town, public halls, churches, a Catholic cathedral, fraternal orders with strong membership, and a school of the Sisters of Charity—a superb building. All the lines of business common to towns of its size flourish. It is the shipping point and trading center for the whole region south of the river. Its warehouses groan with the harvest of lima beans, walnuts, honey, dried fruit, and all the products of that section.

Above all, it is the seat of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Factory, where sugar is made to the value of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars a year. The town is sewered efficiently, the storm waters are cared for, and the streets are paved and for the most part sidewalked. The industry of growing sugar beets in the valley has proved highly successful. The introduction of this new crop in 1897 meant progressive, intensive farming, and the cropping of much therefore unproductive land, and this soon resulted in great prosperity to the beet growers, the influence which the beet crop assumed in the agriculture of the community was, of course, at once commanding. The most remarkable characteristic of the Santa Clara Valley is the wonderful fertility of its soil. In numerous instances, lands in the valley have been cropped steadily for thirty years without fertilization, and are still producing paying crops. The climatic conditions are absolutely unique. In general, at least south of the river, the land is only a few feet above sea level, and the physical constitution of the soil is such as to make it very retentive of moisture precipitated during the winter months. Lying close to the sea, and favored by the gentle, moist, west wind which prevails during the greater part of the year, the natural humidity of the air reduces the evaporation from the leaves of the beet, and also from the surface soil, to a minimum. Heavy fogs are the rule during the growing season, moreover, and these serve to replace any moisture that might be lost by evaporation. The temperature is equable, the range for the growing season being from forty to seventy degrees.

The rainfall has usually been sufficient for the profitable cultivation of the crop without irrigation. The highest rainfall recorded in the valley was 38 inches in 1884. The lowest was 6 inches in 1898, in late years. But the normal fall is about 15 or 16 inches, an amount of precipitation which is sufficient to raise a crop of average tonnage.

Tributary to Oxnard, besides the great stretch of fertile land between the town and the sea on the west and south, is the rich bean and orchard land stretching away eastward across the broad acres of the Schiappappietra rancho and through Pleasant Valley to Camarillo, Somis, Moorpark, Simi, the Conejo and Guadalasca.

The town of Camarillo, a railroad station with a warehouse and general store on the line of the Southern Pacific east of Oxnard, is the center of a beautiful country devoted to the growing of lima beans and apricots. Beyond Camarillo lies Somis, likewise on the Southern Pacific main line. This is in the center still of the bean country, with apricot and walnut orchards breaking the level of the bean fields.

Still farther out on the line of the Southern Pacific is Moorpark, a flourishing little settlement. Limas are not so sure here, but the soil yields good crops of black-eyed beans, and apricots do well. The town has a big warehouse, as all these railroad towns have. The country around Moorpark produces great quantities of hay and grain, and there is a lot of pasture land in the foothill section.

Following the Southern Pacific from Moorpark, the Simi Valley is the last bit of Ventura County on the line to Los Angeles. It is, for the most part, a stock country — given over to grazing cattle and sheep. But there are occasional farms and orchards, showing its possibilities for agriculture. The finest olives grown in southern California, in old Spanish days, came from Tapo, a part of the Simi rancho.

Beyond Camarillo, in the hills to the eastward, lies the Conejo Valley. The Conejo, as yet, is a grain and hay country. It is sheltered from the sea winds and fogs. Still tributary to Oxnard, commercially, is that wide stretch of land running down from Point of Mountain to the sea along the south side of the Santa Clara to the Montalvo bridge. This is the heart of the lima bean country, of the richest land in rich Ventura County. Mile after mile, it lies under the sun, bean lands, and apricot orchards, and walnut groves.

The Santa Clara River of the south rises on the northern slopes of the San Bernardino mountains, breaks through the Coast Range by way of the Soledad Pass, and reaches the sea four miles east of the town of Ventura. Emerging from the mountains, its valley runs broadening for fifty miles to the ocean and in this valley lie the Ventura County bean fields. Oxnard, as has been seen, is the commercial center of the south side of the river. The Southern Pacific railway, dividing at Montalvo, four miles east of Ventura and two miles north of Oxnard, sends a branch up the north side of the river to join the main line again at Saugus, the head of the valley. Four miles beyond Montalvo, a thriving little settlement, lies the larger town of Saticoy. It has a splendid school, and an immense warehouse usually filled with lima beans and walnuts. It is the center of a thriving section, given over to the cultivation of beans and walnuts. Orange and lemon groves, too, begin to be common. Sweeping along the foothill section, and running down to the town limits of Ventura, are field on field of rich lands, the homes and property of wealthy farmers.

On the line of the Southern Pacific, eight miles east of Saticoy, lies Santa Paula, third in size of the towns of Ventura County. It is incorporated as a city of the sixth class, has a population of 2,500, and is a dry town. It is beautifully located, at a point where the Santa Paula Cañon, with a clear trout stream coursing down it, opens into the broad Santa Clara Valley. It has a magnificent high school and grammar school, and the several denominations are represented in their churches. The great center of petroleum production in Ventura County is at Santa Paula, the oil being piped from wells in the surrounding hills to tanks at Santa Paula, whence a great deal is piped to the storage tanks at Ventura for shipment by sea. A local refinery manufactures all the petroleum products. Santa Paula is the center of the orange and lemon production of Ventura County. The great Limoneira ranch, with its hundreds of acres of lemons and walnuts, centers its business in the town. The Blanchard orange and lemon orchards are right in the town. About 460 acres of lemons are in full bearing in the vicinity of Santa Paula. Four hundred cars loaded with lemons leave the Santa Paula packing-houses every season. And there is much more land in the vicinity yet available for lemon culture. Five thousand acres of bean land are tributary to Santa Paula, half devoted to limas and half to black-eyes. The orange product in and about Santa Paula is large. Santa Paula has a national bank, a commercial bank and a savings bank, all sound. It has a good public library.

Irrigated orchards.

Ten miles to the eastward of Santa Paula, in the center of the old Sespe rancho, the bustling little town of Fillmore is growing fast, as the center of some two or three thousand acres of oranges and lemon groves on the north and south sides of the Santa Clara River, just now coming into bearing. The trade of the oil regions in the beautiful Sespe Cañon, just north of the town, and in Torrey Cañon, to the southeast, centers at Fillmore. The Santa Clara River is bridged there, opening all the rich Bardsdale region to the trade of the town. The Sespe is bridged, making Fillmore easily accessible from the cañon. The orange and lemon crop of all that region is shipped from the three packing-houses at Fillmore. All the country as far east as Piru and the county line, although there is a trading center at Piru itself, will come into Fillmore. The packing-houses at Fillmore ship 365 cars of oranges and 250 cars of lemons for the season, and the industry is but beginning. In addition to the citrus fruit shipments, Fillmore is a shipping point for walnuts, dried apricots, hogs, olives, honey and oil. There are many apiaries in the mountains in the vicinity, and the Sespe Cañon is one of the oldest producing oil sections in the county. There is fine trout fishing for fifty miles in the Sespe Creek above Fillmore. Beyond Fillmore the Southern Pacific runs through the thriving little Piru settlement and passes the county line just beyond the historic Camulos rancho.

Fourteen miles north of the town of Ventura lies the town of Nordhoff, bowered among the live and white oaks in the famed Ojai Valley. No part of the county of Ventura is known so well. No part has better deserved its fame. The Ojai is adapted for the culture of the orange, the olive, the almond and the fig. Nowhere do these do better. Nowhere is the soil richer, nor the climate more kindly to the fruit grower. But the Ojai has held itself not altogether to the material side of things in the coining of its assets. The road to the Ojai from Ventura winds up through the valleys of the Ventura River and San Antonio Creek, a wondrously beautiful way. The road to the Ojai from Santa Paula leads up through the Santa Paula Cañon, a way likewise very beautiful. The valley itself lies with the high hills all about it, sleeping in the sunshine even when the winter snows are white upon the rugged summit of Topa-Topa. The altitude of Nordhoff is 800 feet above sea level. The valley, from the site of the town, rises on all sides, affording commanding views of the oaks and the mountains, and these elevations are being purchased as the sites for the homes of wealthy easterners, who are willing to pay for the glorious climate and magnificent surroundings of the valley. Tributary to the Ojai are many hot mineral springs, ideal resorts where hunters love to gather and trout fishermen flourish. Just four miles from Nordhoff, within the yawning mouth of the Matilija Cañon, Matilija Springs nestle close to the murmuring waters of the Ventura River. In the same section and near by are Wheeler's and Lyons, and between Nordhoff and Santa Paula are the famous Sulphur Mountain Springs.

The hills, where the Coast Range breaks into the easterly sweep of the Sierra Nevadas, are mountains of sandstone and granite. And in these breaks are mineral ledges, largely undeveloped. The first gold found in California, antedating the discovery by Marshall, came from the Piru Creek, in Ventura County—the mines of San Felician. Gold is still mined along the Piru, with rocker and cradle, in the primitive fashion. The Frazier mine, one of the oldest in the State, is in that section. But the chief mining industry of the region, carried on in the northeastern corner of the county, in Lockwood Valley, is borax mining. Borate of lime is found in ledges there, covering thousands of acres. Many tons of the highest grade borax are mined and shipped annually to various refineries in the United States.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 15,179 apples, product 19,170 bushels; 219,836 apricots, product 562,978 bushels; 12,541 plums and prunes, product 15,755 bushels; 8,943 peaches and nectarines, 15,630 bushels; 2,597 pears, product 3,776 bushels; 36,398 grapevines of bearing age, product 505,892 pounds; 131,681 oranges, product 310,239 boxes; 95,018 lemons, product 347,804 boxes; 25,961 olives, product 686,171 pounds; 618 figs, product 29,653 pounds; 12,057 almonds, product 166,180 pounds; 98,622 English walnuts, product 3,665,935 pounds; 392 cherries, product 1,047 bushels.

It also gives the land area as 1,201,920 acres, and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 550,199 acres. The value of all farm property was $48,262,645; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,958,573; there were 29,929 cows, heifers, steers, bulls, and calves, valued at $701,498; 11,480 horses and colts, value $1,497,792; 2,362 mules and colts, valued at $407,950; 60 asses and burros, value $10,310; 10,498 swine, valued at $87,633; 31,771 sheep, value $119,783; 621 goats, value $1,273; 60,921 poultry of all kinds, value $34,216, and 23,714 colonies of bees, valued at $98,118.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 2,409 acres, 58,995 bushels; oats, 1,138 acres, 27,901 bushels; wheat, 2,896 acres, 67,366 bushels; barley, 10,077 acres, 309,682 bushels; dry edible beans, 58,744 acres, 1,313,156 bushels; potatoes, 264 acres, 30,134 bushels; alfalfa, 1,952 acres, 6,960 tons; grains cut green for hay, 49,044 acres, 70,193 tons. Sugar beets, 14,333 acres; product 149,715 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 25,273; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 49,407; acreage included in irrigation projects, 56,357; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $2,262,205.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 2,451; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 2,152; milk produced, 953,045 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $64,912; poultry raised, number, 61,703; eggs produced, 372,111 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $124,710; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,027; of other cattle, 15,257; of swine, 5,984; of sheep and goats, 8,850; receipts from sale of animals, $727,063; value of honey and wax produced, $109,785.

The butter product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was 60,295 pounds. Value of all crops, 1909, $6,751,759.

The total mineral product for 1910 was $392,974.

YOLO COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

Land area, 1,017 square miles.
County seat, Woodland (city).
Population per square mile, 13.7.

	1890.	1900.	1910.
Population	12,684	13,618	13,926
Population	3,069	2,886	3,187

Davis (Station, University Farm):			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	108	16	Rainfall	6.98	Snow	0
51 feet.	1911:	Temperature	110	17	Rainfall	22.37	Snow	0

Yolo County is in central California as well as centrally located in the Sacramento Valley. It is 1,017 square miles in extent, about as large as the state of Rhode Island, and comprises 648,960 acres. Within its borders is the largest contiguous body of unbroken fertile land in the State. Its southern boundary is Putah Creek; the Coast Range is on the west, and sloping toward the floor of the valley lies the foothill region in which there is an abundance of fine grazing tracts. On the north is the county of Colusa, and the Sacramento River on the east gives the county a longer continuous river front than has any other county in the State. Only the width of the river divides the county from Sacramento City, and only twenty miles separates the State capital and the county seat. It is 86 miles to San Francisco, the western metropolis.

The soil is as varied as the products are diversified, but the bulk of the land that is available for agriculture and horticulture is rich in all the elements of plant growth. On most of it there is a sedimentary deposit that mellows, warms and fertilizes it and fits it for conserving moisture. Putah Creek is the southern boundary and Cache Creek traverses it from west to east, from the mountains to the marshes that border the Sacramento River.

In the matter of producing cereals it has few equals and no superiors. It produces prunes, plums, figs, cherries, apples, pears, apricots, peaches, persimmons, almonds, walnuts, raisins, oranges, lemons and olives of a quality that can not be surpassed in any other part of California.

During the harvest season nature sends a cloudless sky. Grain, ripe for the sickle, may stand uninjured for months awaiting the busy harvester. The warmth and light develop rich juices and exquisite coloring of flower and fruit and a wealth of bloom and perfume unknown in eastern climate. Without rain the curing of forage is attended with none of the uncertainty and anxiety that attend this work in countries where the rain may come at all seasons. The advantage of a clear sky is especially seen in the preparation of dried fruits. The California dried fruits—the peaches and prunes, apricots and nectarines and figs—are for the most part dried in the sun.

Of the practical value of irrigation it is not necessary to speak. It long ago passed its experimental stage. Its value has been demonstrated and the facts which place this value beyond all controversy belong to the realm of ascertained knowledge. It is true that horticulture has been and may be pursued with profit in Yolo County without the aid of irrigation, but both yield and quality can be vastly improved by the artificial application of water.

One great irrigation company system now covers about 80,000 acres, but only the inception of this great enterprise has been witnessed. Work has now commenced to so enlarge and extend this system, by acquiring natural reservoir sites and by the conservation and storage of water, that 200,000 acres may be cheaply and effectively irrigated at all seasons of the year.

Professor Elwood Mead, who has made many investigations of soil and irrigation projects for the United States Government, in referring to this locality said: "Everything that grows in the south grows here and is ready for market earlier here than there. Most important of all, you are blessed with water supplies available for irrigation beyond all comparison, water in noble perennial streams, water that may be impounded in numerous reservoir sites, water that may be developed from under ground. Within a radius of five miles in the Sacramento Valley I saw every product which I could call to mind. Apples and oranges grew side by side, as did oak and almond trees. There were olives from the south and cherries from the north. A date palm seemed equally at home with an alfalfa meadow; figs and Tokay grapes were apparently as much in their element as the fields of wheat and barley or the rows of Indian corn, some of the stalks of which measured fifteen feet in height. All of these could have been grown on a single acre, and doubtless have been."

The staple products are wheat, barley, rye, alfalfa, corn of all varieties, sugar beets, sweet and Irish potatoes and all varieties of vegetables and fruits. As a rule, wheat and other small grains are grown without irrigation, but there are instances where the yield has been vastly increased in fields that are under the irrigation system. But wheat and barley growing is not conducted on such a scale as it was years ago, as a greater diversification of products has proven more profitable. However, the area sown to wheat and barley is still large and the cost of seeding, harvesting and marketing is steadily decreasing, owing to the improvement in machinery and farming implements.

In 1910 the value of the barley crop was about $1,390,000, while the value of the wheat, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat and hay aggregated a like amount.

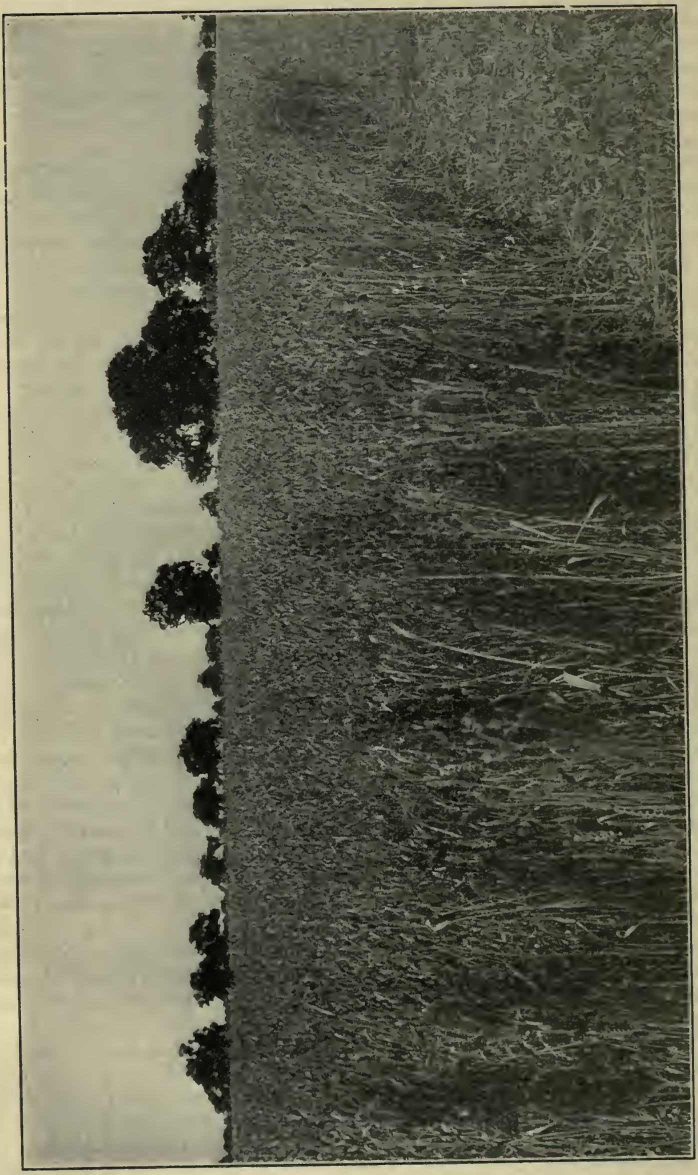
Alfalfa, the king of the forage plants, is one of the leading industries of the county, and it is rapidly growing in importance. In the irrigated districts the yields are very large and crops are certain. Crops are cut from three to six times a year and the yield is from one to three tons per acre for each crop. Alfalfa is generally sown in February, and if flooded two or three times will produce good crops the first year and afford good pasture in the fall. However, it is better not to pasture it the first year. The alfalfa hay crop last year comprised five sixths of all the hay produced and was valued at more than $500,000.

The sugar beet industry was first introduced in the county three or four years ago. It has in the mean time made wonderful development. From a small beginning the acreage increased in two years to nearly 8,000 acres, and the crop was valued last year at over $200,000, although it was not a full one.

The value of the hop crop, on the farms along the river this season, aggregated about $140,000. This industry is constantly growing. The bean crop, green and dried, was valued at over $200,000, and the potato yield at over $10,000. The vegetable and fruit crop was valued at about $2,000,000. All vegetables will grow here, and special effort in tomato culture will yield the grower thirty tons per acre.

Orange trees thrive on all the lands in the county, but only in a few localities are they cultivated as a commercial proposition. The shipments from Capay Valley are among the earliest made in the State. They begin to ripen in November. Pomelo trees are hardy, and they grow so rapidly with proper cultivation that they will bear at four and five years of age.

The soil and climate of the county seem to be particularly well adapted for the



Wheat yields heavily in the Sacramento Valley.

successful and profitable culture of vines. Every variety thrives. Some of the best table grapes sent to the Eastern markets are the products of Yolo County vineyards. The industry is considered such an important one that the acreage is increasing. All varieties do well, but those regarded with the most favor are the Tokays, Cornichons, and Emperors.

Peaches of all standard varieties grow to perfection. Many of the varieties are well adapted for the Eastern market on account of their high color and good shipping qualities. Large quantities are dried, and the dried peach and apricot output is of exceptionally fine quality. The apricot crop is usually very profitable on account of its early ripening, size, flavor and quality. Considerable of the crop is marketed fresh locally or in the East, but the bulk of it is dried and chiefly exported to Europe. Apricots flourish all over the county.

Capay Valley is the only locality where cherries are grown on a commercial basis. They are of excellent quality. Several varieties of plums are also produced in various localities. Figs thrive everywhere. Many of the dooryards of our country homes have fig trees of wonderful dimensions. Almonds do exceptionally well in Yolo County, and many thousand acres will be planted to this crop in the near future. Walnuts do well anywhere in the county. Pecan nuts also do well. Olives are being planted in large tracts.

The live stock interests of Yolo County are of great importance. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry thrive the year round in the open fields, and are remarkably free from disease. The abundance of feed and climatic conditions make it a pleasant as well as a profitable occupation. Climatic conditions here are especially favorable for horse breeding and this section of the State has furnished some of the world's greatest sires and dams. The superiority of Yolo's horses is accounted for by the fact that the foals have nearly four months' continuous sunshine and are stimulated by the richest food until they accumulate a surplus of energy, as a result of which they develop early and mature rapidly.

Yolo County is famous for her fine sheep, Spanish and French merinos, Shropshires, Rambouillet and others.

The increase in the alfalfa area and the extension and improvement of the irrigation facilities have given a tremendous impetus to the cattle industry. Durhams, Holsteins, Herefords, Ayrshires, Polled Angus are all raised. The dairy industry is rapidly growing. There are four or more large creameries. The output varies with the seasons, the highest limit being reached in the spring and the lowest in January and December. A conservative estimate places the daily average output at 4,500 pounds. Owing to the high price of butter, but little attention is given to cheese making.

The hog industry is rapidly growing, and only the finest breeds are being raised.

One of the largest and best farms possessed by any college of agriculture in the world is located at Davis, in Yolo County. The entire area of 780 acres is of Putah Creek soil, known throughout California for its depth and richness. It is an alluvial formation having been deposited for centuries from the overflowing of the creek, bringing with it continual supplies of fertility from the mountains of the west. Investigations during the past two years have shown the soil to be of similar character to a depth of fourteen to twenty feet, at which points water is found. Roots of barley and alfalfa penetrate to the same distances, to assure themselves of sufficient moisture. The farm is owned by the College of Agriculture of the University of California, the central seat of which institution is at Berkeley. An act of the Legislature of 1905 provided $150,000 to purchase and begin the equipment, and created a commission to select the site. Well toward one hundred locations in various parts of the State were proposed, and after careful investigations and surveys the site at Davis was chosen as best adapted for the various purposes for which such a farm must be used.

Experimentation looking to the improvement of California agriculture occupies a large place and is being conducted in irrigation to determine the duty of water for alfalfa and other crops; in grain growing to increase the yield and quality of wheat, barley and oats, and to determine practicable methods of improving and conserving soil fertility; in fruit growing to study varieties and methods of culture and control of various diseases; in forage crops to study new and promising varieties of alfalfa, corn, sorghum and legumes for green manuring; in live stock to gain further knowledge of how to combat tuberculosis and other diseases; in poultry to determine the best types of houses for California and study methods of feeding and breeding for best laying strains; in dairying to improve quality of butter and secure larger returns to the dairyman.

Woodland, the county seat, is situated on the Cache Creek delta, in the center of the county. Its location and environments are ideal. The site of the city was originally covered with groves of white oak. It has now a population of about 5,000, and no other city in the State of that number of inhabitants excels it in the number of elegant and handsome residences. It has wide and clean streets, twenty miles of cement sidewalk; owns its own waterworks; has a splendid sewer system; ample factilities for illumination, heat and power; a well-equipped volunteer fire department; one of the best flour mills in the State; an olive oil and pickling plant; a city hall; free public library; five banking institutions of unlimited resources and credit; efficient telephone and telegraph service; many churches, nearly all denominations being represented; an academy, high school, the grammar schools and a kindergarten; two daily, a semiweekly and two weekly newspapers, and unsurpassed advantages from an industrial, business, educational and religious point of view. An electric interurban road, recently completed between Woodland and Sacramento, gives frequent and efficient service.

A valuable herd.

Winters, twenty miles southwest of Woodland, is the second largest town in the county. It dates its municipal existence from 1875. It is situated at the base of picturesque hills, and stands upon and is surrounded by Putah Creek delta lands of the same class as the soil around Woodland. The Winters fruit belt comprises about 10,000 acres of foothill land and intervening valleys along the eastern base of the Coast Range, and also about 40,000 acres of deep alluvial soil located along Putah Creek.

Guinda and Rumsey are located near the head of Capay Valley, one of the most striking and picturesque topographical features of the county. The valley is twenty miles long and varies from one to four miles in width.

Capay is a shipping point where the Capay Valley opens into the Sacramento. Esparto is three miles from Capay. It is a fruit center. Madison is twelve miles east of Woodland. Fruit and grain are the leading industries.

Davis is the greatest railroad center in the county, and is located on Putah Creek, about twelve miles west of Sacramento. It is a railroad junction and enjoys excellent transportation facilities. It is in the midst of the Putah Creek delta and is surrounded by a rich nut, fruit, and grain country. The State University Farm begins at the western town limits.

Yolo was at one time the county seat of Yolo County. It is a flourishing village located on Cache Creek, on the line of the railroad and in the heart of a great fruit district.

Dunnigan and Zamora are railroad towns in the northern part of the county. They are centers of large grain, hay and grape districts.

Knights Landing is the most northerly river town in the county. It is also the oldest town in the county and was one of the most noted points in the Sacramento Valley during and before the territorial era of California.

Clarksburg is in the extreme southeastern portion of the county and is an important shipping point on the Sacramento.

The revised figures of the U. S. Census, 1910, give the number of trees of bearing ages, April 15, 1910, as follows: 2,512 apples, 124.955 apricots, 132,264 plums and prunes, 136,655 peaches and nectarines, 49,000 pears, 2,568,019 grapevines of bearing age, 5,295 oranges, 750 lemons, 15,028 olives, 11,929 figs, 292,722 almonds, 2,420 English walnuts; 4,534 cherries, product 5,908 bushels.

The acreage planted to principal crops in, and yield for 1909, was: Corn, 201 acres, 5,123 bushels; oats, 515 acres, 12,365 bushels; wheat, 13,452 acres, 237,393 bushels; barley, 49,530 acres, 1,236,884 bushels: Kaffir corn and maize, 21 acres, 710 bushels; dry edible beans, 1,820 acres, 50,974 bushels; potatoes, 402 acres, 45,493 bushels; alfalfa, 16,496 acres, 66,110 tons; grains cut green for hay, 24,479 acres, 31,106 tons. Sugar beets, 5714 acres, product, 55,734 tons.

It also gives the land area as 648,960 acres and the land in farms in the county as aggregating 463,383 acres. The value of all farm property was $31,798,096; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2.518,926; there were 18,977 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $553,417; 8,315 horses and colts, value $907,487; 3,955 mules and colts, valued at $555,410; 46 asses and burros, value $10,480; 24,197 swine, valued at $152,155; 79,446 sheep, value $284,627; 716 goats, value $1,552; 76,972 poultry of all kinds, value $43,326, and 2,442 colonies of bees, valued at $10,472.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 11,754; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 14,697; acreage included in irrigation projects, 55,967; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $311,660.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 5,858; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 4,399; milk produced, 2,564,036 gallons; cream sold, 162,392 gallons; receipts from sale of dairy products, $382,326; poultry raised, number, 84,010; eggs produced, 347,209 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $131,892; value of wool and mohair produced, $76,497; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 5,215; of other cattle, 6,433; of swine, 24,365; of sheep and goats, 33,520; receipts from sale of animals, $793,395.

The dairy product for the year ending September 30, 1911, was: butter, 1,096,718 pounds; cheese, 1,147 pounds. Value of all crops, 1909, $3,274,450.

YUBA COUNTY.

Date of creation, February 18, 1850.

		1890.	1900.	1910.
Land area, 639 square miles.	Population	9,636	8,620	10,042
County seat, Marysville (city).	Population	3,991	3,497	5,430

Population per square mile, 15.7.

			Highest.	Lowest.		Inches.		Inches.
Elevation,	1910:	Temperature	105	19	Rainfall	12.23	Snow	0
67 feet.	1911:	Temperature	107	21	Rainfall	25.54	Snow	0

In the days of gold Yuba County gave wealth to thousands. It has an area of 639 square miles, contains 408,960 acres, and lies partly in the rich and extensive valleys drained by the streams and partly on the foothills and lower slopes of the Sierra. There are low or bottom lands, plains stretching out to the foothills, foothills lying in waves, or ridges parallel with the mountains and interspread with beautiful and fertile valleys and hill slopes mostly covered with large oaks and beyond the long western slope of the mountain range itself. Its alluvial soil is drained and irrigated by the waters of many rivers. The Bear River runs along its southern boundary, the Feather River the west, Honcut Creek along the northwest, while the North and Middle forks of the Yuba River rise in the high Sierra, flow south, join the South Fork on the eastern central line, cut across the middle of the county and flow into the Feather River at Marysville. Well watered, the county has an average drainage fall on the plains of four feet to the mile. Subterranean water is available in most parts of the county. The climate fills the needs of the farmer. The winter is mild and the summer gives a long growing season of dry warmth. Government figures show the mean temperature in the valley to be between 60 and 68 degrees and in the foothills between 52 and 60. The figures for twenty-three years show the rainfall average to be 23.65 inches a season at Marysville, the county seat.

There is no place in the State that can boast of better railroad conveniences. The county is traversed by two lines of the Southern Pacific, by the Western Pacific, and by the Northern Electric railroads. The California Midlands Railroad has obtained rights of way and is building. Communication by water is furnished by the Sacramento and Feather rivers and at certain seasons steamboats carry an immense tonnage to and from the seaboard.

The power situation directly affects the farmer both in supplying ditch water for irrigation and power for his irrigation pump, if he prefers electricity. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has one hundred and twenty-five miles of power lines and fifty miles of ditches. Its generating plant is on the Yuba River at Colgate, having a capacity of 20,000 horsepower. The Marysville and Nevada Power and Water Company is preparing to generate 4,000 horsepower to meet the ever increasing demand for power and water supply. Water is to be taken up in ditches and conveyed to Yuba County lands, irrigating 75,000 acres.

The Great Western Power Company's plant, one of the largest in the world, has its transmission wires strung on steel towers across the county. The Oro Electric Company has also entered Yuba County for the sale of electric current.

In Brown's Valley there is an irrigation system comprising a hundred miles of flumes and canals where water from the Yuba irrigates over 40,000 acres. On the south side of the Yuba are several canals beginning in the Sierra, taking their supply from the melted snows, emptying into lateral distributing ditches with a capacity for irrigating many thousands of acres.

Geologists maintain that at one time the entire Sacramento Valley, including a section of the foothills, was an inland sea into whose waters was washed the silt from the mountains, forming the present rich and fertile soils. Along the beds of the rivers is a sandy loam extremely favorable for hop raising, alfalfa, fruits, and berries. The red lands, so universally recommended for grapes and citrus fruits, embrace thousands of acres on the bench and rolling lands, and orchards and vineyards are being extensively planted. Higher up in the hills the ground is mostly of decomposed granite formation and is conducive to the planting of oranges and deciduous fruits. In every district rich earth is found to extend many feet down. Both hill land and valley have been enriched by the decayed vegetation of centuries.

In the county farm crops of wheat and barley are grown, some oats and corn, and an increasing quantity of alfalfa. Hops are extensively grown. In many localities an increase of profit is derived by the planting of a second crop, such as potatoes, after the harvest. Grain hay yields one and two tons to the acre; the average wheat is between ten and twelve sacks and barley twelve to fifteen. Larger yields are not at all uncommon. Scientific intensive farming results in splendid profits. Vegetables of all kinds are easily grown. Alfalfa yields as many as six cuttings of two tons to the acre each. Rice is being planted and with satisfactory results on the bottom lands, where it can be adequately flooded.

The value of Yuba County's fruit crop is nearly a millon dollars annually. Deciduous fruits are a large feature of the county's soil products. The peach crop is a large one. Pears are second in importance; apples of early varieties give best results, though growers in the higher parts of the county are getting good returns for winter apples.

The acreage planted to prunes is rapidly increasing. This is one of the cheapest fruits to produce and the tree is long lived. The region is well adapted to the early varieties. In the red earth of the plains and foothills the cherry best thrives, for that soil is given the rich tint by the heavy percentage of iron it contains. All the principal varieties are grown. In 1910 there were 1,481 apricot trees of a bearing age. This fruit is rising in importance. More than 3,000 fig trees of bearing age in the county demonstrate the possibilities of this fruit. It requires no pruning, thinning or spraying. The Adriatic fig averages four tons to the acre and the Calmyrna fig is fast coming into great favor. Hills and valley are proven of worth in olive growing. The fruit is excellent for oil, or which is more profitable, for pickling. Between two and four tons are obtained per acre. The almonds and walnuts are the nuts most grown. The almond matures at seven years, but returns begin to come in earlier. The Tokay grape is urged for planting in the red soil. Viticulture is not confined to this variety, the principal wine, table and raisin grapes being well represented. Wineries are within easy reach of the grower. Berries of all kinds produce abundantly.

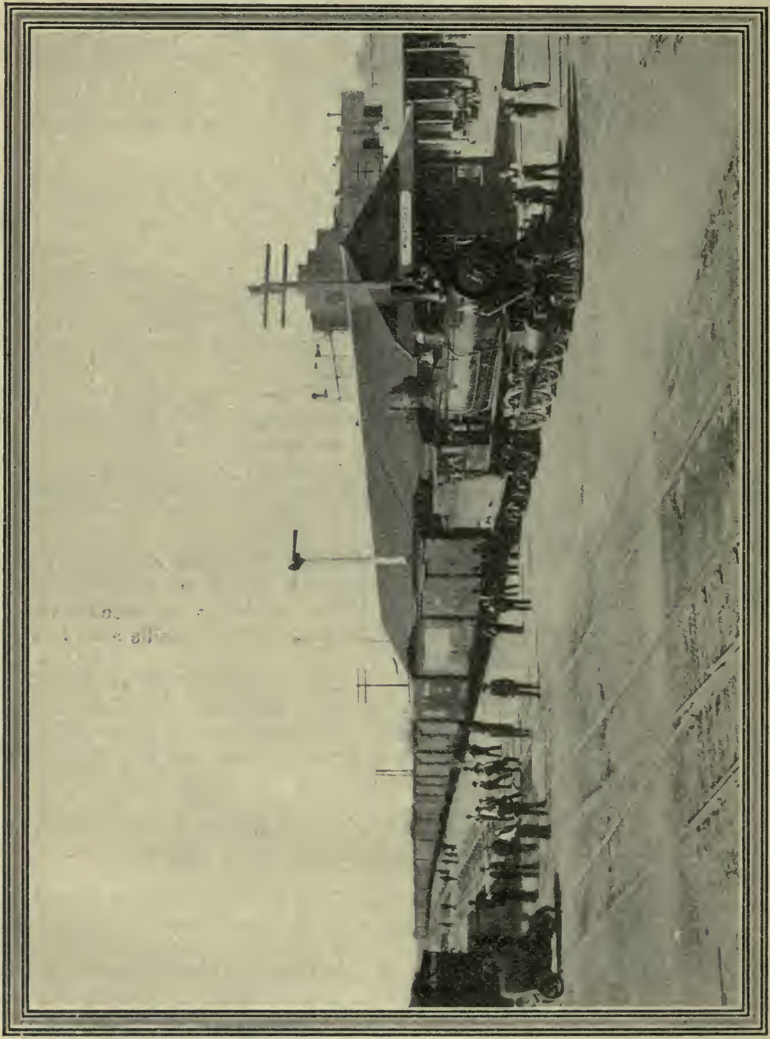
Dairying conditions in Yuba County are excellent. The herds can be kept at an outlay of fifty or sixty per cent of that required in the East. As a result, the importance of this industry in the county is rapidly increasing. Good dairy land is confined to no neighborhood, the plains, the valleys of the foothills and the meadows of the river lands being all on a high level.

Sheep are the chief class of live stock. Nearly 70,000 are run in the county. Cattle raising gives good returns. Poultry raising is profitable, and when combined with the other lines of diversified agriculture a comfortable living is assured.

In the hills there are 56,000 acres assessed as timber land, and the mills produce annually about 3,000,000 feet. The yearly value of forest products is over $1,000,000.

The total value of manufactured products is over $4,000,000 a year. The largest industry is found in the foundries and iron works, the output of which is over $2,000,000 a year.

Since the early days Yuba County has been noted for its production of gold, and at no time has it failed to yield its full share of the precious metal. The methods of mining include placer, quartz and dredger. In the upper foothills and mountains quartz mining is successfully prosecuted and rich strikes are being made that have a tendency to give an added impetus to the important industry. Some of the most important mines are in the northeast part of the county. These include not only large mines, but smaller ones, which consist of a network of small quartz seams and stringers often exceedingly rich and from which pocket hunters take thousands of dollars. This mountain region has room for an army of prospectors — not pocket hunters — but those who wish to open genuine quartz mines. The most important productive process for the extraction of gold is by dredging. More than one fourth of the gold mined in the State is now taken out by the dredger process. The gold dredge does not work in the streams alone, but in the land. Indeed, the practice now is to landlock the machine and the mining is wholly outside of the channels so that the streams will not be impaired. The dredge is built in a dry pit dug for that purpose, and when the hull is completed water is run into the pit by a ditch or flume. The dredge in operation floats on this water and its function is to dig up the soil and gravel and wash out the gold. It moves forward, the ground is mined and the tailings deposited behind. Millions of dollars are being annually realized. In one district the gross output amounts to $2,500,000 a year.



Yuba County. Thirty-four car train load of hops en route to London.

Hunting and fishing furnish enjoyable and profitable recreation. Deer, dove, quail, with an occasional bear, may be killed in season upon any of the upland districts, and ducks — mallard, teal, and widgeon — and wild geese are abundant on the rivers and lakes. Trout, bass, catfish, and other varieties of fresh water fish are caught in immense numbers throughout the season. The climate of Yuba could not be bettered in any part of the world. Two hundred and eighty-five days the sun shines. When the heat is excessive it is always tempered by the cool breeze of the afternoon. Scenery may be had at any time and place. The green and gold of the plains and valleys, the forest covered heights towering above rushing waters that wend their way toward the sea, the silent beauty of shaded river reaches, combine to bring to one and all contentment and happiness.

Marysville, the county seat, has a population (1910) of 5,430. It is a city that holds the spirit of forty-nine. In no story of the early days is it left unmentioned. It takes pride in its high and grammar schools, which compare favorably with those of any metropolis. The public library is a handsome concrete building and has upon its shelves many thousand volumes. Numerous well-kept public squares afford pleasant playgrounds and resting places. It boasts of an electric railway, an elegant theater, large flour mills, woolen mills, foundries, and machine shops, one shop employing 250 men. A large cannery has an annual output of 2,500,000 cans. It has three prosperous banks, quaint and pretty churches and up-to-date hotels. It is now a freight terminal for two transcontinental railroad lines as well as the Northern Electric Railroad. Many wholesale houses do an immense business, one firm averaging a million dollars annually. Its substantial progress is evidenced by fine solid buildings, modern streets and pavements, and perfect sewerage system. It is but five minutes' ride from Yuba City across the Feather River into Marysville, making it naturally the trading point for all Sutter County towns. Around its many attractive homes there is an air of good taste and comfort. Cultivated roses are the great glory of its gardens, and there can be seen the lilies and the anemone and jasmines of Florida and the tropical climbers of the West Indies.

Wheatland is a thriving town with a population of 481. It is the largest hop producing center in the world.

Browns Valley, about 12 miles northeast of Marysville, is in the center of the district of that name that comprises 45,000 acres of excellent land. In the town of Browns Valley a number of rich quartz mines are being worked.

Smartsville is east of Browns Valley and 18 miles from Marysville. It is a historic mining camp in a district noted for its fine fruits, both citrus and deciduous, and more especially for the production of oranges. Millions in gold have been extracted from the mines and millions still remain to be taken out.

Challenge and Woodleaf are settlements surrounded by timber lands. In the past as much as 8,000,000 feet of lumber has been turned out in a single year. Camptonville and Strawberry Valley have come to be favorite summer resorts. Hammonton is the newest town in the county, and is the scene of the operation of the great gold dredgers. It is on the Yuba River, twelve miles east of Marysville. Many families, whose heads are employed on the big gold boats, have built attractive homes here. A few miles below on the river is the dredger town of Marigold.

Brownsville lies three miles south of Challenge and is the center of an important mining district. There are many small farms in the vicinity that cultivate fruit and vegetables, grain and hay.

The districts known as Hallwood and District 10, lying north and northeast of Marysville, are the newest Yuba County settlements. In these sections, lying from six to ten miles from Marysville, new irrigation enterprises have been installed and new model farms are being established.

Arboga, the new Swedish town, lying about twelve miles south of Marysville, is the center of a colony that is being settled almost entirely by Swede families. Here are found ideal conditions for that class of dairying known as cheese manufacturing.

The U. S. Census, 1910, gives the number of trees of bearing ages April 15, 1910, and the product of each variety in 1909, as follows: 5,468 apples, product 7,133 bushels; 1,481 apricots, product 342 bushels; 3,487 plums and prunes, product 2,447 bushels; 8,744 peaches and nectarines, 5,517 bushels; 10,220 pears, product 25,993 bushels; 162,751 grapevines of bearing age, product 2,652,510 pounds; 1,263 oranges, product 1,409 boxes; 109 lemons, product 147 boxes; 6,660 olives, product 64,710 pounds; 3,159 figs, product 81,200 pounds; 3,163 almonds, product 19,535

In the great Hop Fields, Yuba County.

pounds; 287 English walnuts, product 4,665 pounds; 559 cherries, product 265 bushels.

It also gives land area as 408,960 acres; land in farms in the county, 249,108 acres. The value of all farm property was $6,666,211; of domestic animals, poultry and bees, $894,300; there were 13,594 cows, heifers, steers, bulls and calves, valued at $276,046; 3,244 horses and colts, value $278,764; 800 mules and colts, valued at $78,900; 31 asses and burros, value $3,515; 5,539 swine, valued at $32,101; 67,662 sheep, value $204,939; 502 goats, value $964; 27,936 poultry of all kinds, value $18,661, and 149 colonies of bees, valued at $410.

The acreage planted to principal crops in and yield for 1909 was: Corn, 360 acres, 5,645 bushels; oats, 1,740 acres, 31,834 bushels; wheat, 10,376 acres, 74,227 bushels; barley, 2,801 acres, 36,806 bushels; dry edible beans, 59 acres, 1,112 bushels; potatoes, 124 acres, 7,698 bushels; alfalfa, 1,798 acres, 4,335 tons; grains cut green for hay, 11,456 acres, 10,128 tons.

Acreage irrigated in 1909, 3,073; acreage enterprises were capable of irrigating in 1910, 6,401; acreage included in irrigation projects, 46,322; cost of enterprises up to July 1, 1910, $198,268.

The report of the State Mineralogist (Bulletin 61) gives the following as the mineral product of the county for 1910: Gold, $3,204,273; silver, $5,372. Total mineral product, 1910, $3,209,645.

In 1909 the number of dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products was 1,720; number of dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, 1,471; milk produced, 511,601 gallons; poultry raised, number 44,202; eggs produced, 111,892 dozen; value of poultry and eggs produced, $66,938; value of wool and mohair produced. $45,777; number sold or slaughtered, of calves, 1,003; of other cattle, 6.351; of swine, 2,744; of sheep and goats, 23,420; receipts from sale of animals, $306,722. Value of all crops, 1909, $700,136.

The dairy products, year ending September 30, 1911: butter, 106,342 pounds; cheese, 63,875 pounds.

Dairy Building, California State Fair.

In the great Citrus Belt.

PART VII.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
William Howard Taft, of Ohio	President of the United States	$75,000 00
*James Schoolcraft Sherman, of New York	Vice-President of the United States	12,000 00

*Died October 30, 1912.

THE CABINET.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania	Secretary of State	$12,000 00
Franklin McVeagh, of Illinois	Secretary of the Treasury	12,000 00
Henry L. Stimson, of New York	Secretary of War	12,000 00
George W. Wickersham, of New York	Attorney General	12,000 00
Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts	Postmaster General	12,000 00
George von R. Meyer, of Massachusetts	Secretary of the Navy	12,000 00
Walter L. Fisher, of Illinois	Secretary of the Interior	12,000 00
James Wilson, of Iowa	Secretary of Agriculture	12,000 00
Charles Nagel, of Missouri	Secretary of Commerce and Labor	12,000 00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Congress, page 234.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Congress, page 235.

WAR DEPARTMENT—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 238.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 238.

COAST ARTILLERY—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 238.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, pages 239, 240.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 241.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 243.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 244.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 249.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 257.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second Session, page 262.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—See Congressional Directory, Sixty-second session, pages 317, 326, 344.

UNITED STATES JUDGES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name and office.	Whence appointed.	Appointed.	Salary.
Chief Justice.			
Edward Douglas White	Louisiana	Dec. 12, 1910	$15,000 00
Associate Justices.			
Joseph W. McKenna	California	Dec. 16, 1897	14,500 00
Oliver W. Holmes	Massachusetts	Dec. 4, 1902	14,500 00
William R. Day	Ohio	Feb. 25, 1903	14,500 00
Horace H. Lurton	Tennessee	Dec. 20, 1909	14,500 00
Charles E. Hughes	New York	May 2, 1910	14,500 00
W. Van Devanter	Wyoming	Dec. 16, 1910	14,500 00
Joseph R. Lamar	Georgia	Dec. 12, 1910	14,500 00
Mahlon Pitney	New Jersey	Mar. 13, 1912	14,500 00
Clerk.			
James H. McKenney	District of Columbia	May 10, 1880	6,000 00
Marshal.			
J. M. Wright	Kentucky	Jan. 4, 1888	3,500 00
Reporter.			
Charles H. Butler	New York	Dec. 4, 1902	4,500 00

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice.			
Fenton W. Booth	Illinois	Jan. 2, 1912	$6,500 00
Judges.			
Charles B. Howry	Mississippi	Jan. 28, 1897	6,000 00
Henry Sherman Boutell	Illinois	Jan. 2, 1912	6,000 00
George W. Atkinson	West Virginia	Jan. 16, 1906	6,000 00
Samuel S. Barney	Wisconsin	Jan. 1, 1906	6,000 00

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Constituted under act of Congress approved August 5, 1909.
Present address (temporary), 1415 H street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Robert H. Montgomery, of Michigan	Presiding Judge	$7,000 00
Wm. H. Hunt, of Montana	Associate Judge	7,000 00
Jas. F. Smith, of California	Associate Judge	7,000 00
Orion M. Barber, of Vermont	Associate Judge	7,000 00
Marion DeVries, of California	Associate Judge	7,000 00
Frank H. Briggs	Marshal	3,000 00
Arthur B. Shelton	Clerk	3,500 00
Chas. M. Ayer	Assistant Clerk	2,000 00
Thomas H. Clark	Stenographic Reporter	2,500 00

Duties of the Court.

Decisions of contested cases in the collection of customs duties have been in great confusion for several years. It has been exceeding difficult for the law officers of the Government to obtain consistent interpretations of the various provisions of the tariff law as applied to specific articles. It is believed that by concentrating the responsibility for deciding such cases in a single judicial body much of the confusion that arises from these variations of interpretation will be removed. The new court will decide all contested cases without appeal, except on questions of constitutionality.

The act establishing the court provides as follows:

> The said Court of Customs Appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held by the said court in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate. * * * The said court shall organize and open for the transaction of business in the city of Washington, D. C., within ninety days after the judges, or a majority of them, shall have qualified.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE COURT.

Name.	Office.	Appointed.	Term.
Martin A. Knapp	Presiding Judge	Dec., 1910	5 years
†Robert W. Archibald	Associate Judge	Jan. 31, 1911	4 years
William H. Hunt	Associate Judge	Jan. 31, 1911	3 years
John E. Carland	Associate Judge	Jan. 31, 1911	2 years
Julian W. Mack*	Associate Judge	Jan. 31, 1911	1 year
George F. Snyder	Clerk	Jan. 31, 1911	
F. Jerome Starek	Marshal	Jan. 31, 1911	

*Reappointed for five-year term, to commence January 31, 1912.
†Impeached and removed from office January 13, 1913.

UNITED STATES JUDGES OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Judges of the United State Circuit Court of Appeals.

Circuit Justice:
  Hon. Joseph McKenna, Washington, D. C.
Circuit Judges:
  Hon. William B. Gilbert, Portland, Oregon.
  Hon. Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, California.
  Hon. William W. Morrow, San Francisco, California.
  Hon. William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C.

Judges of the United States District Courts.

District Judges:
  Hon. Olin Wellborn, Los Angeles, California.
  *Hon. John J. DeHaven, San Francisco, California.
  Hon. Charles E. Wolverton, Portland, Oregon.
  Hon. E. S. Farrington, Carson City, Nevada.
  Hon. Frank S. Dietrich, Boise, Idaho.
  Hon. William C. Van Fleet, San Francisco, California.
  Hon. Robert S. Bean, Portland, Oregon.
  Hon. Frank H. Rudkin, Spokane, Washington.
  Hon. G. M. Bourquin, Helena, Montana.
  Hon. Edward E. Cushman, Seattle, Washington.

Addresses: Courtroom and Clerk's office in San Francisco, California; United States Post Office and Courthouse Building, Seventh and Mission streets. Courtroom: Room No. 326; Clerk's Office: Room No. 319.

Clerk's post office address: Post Office Box 547, San Francisco, California.

*Died near Napa, Cal., January 26, 1913.

OFFICIALS.

Clerk	F. D. Monckton
Deputy Clerk	Meredith Sawyer
Deputy Clerk	Paul P. O'Brien
Record Clerk	John G. Freeman
Messenger	Charles W. Strather
Crier and Librarian	Orville Wesley Yeargain
Secretary, United State Circuit Court of Appeals	Edward W. Lehner
United States Marshal	C. T. Elliott

Room 311, United States Courthouse and Post Office Building.

United States Attorney, Northern District of California——John L. McNab
Room 314, United States Post Office and Courthouse Building.

Jurisdiction—The jurisdiction of the Court extends over the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and also over the United State Court for China, created by the Act of June 30, 1906, under which act United States Courts are now held in that Empire at Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Hankau.

Terms and Sessions.

Calendar Sessions and Terms for the Hearing of Cases.—At San Francisco, California: Commencing on the first Monday of, respectively, October, February, and May.

At Seattle, Washington: Commencing on the second Monday of September.

At Portland, Oregon: Commencing on the third Monday of September.

Adjourned Sessions (not for the hearing of cases).—At San Francisco, California: On the first Monday of each month.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Jurisdiction.—Northern District of California. (See Circuit Court for counties composing district.)

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Charles T. Elliott	United States Marshal	$4,000 00
George H. Burnham	Chief Office Deputy Marshal	2,500 00
Paul J. Arnerich	Office Deputy Marshal	----------
T. F. Lieman	Office Deputy Marshal	----------
M. J. Fitzgerald	Office Deputy Marshal	----------
Elmo Warner	Office Deputy Marshal	----------
I. W. Grover	Office Deputy Marshal	----------
Ada Rehm	Stenographer	----------

For Embassies and Legations to United States, United States Consular officers, Consuls in United States, *see* Congressional Directory, edition December, 1911, in Public Libraries.

For diplomatic and consular service see Congressional Directory of 62d Congress, third session, pages 321 to 376, inclusive.

For addresses of members of the United States Senate see Congressional Directory of 62d Congress, third session, pages 388 to 389, inclusive.

For addresses of Congressmen see Congressional Directory of 62d Congress, third session, pages 390 to 396, inclusive.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS FOR CALIFORNIA.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

United States Circuit Court—Northern District of California.

Members of court appointed by the President for life.

Court is held in the United States Post Office Building, San Francisco. Terms commence on first Monday in March, second Monday in July, and first Monday in November.

Jurisdiction.—Northern District of California composed of the counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo and Yuba.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Joseph McKenna	Presiding Justice	$12,500 00
William B. Gilbert	Circuit Judge	7,000 00
Erskine M. Ross	Circuit Judge	7,000 00
William W. Morrow	Circuit Judge	7,000 00
Southard Hoffman	Clerk	Fees
W. B. Maling	Deputy Clerk	*Fees
J. A. Schaertzer	Deputy Clerk	*Fees
Orville W. Yeargain	Crier	†Fees

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Judges appointed for life by the President.

Court is held in United States Post Office Building, San Francisco. Terms commence on first Monday in March, second Monday in July, and first Monday in November.

Jurisdiction.—Northern District of California. (See Circuit Court for counties comprising district.)

First Division.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
*John J. DeHaven	Judge, First Division	$6,000 00
Carl W. Calbreath	Secretary to Judge DeHaven	†
W. B. Maling	Clerk, First Division	Fees
Francis Krull	Deputy Clerk, First Division	*
M. T. Scott	Deputy Clerk, First Division	*
W. A. Smith	Petit Clerk, First Division	*
J. W. Jaynes	Crier, First Division	†Per diem
S. Benas	Bailiff, First Division	†Per diem
Lyle S. Morris	Stenographer, First Division	*

*Died near Napa, Cal., January 26, 1913.

Second Division.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
Wm. C. Van Fleet	Judge, Second Division	$6,000 00
J. W. Ryan	Secretary to Judge Van Fleet	†
W. B. Maling	Clerk, Second Division	Fees
W. B. Maling	Deputy Clerk, Second Division	*
J. A. Schaertzer	Deputy Clerk, Second Division	*
Wm. C. Bontelle	Petit Clerk, Second Division	*
O. W. Yeargain	Crier, Second Division	†Per diem
E. Bryden	Bailiff, Second Division	†Per diem

*Paid by clerk. †Paid by marshal.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Term, four years from date of appointment.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
W. B. Maling	San Francisco	February 16, 1909
Francis Krull	San Francisco	February 13, 1912
W. F. Anger	Covelo	October 23, 1911
Joshua B. Webster	Stockton	June 21, 1909
Richard Webb	Jackson	August 4, 1909
Henry L. Ford	Eureka	August 20, 1909
H. M. Wright	San Francisco	August 12, 1910

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Term of Referee, two years from date of appointment.

Name.	Residence.	District.	Appointed.
A. P. Holland	Oakland	Alameda County	Aug. 12, 1912
A. B. Kreft	San Francisco	San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo counties	July 13, 1912
William A. Coulter	San José	Santa Clara County	Nov. 16, 1911
Thomas L. Carothers	Ukiah	Mendocino and Lake counties	Nov. 10, 1910
Richard Belcher	Marysville	Yuba, Butte, Colusa, Sutter, Glenn, Plumas, Tehama, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Nevada, and Placer counties	Nov. 5, 1908
Fred A. Copestake	Stockton	San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties	Nov. 16, 1910
W. T. S. Hadley	Eureka	Humboldt and Del Norte counties	May 8, 1911
Ira W. Hill	San Andreas	Calaveras County	May 8, 1911
J. F. Pullen	Sacramento	Sacramento, Yolo, El Dorado, and Amador counties	Oct. 18, 1911
Ed Martin	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz and Monterey counties	Oct. 18, 1911
Fred G. Lemmon	Santa Rosa	Sonoma County	Feb. 11, 1910
R. F. Hunnewell	Fairfield	Napa and Solano counties	Apr. 14, 1911

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Office, United States Post Office Building, San Francisco.

Jurisdiction.—Northern District of California. (See Circuit Court for counties composing district.)

Name.	Office.	Salary.
John L. McNab	United States Attorney	$4,500 00
Benjamin L. McKinley	Assistant United States Attorney	2,500 00
Thos. H. Selvage	Assistant United States Attorney	2,000 00
Earl H. Pier	Assistant United States Attorney	2,000 00
Leslie L. Collins	Clerk	1,700 00
Helen W. Fancher	Clerk	1,200 00
Doretta A. Colne	Clerk	820 00
Thomas W. Dozier	Messenger	360 00
Henry M. Moffitt	Agent in Charge, United State Secret Service	----------
Joseph F. Statter	Special Operative, United States Secret Service	----------

UNITED STATES COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

The Southern District is divided into two divisions—a Northern Division, for which, of both Circuit and District Courts there are two terms, a May term, beginning on the first Monday in May, and a November term, beginning on the second Monday in November. In the Northern Division, courts sit at Fresno. For the Southern Division the Circuit and District Courts have a January term, beginning the second Monday in January, and a July term, beginning the second Monday in July. Courts for the Southern Division sit at Los Angeles.

Jurisdiction.—The Northern Division includes the following counties: Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced and Tulare.

The Southern Division includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Imperial.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
William B. Gilbert	Circuit Judge	$7,000 00
Erskine M. Ross	Circuit Judge	7,000 00
William W. Morrow	Circuit Judge	7,000 00
Olin Wellborn	District Judge	6,000 00
William M. Van Dyke	Clerk	Fees
A. I. McCormick	United States Attorney	4,000 00
Edward Alfred Regan	Assistant United States Attorney	2,500 00
Dudley W. Robinson	Assistant United States Attorney	2,200 00
Harry Ruthven Archibald	Assistant United States Attorney	1,800 00
Leo V. Youngworth	United States Marshal	4,000 00
A. C. Sittel	Chief Office Deputy Marshal	2,200 00
Jackson F. Durlin	Office Deputy Marshal	1,300 00
Irvin Dingle	Office Deputy Marshal	1,200 00
George Otto White	Office Deputy Marshal	1,200 00
Joseph P. Coyle	Office Deputy Marshal (Fresno)	900 00
H. J. Place	Office Deputy Marshal (San Diego)	900 00
C. H. Alford	Bailiff	Per diem
Nathaniel Ross	Bailiff	Per diem
D. P. Riley	Bailiff	Per diem
Ralph J. Dominguez	Crier	Per diem

The Bailiffs and Crier are paid by the Marshal $3.00 each day in actual attendance.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

For the Southern District of California.

Name.	Residence.
William M. Van Dyke	Los Angeles
C. N. Williams	Los Angeles
P. H. Owen	Los Angeles
H. T. Christian	San Diego
D. A. Cashin	Fresno

UNITED STATES REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

For the Southern District of California.

Name.	County.	Residence.
Lynn Helm	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Thomas T. Porteous	Riverside	Riverside.
H. C. Head	Orange	Santa Ana.
Thomas Scott	Kern	Bakersfield.
Henry P. Starbuck	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara.
J. C. Tucker	San Diego	San Diego.
S. L. Strother	Fresno	Fresno.
T. W. Duckworth	San Bernardino	San Bernardino.
John G. Knox	Tulare	Visalia.
Louis Lamy	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo.
Joseph Barcroft	Madera	Madera.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY.

608 Commercial Street, San Francisco.

Name.	Title.	Salary.
W. C. Ralston	Assistant United States Treasurer	$4,500 00
Thomas P. Burns	Cashier	3,000 00
John T. Lydon	Paying Teller	2,400 00
George Knox	Receiving Teller	2,000 00
J. J. O'Connor	Bookkeeper	2,000 00

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Twelfth District, Post Office Building, San Francisco.

Name.	Title.	Salary.
Charles L. Snyder	Secretary	$2,200 00
John A. Burby	Assistant Secretary	1,400 00
Rosalie E. Jewett	Clerk	1,000 00
George Traill	Clerk	900 00

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PENSIONS, SPECIAL EXAMINERS FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	District.	Salary.
O. L. Sues	Northern District of California and Nevada	$1,400 and per diem
E. G. Hursh	Central District of California	1,300 and per diem
Alfred L. Leonard	Southern District of California	1,400 and per diem

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post Office, San Francisco.

Name.	Title.	Salary.
Arthur G. Fisk	Postmaster	$6,000 00
W. F. Burke	Assistant Postmaster	3,000 00
I. Wertheimer	Cashier	2,600 00
R. W. Madden	Superintendent of Delivery	2,700 00
Dennis Coyne	Superintendent of Mails	2,700 00
A. L. Adams	Superintendent of Registry	2,100 00
Stuart Aldrich	Superintendent of Money Order	2,400 00

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Name.	Where employed.	Residence.	Salary.
A. H. Stephens	Division Superintendent, San Francisco	Oakland	$3,000 00
Edward McGrath	Assistant Division Superintendent, San Francisco	San Francisco	2,000 00
H. G. Rhodes	Chief Clerk, Northern District, San Francisco	San Francisco	1,800 00
Dan C. Pettibone	Chief Clerk, Southern District, San Francisco	San Francisco	1,800 00

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION OF POST OFFICE INSPECTORS.

Territory embraced in Division: California, Nevada, and Territory of Hawaii.

Name.	Title.	Salary.
H. B. Hall	Inspector in Charge, San Francisco	$3,000 00

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ARMY UNITED STATES, WESTERN DIVISION (embracing the States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaiian Islands).—Headquarters: San Francisco, Cal., Chronicle Building. Major General Arthur Murray, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—Headquarters: Fort Miley, Brigadier General Walter S. Schuyler, commanding the Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Walker Benet, Ordnance Department, Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

MARINE CORPS, UNITED STATES.—Northwest corner Second and Howard streets, San Francisco, Cal.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR.—Colonel C. H. Laucheimer, San Francisco.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant Colonel Rufus H. Lane, Assistant Paymaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Colonel F. L. Denney, Assistant Quartermaster; in charge of depot, San Francisco.

BOARD OF UNITED STATES PENSION EXAMINING SURGEONS.—Dr. Albert S. Adler, President; Dr. D. F. Ragan, Secretary. Meet Wednesday, 10 a. m. to 12 noon, 1299 Haight street, San Francisco.

SECOND BOARD.—Room 223, Chronicle Building. Dr. Charles V. Cross, president; Dr. Thurlow S. Miller, secretary; Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, treasurer. Meet first and third Tuesdays, at 10 a. m., San Francisco.

BRANCH HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY.—Lieutenant J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., in charge. Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.—Colonel John Biddle, president; Major S. A. Cheney and First Lieutenant Charles T. Leeds; 405 Custom House, San Francisco.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY (Western Coast Division).—Office, 306 Custom House. Ferdinand Westdahl and Fremont Morse, assistants, San Francisco; Harrie S. Ballard, tide observer, San Francisco.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—Frederick S. Stratton; office, 319 Custom House. Henry E. Farmer, chief clerk; Newton S. Farley and William B. Hamilton, deputies; Clement G. Perkins, auditor; E. P. Matteson, adjuster; Luther Osborne, cashier, adjuster of duties; Fletcher L. Wooster, weigher, 11 Appraiser's Building; James D. Whalen, gauger, 63 Appraiser's Building.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR (Naturalization Bureau).—George A. Crutchfield, chief naturalization examiner, 204 Post Office Building.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR.—121 Custom House, August E. Muenter; P. J. Haskins, chief deputy; John M. Platt, cashier.

MASTER AND EXAMINER IN CHANCERY, U. S. CIRCUIT COURT AND U. S. COMMISSIONER.—Harry M. Wright, rooms 214 and 309, Post Office Building.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATION.—Angel Island.

NAVAL OFFICER.—George Stone, office 201 Custom House; Edwin W. Maslin, deputy.

SPECIAL AGENTS U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Room 315, Custom House, Special agent in charge, L. W. Bean; John W. Smith, W. H. Tidwel, special agent, customs agents; G. R. Vernon and E. M. Atkinson, special inspectors.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.—Duncan McKinlay; Charles H. Blinn, chief deputy; office, 214 Custom House.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.—John G. Mattos, Jr., rooms 29 to 31, Appraiser's Building. Assistants, James B. Stevens and Jacob Shaen.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.—Room 109, Custom House; Samuel W. Backus, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.—Arthur G. Fisk, custodian; assistant custodian, E. S. Leonard, room 408 Post Office Building.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS BUREAU.—R. H. Willcox, acting collector; room 416, Post Office Building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Bureau of Animal Industry.—Dr. John H. Webster, inspector in charge. Also dairy division—Warren B. Thurston, dairyman; room 411, Post Office Building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Bureau of Chemistry—Ralph A. Gould, chief food and drug inspector; laboratory, 33 Appraiser's Building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Forest Service—F. E. Olmsted, district forester; 1228 First National Bank Building.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Charles G. Yale in charge, room 305, Custom House.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Bureau of Investigation—Clayton Herrington in charge, room 526, Custom House.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT.—Bert M. Thomas, room 112, Custom House. Special Gaugers—G. B. Baer and F. H. Driscoll, Special Deputy Collectors—C. M. Thomas, Chester H. Stow.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE—John J. Deane, Receiver; Truman G. Daniels, Register; Custom House.

UNITED STATES LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.—George H. Varney, Superintendent, Thirteenth Life-Saving District, room 311, Custom House.

Stations in San Francisco.—Fort Point Life-Saving Station, Presidio Reservation; Golden Gate Life-Saving Station, south of Cliff House; South Side Life-Saving Station, Ocean Beach, 3⅝ miles south of Cliff House.

UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR.—W. A. Moffett, Commander, U. S. N.; office, 424 Custom House.

UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTOR OF BOILERS, STEAM AND SAIL VESSELS.—John K. Bulger, 519 Customs House.

UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTOR OF HULLS, STEAM AND SAIL VESSELS.—O. F. Bolles, 517 Custom House.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.—Mountain Lake, Presidio Reservation; Out-Patient office, room 1, Appraiser's Building.

United States Mint.—The law for the establishment and regulation of the Mint of the United States provides that any person may deposit gold bullion for coinage or to be made into fine bars, the bars to be stamped in such manner as shall indicate the weight, fineness and value of same. In case of silver bullion, deposits are received only for manufacture into fine bars, the Government reserving the right to make its silver coin from bullion purchased in the market. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; gold bullion received daily from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.; visitors admitted daily from 9 to 11.30 a. m. and 12.30 p. m. to 3.30 p. m. Frank A. Leach, Superintendent; J C. Bates, Jr., Cashier; William M. Cutter, Coiner; Merrill A. Martin, Assayer; E. D. Hawkins, Chief Clerk.

United States Naturalization Bureau.—Department of Justice for California and Nevada and Territory of Arizona.—Room 204, Post Office Building; George A. Crutchfield, Chief Examiner.

United States Naval Training Station.—Yerba Buena (Goat) Island, Captain Charles A. Gove, U. S. N., Commandant.

United States Navy Pay Office.—First National Bank Building, Z. W. Reynolds, Pay Director, U. S. N.; C. W. Edgcumbe, Chief Clerk.

United States Pacific Naval District.—Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., Commandant, 604 Royal Insurance Building.

United States Revenue Cutter Service.—Eugene Blake, Jr., Lieutenant R. C. S., Purchasing Officer Pacific Coast; J. F. Wild, Senior Captain; office, room 416, Custom House.

United States Secret Service.—Agent in charge, H. M. Moffitt; office, 208 Post Office Building, second floor.

United States Shipping Commissioner.—Charles E. Knight, 23 Appraiser's Building.

United States Superintendent of Construction and Repairs.—J. W. Roberts, Supervising Superintendent; room 403, Post Office Building.

United States Supervising Inspector of Steam and Sail Vessels, First District.—Custom House.

United States Surveyor General for California.—E. H. Archer, Appraiser's Building. J. M. Gleaves, Chief Clerk.

United States Weather Bureau.—Office, Merchants' Exchange Building. Alexander G. McAdie, Professor in charge.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN LOS ANGELES.

Federal Courts.

Location, Federal Building, Fourth Floor.

United States District Court.—Olin Wellborn, Judge; Wm. M. Van Dyke, Clerk.

United States Commissioners.—Edward H. Owen, Charles N. Williams.

United States Attorney—422 Federal Building, A. I. McCormick; H. R. Archbald and E. A. Regan, assistants.

United States Marshal.—412 Federal Building, L. V. Youngworth.

Federal Officers.

United States Recruiting Station.—Lieutenant W. J. Scott in charge, 432 S. Main, room 34.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—615-618 Federal Building.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—328 Federal Building, H. H. McDonaugh, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.—320-322 Federal Building, C. W. Pendleton, Collector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.—502-506 Federal Building, A. E. Rishel and W. M. Mackellar, Veterinary Inspectors in charge.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE.—723 Central Building, Major Chas. H. McKinstry in charge.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.—625 Federal Building, R. H. Charlton, Supervisor.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Water Resources Branch).—619-621 Federal Building, W. B. Clapp, District Engineer.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.—505-530 Federal Building, C. T. Connell, Inspector in charge.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE (Irrigation).—526-530 Federal Building, W. H. Code, Chief Engineer.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—307 Federal Building, C. I. Parker, Collector.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.—508-516 Federal Building, Frank Buren, Register; O. R. W. Robinson, Receiver.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Leo V. Youngworth, 412 Federal Building; A. C. Sittel, Ervin Dingle, J. F. Dubman, G. O. White, deputies.

UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION EXAMINER.—620-622 Federal Building, Fredk. Jones, Examiner.

UNITED STATES NAVY RECRUITING STATION.—437 San Fernando Building, G. E. Plander in charge.

UNITED STATES PENSION BUREAU.—613 Federal Building, A. L. Leonard, Special Examiner.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE INSPECTORS.—319 Federal Building.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.—S. D. Brooks, Surgeon, 543 Wilcox Building.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.—600-609 Federal Building, O. H. Ensign, Chief Electrical Engineer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRET SERVICE DIVISION.—G. W. Hazen, Agent in charge.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.—831 Central Building, Arthur D. Wollaber in charge.

UNITED STATES MINERAL SURVEYOR.—Legrand Friel, Deputy Surveyor, 215 Stimson Building.

United States Post Office.

William H. Harrison, Postmaster; Edward F. Dishman, Assistant Postmaster.

POST OFFICES IN CALIFORNIA.

See Official Register of the Postal Service of the United States, 1911, pages 41-57, inclusive.

STATE, TERRITORIAL, AND ISLAND GOVERNMENT.

States, 48; Territories: Alaska, Hawaii, 2; Island possessions: Philippines, Porto Rico, 2; District of Columbia.

ALABAMA. Capital, Montgomery.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	Emmett O'Neal	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Walter D. Seed	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	*6 00
Secretary of State	Cyrus B. Brown	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Auditor	C. B. Smith	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Treasurer	John Purifoy	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Attorney General	Robert C. Brickell	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Superintendent of Education	H. J. Willingham	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	R. F. Kolb	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00

*Per diem.

ALASKA TERRITORY. Capital, Juneau.

Governor	Walter E. Clark	R.	Oct., 1909	Oct., 1913	$7,000 00
Surveyor General, ex officio Secretary of Alaska	Wm. L. Dustin	R.	Dec., 1908	Dec., 1912	4,000 00

ARIZONA. Capital, Phœnix.

Governor	Geo. W. P. Hunt	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		$4,000 00
Secretary of State	Sidney P. Osborn	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		3,500 00
Treasurer	David F. Johnson	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		3,000 00
Auditor	J. C. Callaghan	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		3,000 00
Attorney General	Geo. P. Bullard	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		2,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	C. O. Case	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		2,500 00
State Engineer	Lamar Cobb	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		3,000 00
Supt. of Public Health	Dr. R. N. Looney	D.	Feb. 14, 1912		2,000 00

ARKANSAS. Capital, Little Rock.

Governor	Geo. W. Donaghey	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Secretary of State	Earl W. Hodges	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,250 00
Auditor	John R. Jobe	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,250 00
Attorney General	Hal L. Norwood	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Treasurer	John W. Crockett	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,250 00
Land Commissioner	R. G. Dye	D.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	1,800 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	Clay Sloan	D.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	1,800 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Geo. B. Cook	D.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	3,000 00

CALIFORNIA. Capital, Sacramento.

Governor	Hiram W. Johnson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$10,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	A. J. Wallace	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	4,000 00
Secretary of State	Frank C. Jordan	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Controller	A. B. Nye	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Treasurer	E. D. Roberts	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Attorney General	U. S. Webb	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	6,000 00
Surveyor General	W. S. Kingsbury	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Edward Hyatt	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Supt. of State Printing	Friend Wm. Richardson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Adjutant General	E. A. Forbes	R.	Jan., 1911	Pleasure of	Governor
State Librarian	J. L. Gillis	R.	July, 1910	July, 1914	3,000 00

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Supreme Court—					
Chief Justice	W. H. Beatty	R.	Jan., 1903	Jan., 1915	$8,000 00
Associate Justice	T. M. Angellotti	R.	Jan., 1903	Jan., 1915	8,000 00
Associate Justice	Lucien Shaw	R.	Jan., 1903	Jan., 1915	8,000 00
Associate Justice	F. W. Henshaw	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1919	8,000 00
Associate Justice	Wm. G. Lorigan	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1919	8,000 00
Associate Justice	Henry A. Melvin	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1923	8,000 00
Associate Justice	M. C. Sloss	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1923	8,000 00
Clerk	B. Grant Taylor	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
District Courts of Appeal—					
First District—					
Presiding Justice	Thomas J. Lennon	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1923	7,000 00
Associate Justice	T. H. Kerrigan	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1915	7,000 00
Associate Justice	Samuel P. Hall	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1919	7,000 00
Clerk	P. J. Hayselden	R.	Pleasure of	Court.	2,400 00
Second District—					
Presiding Justice	Matthew T. Allen	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1915	7,000 00
Associate Justice	W. P. James	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1919	7,000 00
Associate Justice	Victor E. Shaw	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1923	7,000 00
Clerk	W. D. Shearer	R.	Pleasure of	Court.	2,400 00
Third District—					
Presiding Justice	Norton P. Chipman	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1919	7,000 00
Associate Justice	Elijah C. Hart	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1915	7,000 00
Associate Justice	Albert G. Burnett	R.	Jan., 1907	Jan., 1923	7,000 00
Clerk	G. H. Chase	R.	Pleasure of	Court.	2,400 00

COLORADO. Capital, Denver.

Governor	John F. Shafroth	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	S. R. Fitzgerrald	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,300 00
Secretary of State	James B. Pearce	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Treasurer	Roady Kenehan	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	6,000 00
Auditor	M. A. Leddy	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Attorney General	Benj. Griffith	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00

CONNECTICUT. Capital, Hartford.

Governor	S. E. Baldwin	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	D. A. Blakeslee	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	500 00
Secretary of State	M. H. Rogers	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,500 00
Treasurer	Costello Lippitt	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,500 00
Attorney General	John H. Light	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Comptroller	T. D. Bradstreet	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,500 00

DELAWARE. Capital, Dover.

Governor	S. S. Pennewill	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	J. M. Mendinhill	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	*100 00
Secretary of State	Charles S. Richards	R.	Sept., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Attorney General	Andrew C. Gray	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Treasurer	David O. Moore	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	*1,950 00
Auditor	Theo. Townsend	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Insurance Commissioner	Charles H. Maull	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,000 00

*And fees.

FLORIDA. Capital, Tallahassee.

Governor	A. W. Gilchrist	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Secretary of State	H. Clay Crawford	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Attorney General	Park M. Trammell	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Comptroller	W. V. West	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	W. M. Holloway	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	W. A. McRae	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00

GEORGIA. Capital, Atlanta.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	Jos. M. Brown	D.	July, 1911	July, 1913	$5,000 00
Secretary of State	Philip Cook	D.	July, 1911	July, 1913	2,000 00
Comptroller General	Wm. A. Wright	D.	July, 1911	July, 1913	2,000 00
Treasurer	W. J. Speer	D.	July, 1911	July, 1913	2,000 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	J. J. Conners	D.	July, 1911	July, 1913	2,000 00

HAWAII TERRITORY. Capital, Honolulu.

Governor	Walter F. Frear	R.	4 years	Dec., 1911	$7,000 00
Secretary of Territory	E. A. Mott-Smith	R.	4 years	Dec., 1911	4,000 00
Auditor of Territory	J. H. Fisher	R.	4 years	Nov., 1911	3,600 00
Treasurer of Territory	David L. Conkling	R.	4 years	June, 1913	3,600 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Willis T. Pope	R.	4 years	Jan., 1914	3,600 00
Attorney General	Alex. Lindsay, Jr.	R.	4 years	Feb., 1914	4,200 00
Chief Justice	A. G. M. Robertson	R.	4 years	Mar., 1915	6,000 00
Supt. of Public Works	Marston Campbell	R.	4 years	June, 1913	4,800 00

IDAHO. Capital, Boise.

Governor	James H. Hawley	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	L. H. Sweetser	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	*5 00
Secretary of State	W. L. Gifford	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Auditor	S. D. Taylor	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Treasurer	O. V. Allen	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Attorney General	D C. McDougall	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Grace Shepard	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,400 00
Inspector of Mines	Robert Bell	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,400 00

ILLINOIS. Capital, Springfield.

Governor	Chas. S. Deneen	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$12,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	John G. Oglesby	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Secretary of State	James A. Rose	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	7,500 00
Auditor	J. S. McCullough	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	7,500 00
Treasurer	Ed E. Mitchell	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	10,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Francis G. Blair	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	7,500 00
Attorney General	William H. Stead	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	10,000 00

INDIANA. Capital, Indianapolis.

Governor	Thos. R. Marshall	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$8,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Frank J. Hall	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	1,000 00
Secretary of State	L. G. Ellingham	D.	Nov., 1910	Nov., 1912	6,500 00
Auditor	Wm. H. O'Brien	D.	Nov., 1910	Nov., 1912	7,500 00
Treasurer	Wm. H. Vollmer	D.	Feb., 1911	Feb., 1913	7,500 00
Attorney General	Thos. M. Honan	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	7,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	C. A. Greathouse	D.	Mar., 1911	Mar., 1913	3,000 00

IOWA. Capital, Des Moines.

Governor	Beryl F. Carroll	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Geo. W. Clarke	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	*
Secretary of State	Wm. C. Hayward	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,200 00
Auditor	John L. Bleakly	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,200 00
Treasurer	W. W. Morrow	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,200 00
Attorney General	George Cosson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	A. M. Deyoe	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,200 00

Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State also receive $1,200 per annum each as members of Executive Council.

*Receives $1,100.00 every two years as President of the Senate.

KANSAS. Capital, Topeka.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor*	W. R. Stubbs	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	R. J. Hopkins	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	700 00
Secretary of State	Chas. H. Sessions	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Auditor	W. E. Davis	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Treasurer	Mark Tulley	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,600 00
Attorney General	John S. Dawson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	E. T. Fairchild	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Superintendent of Insurance	Ike S. Lewis	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
State Printer	W. C. Austin	R.	July, 1911	June, 1913	2,500 00

*Governor provided with residence.

KENTUCKY. Capital, Frankfort.

Governor*	James B. McCreary		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	$6,500 00
Lieutenant Governor	Edward J. McDermott		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	†
Secretary of State	Carl F. Crecelius		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	3,000 00
Auditor	Henry M. Bosworth		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	3,600 00
Treasurer	Thomas S. Rhea		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	3,600 00
Attorney General	James Garnett		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	4,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Barksdale Hamlet		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	2,500 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	John W. Newman		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	2,500 00

*Governor provided with residence.
†$10.00 per day during session of Legislature.

LOUISIANA. Capital, Baton Rouge.

Governor	Luther E. Hall	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	$5,000 00
Secretary of State	Alvin E. Hebert	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	5,000 00
Auditor	Paul Capdevielle	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	5,000 00
Attorney General	Ruffin G. Pleasant	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	5,000 00
Supt. of Education	T. H. Harris	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	5,000 00
Adjutant General	Not appointed				2,000 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	E. O. Bruner	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	2,500 00
Land Commissioner	Fred J. Grace	D.	May, 1912	May, 1916	*1,500 00

*And fees.

MAINE. Capital, Augusta.

Governor	Frederick W. Plaisted	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$3,000 00
Secretary of State	Cyrus W. Davis	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Treasurer	James F. Singleton	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Auditor	Lamont A. Stevens	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Attorney General	Wm. R. Pattangall	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Payson Smith	R.	July, 1907		2,500 00
State Librarian	Herbert E. Holmes				1,500 00
Chief Justice	Wm. P. Whitehouse	R.	July, 1911	July, 1918	5,000 00
Associate Justice	Albert R. Savage	R.	May, 1911	May, 1918	5,000 00
Associate Justice	Albert M. Spear	D.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1916	5,000 00
Associate Justice	Leslie C. Cornish	R.	Mar., 1907	Mar., 1914	5,000 00
Associate Justice	Arno W. King	R.	June, 1907	June, 1914	5,000 00
Associate Justice	George E. Bird	D.	Apr., 1908	Apr., 1916	5,000 00
Associate Justice	George F. Haley	D.	Apr., 1911	Apr., 1918	5,000 00
Associate Justice	George M. Hanson	D.	July, 1911	July, 1918	5,000 00

MARYLAND. Capital, Annapolis.

Governor	Phillips Lee Goldsborough		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	
Secretary of State	Robert P. Graham		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	
Comptroller	Emerson C. Harrington		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1914	
Attorney General	Edgar Allan Poe		Dec., 1911	Dec., 1915	

MASSACHUSETTS. Capital, Boston.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	Eugene N. Foss	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	$8,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	L. A. Frothingham	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Secretary of State	Albert P. Langtry	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Treasurer	Elmer A. Stevens	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Auditor	John E. White	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Attorney General	James M. Swift	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	7,000 00

MICHIGAN. Capital, Lansing.

Governor	Chase S. Osborn	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	John Q. Ross	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	800 00
Secretary of State	F. C. Martindale	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Treasurer	Albert E. Sleeper	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Auditor General	Oramel B. Fuller	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Land Commissioner	Huntley Russell	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Attorney General	Franz C. Kuhn	------	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Luther L. Wright	------	July, 1911	July, 1913	4,000 00

MINNESOTA. Capital, St. Paul.

Governor	A. O. Eberhart	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$7,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Sam Y. Gordon	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	*
Secretary of State	Julius A. Schmahl	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,500 00
Treasurer	Walter J. Smith	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,500 00
Auditor	S. G. Iverson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	4,200 00
Attorney General	Lydon A. Smith	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,800 00

*$10.00 per day during session of Legislature.

MISSISSIPPI. Capital, Jackson.

Governor	Earl Brewer	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Theo. G. Bilbo	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	500 00
Secretary of State	Jos. W. Power	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	2,400 00
Attorney General	Ross A. Collins	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	3,000 00
Auditor	D. L. Thompson	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	2,500 00
Treasurer	P. S. Stovall	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	3,000 00
Supt. of Education	J. N. Powers	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	2,500 00
Land Commissioner	M. A. Brown	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	2,000 00
Insurance Commissioner	T. M. Henry	D.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	3,000 00

MISSOURI. Capital, Jefferson City.

Governor	Herbert S. Hadley	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Secretary of State	Cornelius Roach	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Treasurer	James Cowgill	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Attorney General	Elliott W. Major	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Auditor	John P. Gordan	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Supt. of Schools	Wm. P. Evans	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00

MONTANA. Capital, Helena.

Governor	Edwin L. Norris	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	William R. Allen	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	*
Secretary of State	T. M. Swindlehurst	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Auditor	Chas. M. McCoy	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Treasurer	E. E. Esselstyn	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Attorney General	A. J. Galen	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Supt. of Schools	W. E. Harmon	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00

*$12.00 per day during session of Legislature.

NEBRASKA. Capital, Lincoln.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	Chester H. Aldrich	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$2,500 00
Lieutenant Governor	J. H. Moreland	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	*
Secretary of State	Addison Wait	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Treasurer	Walter A. George	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Auditor	Silas R. Barton	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Attorney General	Grant G. Martin	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Land Commissioner	E. O. Cowles	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,000 00

*$10.00 per day during session of Legislature.

NEVADA. Capital, Carson City.

Governor	T. L. Oddie	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$4,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Gilbert C. Ross	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	1,800 00
Secretary of State	George Brodigan	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,400 00
Treasurer	William McMillan	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,400 00
Controller	Jacob Fggers	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,400 00
Attorney General	C. H. Baker	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	J. E. Bray	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,000 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Capital, Concord.

Governor	Robert P. Bass	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$3,000 00
Secretary of State	E. N. Pearson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Treasurer	Solon A. Carter	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Attorney General	James P. Tuttle		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1917	3,000 00

NEW JERSEY. Capital, Trenton.

Governor	Woodrow Wilson	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1914	$10,000 00
Secretary of State	David S. Crater		April, 1912	April, 1917	6,000 00
Treasurer	Daniel S. Voorhees	R.	Mar., 1910	Mar., 1913	6,000 00
Comptroller	Ed I. Edwards	D.	Feb., 1911	Feb., 1914	6,000 00
Attorney General	Edmund Wilson	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1914	7,000 00
Commissioner of Education	Calvin N. Kendall		Jan., 1912		5,000 00

Commissioner of Education confirmed January 29, 1912; *ad interim* appointment.

NEW MEXICO. Capital, Santa Fe.

Governor	W. C. McDonald	D.			$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	E. C. de Baca	D.			*
Secretary of State	Antonio Lucero	D.			3,000 00
Attorney General	Frank W. Clancy	R.			4,000 00
Auditor	Wm. G. Sargent	R.			3,000 00
Treasurer	O. N. Marrow	D.			3,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Alvan N. White	D.			3,333 00

*$10.00 per day during session of Legislature.

NEW YORK. Capital, Albany.

Governor	John A. Dix	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	$10,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Thos. F. Conway	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	5,000 00
Secretary of State	Edward Lazansky	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	6,000 00
Comptroller	William Sohmer	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	8,000 00
Treasurer	John J. Kennedy	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	6,000 00
Attorney General	Thomas Carmody	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	10,000 00
Engineer and Surveyor	John A. Bensel	D.	Jan., 1911	Dec., 1912	8,000 00

NORTH CAROLINA. Capital, Raleigh.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	W. W. Kitchin	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	W. C. Newland	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	*
Secretary of State	J. Bryan Grimes	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,500 00
Treasurer	B. R. Lacy	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,500 00
Auditor	Wm. P. Wood	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Attorney General	T. W. Bickett	D.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00

*$6.00 per day during session of Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA. Capital, Bismark.

Governor	John Burke	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	V. L. Burdick	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,000 00
Secretary of State	P. D. Norton	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Treasurer	Gunder Olson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Auditor	D. K. Brightbill	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Attorney General	Andrew Miller	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,600 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	E. J. Taylor	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Commissioner of Insurance	W. C. Taylor	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1911	3,000 00
Land Commissioner	Alex McDonald	R.	April, 1911	Mar., 1913	2,000 00

OHIO. Capital, Columbus.

Governor	Judson Harmon	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$10,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Hugh L. Nicholas	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,500 00
Secretary of State	Chas. H. Graves	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	6,500 00
Auditor	David S. Creamer	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	6,500 00
Treasurer	E. M. Fullington	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	6,500 00
Attorney General	T. S. Hogan	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	6,500 00
Commissioner of Schools	Frank W. Miller	D.	July, 1911	July, 1913	4,000 00
Dairy and Food Commissioner	S. E. Strode	D.	Feb., 1911	Feb., 1913	4,000 00

OKLAHOMA. Capital, Guthrie.

Governor	Lee Cruce	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$4,500 00
Lieutenant Governor	J. J. McAlester	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	1,000 00
Secretary of State	Ben Harrison	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,500 00
Treasurer	Robert Dunlop	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Auditor	Leo Meyer	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	R. H. Wilson	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,500 00
Insurance Commissioner	P. A. Ballard	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	2,500 00

OREGON. Capital, Salem.

Governor	Oswald West	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$5,000 00
Secretary of State	Ben W. Olcott	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	4,500 00
Treasurer	Thomas B. Kay	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	4,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	L. R. Alderman	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Attorney General	A. M. Crawford	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,600 00

PENNSYLVANIA. Capital, Harrisburg.

Governor	John K. Tener	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$10,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	J. M. Reynolds	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	5,000 00
Secretary of Commonwealth	Robert McAfee	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	8,000 00
Auditor General	A. E. Sisson	R.	May, 1910	May, 1913	4,000 00
Attorney General	John C. Bell	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	12,000 00
Treasurer	Chas. F. Wright	R.	May, 1910	May, 1913	8,000 00

RHODE ISLAND. Capital, Providence.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	Aram J. Pothier	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	$3,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Zenas W. Bliss	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	500 00
Secretary of State	J. Fred Parker	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	4,500 00
Attorney General	Herbert A. Rice	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	4,500 00
Treasurer	Walter A. Read	R.	Jan., 1912	Jan., 1913	4,000 00

SOUTH CAROLINA. Capital, Columbia.

Governor	Cole L. Blease	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$3,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	C. A. Smith	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	*8 00
Secretary of State	R. M. McCown	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,900 00
Treasurer	R. H. Jennings	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,900 00
Comptroller	A. W. Jones	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,900 00
Attorney General	J. Fraser Lyon	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,900 00

*Lieutenant Governor receives $8.00 per day during session of Legislature.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Capital, Pierre.

Governor	R. S. Vassey	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$3,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Frank M. Byrne	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	600 00
Secretary of State	S. C. Polley	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,800 00
Treasurer	Geo. G. Johnson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,800 00
Auditor	H. B. Anderson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,800 00
Attorney General	Royal C. Johnson	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,000 00
Commissioner of Public Lands	F. F. Brinker	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,800 00
Commissioner of Insurance	O. S. Basford	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,800 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	C. G. Lawrence	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,800 00

TENNESSEE. Capital, Nashville.

Governor	Ben W. Hooper	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Secretary of State	H. W. Goodloe	D.	Feb., 1909	Feb., 1913	3,500 00
Treasurer	G. T. Taylor	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,500 00
Comptroller	Frank Dibrell	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	T. F. Peck	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	3,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	J. W. Brister	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00

TEXAS. Capital, Austin.

Governor	O. B. Colquitt	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	A. B. Davidson	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	*5 00
Secretary of State	C. C. McDonald	------	------------	------------	----------
Treasurer	J. M. Edwards	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Comptroller	W. P. Lane	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	F. M. Bralley	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Land Commissioner	J. T. Robison	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	Ed R. Kone	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	2,500 00
Attorney General	J. P. Lightfoot	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	4,000 00

UTAH. Capital, Salt Lake City.

Governor	William Spry	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$4,000 00
Secretary of State	C. S. Tingey	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Auditor of State	Jesse D. Jewkes	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Treasurer of State	David Mattson	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	1,500 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	A. C. Nelson	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,400 00
Attorney General	Albert R. Barnes	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	2,000 00
Chief Justice	Joseph E. Frick	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
State Librarian	H. W. Griffith	R.	*	------------	2,100 00

*Appointive.

VERMONT. Capital, Montpelier.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
Governor	John A. Mead	R.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	$2,500 00
Lieutenant Governor	L. P. Slack	R.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	*
Treasurer	E. H. Deavitt	R.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	1,700 00
Secretary of State	Guy W. Bailey	R.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	†1,700 00
Auditor	H. F. Graham	R.	Oct., 1912	Oct., 1912	2,500 00
Attorney General	John G. Sargent	R.	Oct., 1910	Oct., 1912	2,500 00

*$8.00 per day during session of Legislature.

VIRGINIA. Capital, Richmond.

Governor	Wm. H. Mann	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	J. Taylor Ellyson	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	720 00
Attorney General	S. W. Williams	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	4,000 00
Secretary of Commonwealth	B. O. James	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	2,800 00
Auditor	C. Lee Moore	-------	Mar., 1908	Mar., 1912	4,000 00
Treasurer	A. W. Harman, Jr.	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	2,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	J. D. Eggleston, Jr.	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	3,500 00
Commissioner of Agriculture	Geo. W. Koiner	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	2,800 00
Commissioner of Insurance	Jos. Button	D.	Feb., 1910	Feb., 1914	3,500 00

WASHINGTON. Capital, Olympia.

Governor	M. E. Hay	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	$6,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Secretary of State	I. M. Howell	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Auditor	C. W. Clausen	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Treasurer	John G. Lewis	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Attorney General	W. V. Tanner	-------	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Land Commissioner	E. W. Ross	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Insurance Commissioner	J. H. Schively	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Henry B. Dewey	R.	Jan., 1909	Jan., 1913	3,000 00

WEST VIRGINIA. Capital, Charleston.

Governor	Wm. E. Glasscock	R.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1913	$5,000 00
Secretary of State	Stuart F. Reed	R.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1913	4,000 00
Auditor	J. S. Darst	R.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1913	4,500 00
Attorney General	Wm. G. Conley	R.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1913	4,000 00
Treasurer	E. L. Long	R.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1913	2,500 00
Supt. of Schools	M. P. Shawkey	R.	Mar., 1909	Mar., 1913	3,000 00

WISCONSIN. Capital, Madison.

Governor	F. E. McGovern	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	$5,000 00
Lieutenant Governor	Thomas Morris	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	1,000 00
Secretary of State	Jas. A. Frear	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Treasurer	Andrew H. Dahl	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Attorney General	Levi H. Bancroft	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00
Commissioner of Insurance	H. L. Ekern	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1913	5,000 00

WYOMING. Capital, Cheyenne.

Governor	Joseph M. Carey	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	$4,000 00
Secretary of State	Frank L. Houx	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Treasurer	John L. Baird	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Auditor	R. B. Forsyth	R.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00
Supt. of Public Instruction	Rose A. Bird	D.	Jan., 1911	Jan., 1915	3,000 00

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Capital, Manila.

Office.	Name.	Politics.	Term begins.	Term expires.	Salary.
President and Governor General of the Islands	W. Cameron Forbes				
Vice Governor	Newton W. Gilbert				
	Dean C. Worcester				
	Jose R. de Luzuriaga				
	Gregorio Araneta				
	Rafael Palma				
	Juan Sumulong				
	Frank A. Branagan				
	Chas. B. Elliott				
Executive Secretary	Frank W. Carpenter				

PORTO RICO. Capital, San Juan.

Governor	George R. Colton		Nov., 1909	Nov., 1913	$8,000 00
Secretary	M. Drew Carrel		Feb., 1911	Feb., 1915	4,000 00
Attorney General	Walcott H. Pitkin, Jr.		Apr., 1912	Apr., 1916	4,000 00
Treasurer	Allan H. Richardson		Jan., 1912	Jan., 1916	5,000 00
Auditor	J. H. Bonner		Dec., 1910	Dec., 1914	4,000 00
Commissioner of Interior	John A. Wilson		Jan., 1910	Jan., 1914	4,000 00
Commissioner of Education	Edward M. Bainter		July, 1912	June, 1916	4,000 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Commissioner and President	Cuno H. Rudolph				
Commissioner	John A. Johnston				
Commissioner	Major Wm. V. Judson, U. S. A.				
Asst. to Engineer Com'r	Capt. E. M. Markham, U. S. A.				
Asst. to Engineer Com'r	Capt. Mark Brooke, U. S. A.				
Dept. of Finance & Accounts	William P. Richards				
Judge, Police Court	James L. Pugh				
Judge, Police Court	A. R. Mullowny				
Superintendent of Police	Richard Sylvester				
Chief Engineer, Fire Dept.	Frank J. Wagner				
Health Officer	William C. Woodward				

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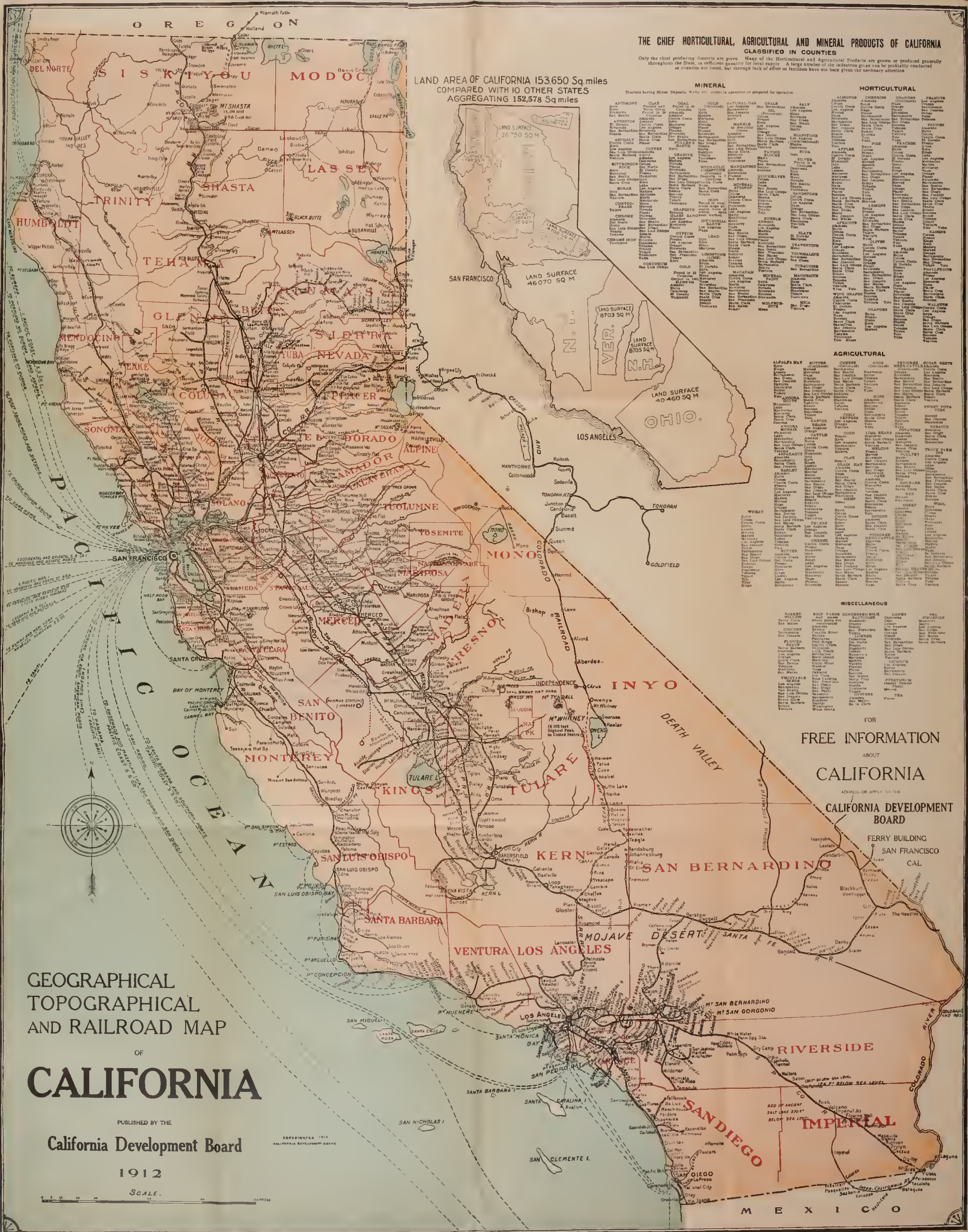

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California Development Board

1912

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